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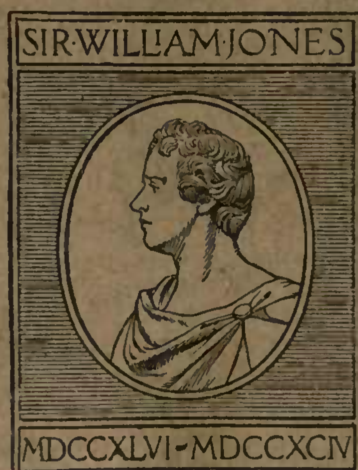
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A DICTIONARY OF THE KĀSHMĪRĪ LANGUAGE.



COMPILED,

PARTLY FROM MATERIALS LEFT BY THE LATE PAṆḌITA ĪŚVARA KAULA,

BY

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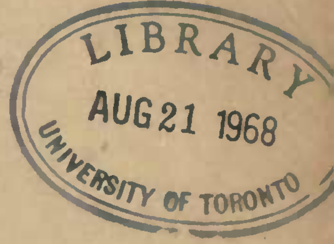
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PRELIMINARY NOTE

In the year 1898 the Asiatic Society of Bengal completed the publication, under my editorship, of a Kāshmīrī Grammar written in Sanskrit by Īśvara Kaula, and entitled the *Kaśmīraśabdāmṛta.* During the preparation of this work for the press my attention was drawn to a report that its author had also composed a Kāshmīrī-Sanskrit *Kōṣa*, or Dictionary. Further inquiries elicited the fact that this was really the case, and after prolonged negotiations, for the success of which I was largely indebted to the efforts of Sir Aurel Stein, K.C.I.E., and to the friendly influence exercised by Sir Adelbert Talbot, K.C.I.E., then Resident at Śrīnagar, the manuscript came into my possession at the end of that year.

Examination of the papers showed that Īśvara Kaula never lived to complete, much less to revise, his *Kōṣa*.[1] For the first few letters of the alphabet he had, it is true, written out a fair copy, each entry consisting of a Kāshmīrī word together with a synonym in Sanskrit and another in Hindī, but the greater part of the manuscript, as it reached my hands, consisted merely of memoranda—lists of Kāshmīrī words with no translation at all, and even these not covering the whole alphabet.

Incomplete as they were, these papers nevertheless formed a valuable addition to the literature of an important and little-known language, and it seemed to me that it was well worth while making an effort to utilize them and to publish the results. Accordingly, in the year 1899, I represented the state of affairs to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and suggested what seemed to me a practical method for making the materials available to scholars. That Society, with great liberality, provided the funds necessary for the scheme, which was to employ a competent Kāshmīrī Paṇḍit to fill up the lacunæ left by Īśvara Kaula, and to prepare the manuscript for the press.

Sir Aurel Stein added one more to the many debts that I owe to his kindness by securing for me the services of Paṇḍit Gōvinda Kaula, of Śrīnagar, who at once commenced the preparation of the necessary slips. To my great regret that excellent scholar died in June, 1899, before he had finished the words commencing with the letter क, and some delay necessarily occurred before I could find his successor, Paṇḍit (now Mahāmahōpādhyāya) Mukunda Rāma Śāstri, also of Śrīnagar, of whose accuracy and learning I had had previous experience while editing the *Kaśmīraśabdāmṛta.* He took up the work again from the commencement, and has been my assistant ever since, not only copying out and correcting what Īśvara Kaula had left, but largely adding to the number of words explained.

As the authority of this Dictionary mainly depends on the fact that the greater portion has been prepared by these Kāshmīrī Paṇḍits, it will be well to explain the procedure followed by them. Even the fullest portions of Īśvara Kaula's materials left much to be desired. A bare list of Kāshmīrī words, with, in each case, a single synonym in Sanskrit and another in Hindi, was of little use. Under my instructions and supervision, each word has now been written on a separate slip, with, in the case of nouns, information as to its gender. To this has been added its synonym in Sanskrit, and, as a further check, in Hindī. The Paṇḍit has then added a short explanation in Sanskrit giving further details as to the meaning of the word. To take an example—For the word **ā̃b-ḍā̃b**, all that the original materials gave was as follows : **आँब्-डाँब् । अपथ्य । बद्‌परहेज़ी ।**

[1] He died in the year 1893 A.D.

As prepared by the Paṇḍit, the slip for this word has taken the following form :—

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">प
(1)
ऑंब्-डॉंब्</td></tr>
<tr><td>(2)
अपथ्यसेवनम्</td><td>(3)
बद्परहेज़ी</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">(4)
रोगित्वावस्थायां यदपथ्यसेवनं येन पुनरपि
रोगाधिक्यं जायते तादृशमपथ्यसेवनमिदम् ।</td></tr>
</table>

I have numbered the entries in the slip for convenience of reference. In (1) the letter प indicates that the word is masculine. The rest of the entry, and the whole of (2) and (3) belong more or less to the original materials, and (4) was added by the Paṇḍit. From this I prepared the article in the Dictionary. I inserted the transliteration in (1), retained the Sanskrit synonym in (2), abandoned, as surplusage, the Hindī synonym in (3), and translated the substance of (2) and (4) into English. The article thus took the following form :—

ā̃b-ḍā̃b ऑंब्-डॉंब् । अपथ्यसेवनम् m. giving unwholesome food or drugs to an invalid.

To the entries thus prepared by the Paṇḍits I have added numerous words and meanings collected by myself in the course of my reading. As my authority on the subject is small, I always give in each case a reference to the source from which the word or meaning was obtained. Articles that depend entirely on my own authority can be distinguished from those based on the Paṇḍits' slips by the fact that the latter, and the latter only, have a Sanskrit synonym following the Kāshmīrī word.

The principal sources other than the Paṇḍits' slips are indexes of words occurring in (1) Burkhard's edition of Maḥmūd Gāmī's *Yūsuf Zulaikhā*, published in vols. xlix and liii of the Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft (YZ., quoted by verse number), (2) my own edition of Kṛṣṇa Rāzdān's *Śiva Pariṇaya* (Śiv., quoted by verse number), in course of publication in the Bibliotheca Indica, (3) Divâkara Prakāśa Bhaṭṭa's *Śrīrāmâvatāracarita* (Rām., similarly quoted), (4) Paramânanda's *Kṛṣṇâvatāralīlā* (K., similarly quoted), (5) *Lallāvākyāni*, a collection of songs by Lal Dĕd (L.V., similarly quoted), (6) *Hātim's Songs and Stories*, a collection of Kāshmīrī folktales, etc., collected by Sir Aurel Stein (H., quoted by number and paragraph), (7) Dr. Hinton Knowles' *Dictionary of Kashmiri Proverbs and Sayings* (K.Pr., quoted by page), (8) Mr. Wade's *Kāshmīrī Grammar* (W., quoted by page), (9) my edition of Īśvara Kaula's *Kaśmīraśabdâmṛta* (I.K., quoted by *sūtra*), (10) my own *Essays on Kāçmīrī Grammar* (Gr.Gr., quoted by page), and (11) Sir Walter Lawrence's *Valley of Kashmir* (L., quoted by page). I have also included all the words in Elmslie's *Vocabulary of the Kashmīrī Language* (El.), and in the Vocabulary appended to the *Kāshmīrī Manual* (Gr.M.) by myself, published by the Clarendon Press in 1912.

Kāshmīrī, especially as spoken by Musalmāns, borrows freely from Persian, and (through Persian) from Arabic. In works written by Musalmāns, such as the *Yūsuf Zulaikhā* above mentioned, there are whole passages of which the vocabulary is really more Persian than Kāshmīrī, strings of nouns and adjectives taken from the former language being merely held together by some verb belonging to the latter. In fact, such Kāshmīrī is an exact counterpart of the high literary Urdū fashionable a generation ago in Lucknow. To have included all such Persian words in this Dictionary would have uselessly increased the bulk of the work, and have given little help to the student. Such words will be found in any good Hindōstānī Dictionary, and it is not probable that any person will study Kāshmīrī who has not a certain acquaintance either with that language or with Persian. I have therefore endeavoured to admit to the pages of this Dictionary only such Persian words as are in general use by all classes, and I have been strict even in regard to them. I have included all Persian words registered by my Paṇḍits, and also all those to be found in the Proverbs contained in Dr. Hinton Knowles' book, as well as in the vocabularies already mentioned, and I believe that this will be found to give a very fair selection. On the other hand, there are

no doubt hundreds of Persian and Arabic words in such poems as *Yūsuf Zulaikhā*, which will not be found in the following pages.

Kāshmīrīs use three alphabets for writing their language. Hindūs as a rule employ either the Sāradā or the Nāgarī character, and Musalmāns the Persian. The spelling of Kāshmīrī words written in the Persian character has the advantage of being fairly constant, but the alphabet is quite unsuited for illustrating the complicated vowel sounds of the language. I have therefore decided not to use it except in the case of words borrowed from Persian. Even such words, when forming part of the Hindū vocabulary, and evidenced as such by being included in the Paṇḍits' slips, are also written in Nāgarī. As for the Śāradā character, no types are available, nor, as a rule, are European students familiar with it, and I have therefore written all words not purely Musalmān in Nāgarī. But in this case another difficulty has arisen. No two Hindūs spell Kāshmīrī alike in that form of script. Every man is a law unto himself. I have in my possession two Nāgarī manuscripts of the same work—the *Śiva Pariṇaya*; and as an example of the various modes of spelling I here give the same passage transcribed from each.

MS. A. इन्द्राज़स् ख्यलि खंतु अन्धकारो । ज़ोरन्ति गोस लूरपारयो ॥
MS. B. इन्द्राजस् इलि खुत् अन्दकारु । जुरन्ति गुस् लोरपारयु ॥

MS. A. म्वकलाव् थन् छुख् ऱ्ह बखच्यन्हारो । महागणपत ध्यान् दारयो ॥
MS. B. मुक्लाव् तन् छोख् चूह भखच्यन्हारु । महागणपत ध्यान् दारयु ॥

Now a dictionary must follow one system of spelling throughout, and I have, accordingly, in the present work followed, with one or two slight alterations, that of Īśvara Kaula, the best and most logical of all those used for Kāshmīrī. But it is obvious that, however excellent its system of spelling may be, a dictionary that follows the conventional order of the Nāgarī alphabet will be of little use to the student of works that diverge so widely from the standard as does MS. B. Twelve out of the fifteen words given in the extract would not be found in their proper places, and would have to be searched for under another orthography. It will be observed from a comparison of the two extracts that most of the variations occur in the representation of vowel sounds. Consonantal variations are few, and can easily be made subject to one or two general rules. This is true of all systems. After much consideration and many experiments, I have therefore decided, as the most practical course, to make the romanized transliteration the basis of the alphabetical order, and to arrange the words in the approximate order of the English consonants, without any regard to the vowels. Thus, whether a word is spelt **kōm**ᵘ, **kom**, **kāmu**, **köm**ᵘ, or **kạmi**, it will occupy the same place in the Dictionary, its place being determined by the **k** and the **m** and by nothing else. Only in those cases in which several words have all the same consonants, and differ only in their vocalization, will the order of the vowels be taken into account. As regards words beginning with vowels, these are all grouped together at the commencement, the order in the group being determined by the consonants. Then will follow all words beginning with **b**, then those beginning with **c**, and so on. In order to serve as a check against misprints, after every Kāshmīrī word in the roman character, I have given it again either in the Nāgarī character, according to the spelling of Īśvara Kaula, or, in the case of words directly borrowed from Persian, in the Persian character. This is usually followed by its Sanskrit translation and then by its meaning in English.

The following is the order of the vowels when appearing in different words of which the consonantal skeleton is the same:—ᵃ, ᵅ̇, a, ạ, ȧ, ā; ai; au; ᵉ̆, ĕ, ẹ̆, ĕ̆, ē; ⁱ, i, ī; ᵒ, ŏ, ọ̆, ŏ̆, ǫ, ō, ô, ö; ᵘ, u, ū, ᵘ̈, ü, ǖ. *Anunāsika* is represented by ˜, and does not affect the order of words. *Anusvāra* is represented by **m** or **n** according to pronunciation. The vowels **ṛu** (ऋ) and **ṛĕ** (modified ऋ) are arranged as consonants under **r**, with which they are quite commonly confounded.

The following is the order of the consonants:—**b, c (ch), d** and **ḍ, f, g, h, j, k (kh), l, m, n, ñ, p (ph), r, s (sh), t (th)** and **ṭ (ṭh), ts (tsh), v (or w), y, z.** But the following points must be noted. The aspirates **ch, kh, ph, th,** and **ṭh,** and also the sibilant **sh,** appear in their English alphabetical order. Thus **ch** comes between **cg** and **cj,** and **sh** between **sg** and **sj** (vowels being neglected as usual).

The letter **n** represents the Arabic ن and the Nāgarī न्. It also represents (in Kāshmīrī words) the Nāgarī ङ्, ञ्, and ण्, when these are compounded with another consonant of the same class. Thus, ङ्ग **nga,** ञ्च **nca,** ण्ट **nṭa.** The letters ङ and ण only occur in Kāshmīrī in such circumstances. They never, except in paṇḍits' 'learned' spelling, stand alone. In quoting Sanskrit words the usual transliteration (ṅa, ña, and ṇa) is, of course, observed. When the Nāgarī letter ञ् stands alone in a Kāshmīrī word it has the sound of **ny,** and is represented in the Persian character by ں. In this Dictionary it is represented by **ñ,** as in ब्यञ **bĕñĕ.** This **ñ** is not classed for purposes of alphabetical order with **n,** but comes after it as a distinct letter. This is rendered necessary by the fact that many people actually represent **ñ** by **ny,** and to class it with **n** would cause great confusion. On the other hand, for the purpose of alphabetical order, **d** and **ḍ** are classed as the same letter, and so are **t** (including **th**) and **ṭ** (including **ṭh**). The letters **v** and **w** are for the purpose of alphabetical order treated as the same letter.

The letter **sh** represents the Persian ش, and also two distinct Nāgarī (or Śāradā) letters, viz. श् and ष्. Of the two latter, ष् is merely a grammarian's figment, used by some paṇḍits in writing words derived from Sanskrit words containing it. Thus such persons write **pōsh,** a flower, पोष्, not पोश्, because it is derived from पुष्पं. In Kāshmīrī श् and ष् are both pronounced *sh,* as in 'shine', and there is no danger in representing them both in the roman character by **sh,** as the Nāgarī spelling is also given in every case. To write ś and ṣ would only puzzle those who read texts edited on the usual system of representing the sound by **sh.** In transliterating Sanskrit words, I of course retain the customary ś and ṣ.

The character **ts** is an innovation. It represents the fricative sound of **c** represented in Nāgarī by च़ and in the Persian character by ڇ, which is very common in Kāśmīrī and other languages of North-Western India. I have introduced the character **ts** in order to show that in the vernacular character the sound is represented by one letter, and also to distinguish it from **ts** (त्स्, تس), an altogether different sound. Its aspirated form is **tsh,** which is sounded as **ts + h,** not as **t + sh.**

As Kāshmīrī grammars differ in the nomenclature of the various forms of the parts of speech, I give below a series of tables of the declension and conjugation of the language showing the names adopted in the following pages for each form. The names are those employed in my *Kāshmīrī Manual,* to which reference should be made for further particulars. In some grammars it is customary to make out, with the help of postpositions, a long array of cases for the nouns, but this is quite unnecessary. The Kāshmīrī noun has only four cases, the nominative, the dative, the agent, and the ablative, and other relations are indicated by postpositions or prepositions governing one or other of the three latter.[1] When a noun presents any peculiarities I have endeavoured to show them so far as my knowledge extended. As all nouns of the first and second declensions are masculine, and all those of the third and fourth declensions are feminine, it has not been necessary to state the declension of any noun as well as its gender. The grammars teach that the second declension consists of all masculine nouns in ^{u}*-mātrā,* and the third of all feminine nouns in ^{i}*-mātrā* or ^{ū}*-mātrā.* The first and fourth include all the rest. Adjectives, when qualifying substantives whose nominatives masculine end in ^{u}*-mātrā,* are declinable, and others are, as a rule, indeclinable. This being a general law, it has not been considered advisable to waste space by stating the fact in each case. When an adjective is declinable its feminine is recorded unless this is quite regular. An

[1] In the tables of the noun I have shown the genitive as an additional case. Really there are two postpositions, *sond*^{u} (or *hond*^{u}) which governs the dative, and *uk*^{u}, which governs the ablative. As there are irregularities in suffixing these postpositions, I have included them merely for the sake of convenience, and to distinguish between the animate and inanimate masculine genitive.

adjective used as a substantive is declined as such. In the case of verbs I usually show their first and second past participles, or, in the case of verbs of the third conjugation, their second past participles only, and also any other irregular or difficult forms. The information regarding the feminines of adjectives comes from the Paṇḍits' slips. For the rest I am myself responsible. Īśvara Kaula's *Kaśmīraśabdámṛta* has been my authority in all doubtful cases.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS AND PRONOUNS

	First Declension Animate (Masculine)	First Declension Inanimate (Masculine)	Second Declension Animate (Masculine)	Second Declension Inanimate (Masculine)	Third Declension (Feminine)	Fourth Declension (Feminine)
	Thief.	*House.*	*Horse.*	*Bracelet.*	*Girl.*	*Garland.*
Singular.						
Nominative .	**ʦūr**	**gara**	**gur^{u}**	**kor^{u}**	**kūr^{ü}**	**māl**
Dative . . .	**ʦūras**	**garas**	**guris**	**karis**	**kōrĕ**	**māli**
Agent . . .	**ʦūran**	**garan**	**gur^{i}**	**kȧr^{i}**	**kōri**	**māli**
Ablative . .	**ʦūra**	**gara**	**guri**	**kari**	**kōri**	**māli**
Genitive . .	**ʦūra-sond^{u}**	**garuk^{u}**	**gur^{i}-sond^{u}**	**karyuk^{u}**	**korĕ-hond^{u}**	**māli-hond^{u}**
Plural.						
Nominative .	**ʦūr**	**gara**	**gur^{i}**	**kȧr^{i}**	**kōrĕ**	**māla**
Dative . . .	**ʦūran**	**garan**	**gurĕn**	**karĕn**	**kōrĕn**	**mālan**
Agent . . .	**ʦūrau**	**garau**	**guryau**	**karyau**	**kōryau**	**mālau**
Ablative . .	**ʦūrau**	**garau**	**guryau**	**karyau**	**kōryau**	**mālau**
Genitive . .	**ʦūran-hond^{u}**	**garan-hond^{u}**	**gurĕn-hond^{u}**	**karĕn-hond^{u}**	**kōrĕn-hond^{u}**	**mālan-hond^{u}**

PRONOUNS

A. Personal.

1. **bŏh,** I.
2. **ʦ^{a}h,** thou.
3. **suh, sa, tih,** he, she, it.

B. Possessive.

1. **myôn^{u},** my; **sôn^{u},** our.
2. **chyôn^{u},** thy; **tuhond^{u},** your.
3. **tȧm^{i}-sond^{u}, tasond^{u}, tas,** his, hers; **tamyuk^{u},** its; **timan-hond^{u}, tihond^{u},** their.

C. Demonstrative.

Proximate. **yih,** this.

Mediate. **huh, hŏh,** that (within sight).

Remote. **suh, sa, tih,** that (not within sight).

D. Relative. **yus, yŏssa, yih,** who, which, what.

E. Interrogative. **kus? kŏssa? kyāh?** who? which? what?

F. Indefinite. **kũh, kũtshāh, kãh, kãtshāh,** anyone, some one; **kẽh, kẽtshāh,** anything, something.

G. Reflexive. **pān,** self.

H. Pronominal Suffixes

Case	First Person	Second Person	Third Person
Nominative singular	**s**	**kh**	None
Accusative singular	**m**	**th**	**n**
Genitive and dative singular . . .	**m**	**y**	**s**
Agent singular	**m**	**th, y**	**n**
Plural (all cases)	None	**wa**	**kh**

CONJUGATION OF VERBS

First Conjugation: All Transitive and Impersonal Verbs; e.g. **karun,** to make.

Second Conjugation: About sixty-five Intransitive Verbs; e.g. **bŏvun,** to become.

Third Conjugation: All other Intransitive Verbs; e.g. **wuphun,** to fly.

A. FORMS COMMON TO ALL THREE CONJUGATIONS

Examples given only of the First Conjugation.

Root. **KAR,** make

Infinitive. Masculine, **karun, karunᵘ,** or **karonᵘ**; feminine, **karüñᵘ**; to make, the act of making.

Present Participle. **karān,** making.

Future Passive Participle. **karun, karunᵘ,** or **karonᵘ,** about to be made, meet to be made.

Impersonal Future Participle. **karanī,** it is to be made.

Conjunctive Participle. **karith,** having made.

Negative Conjunctive Participle. **karanay,** not having made.

Frequentative Participle. **kárⁱ kárⁱ,** making repeatedly.

Adverbial Participle. **karönⁱ,** while making.

Nouns of Agency. 1 **karawunᵘ,** 2 **karanwôlᵘ,** a maker, one who makes.

INDICATIVE.

Present. **bŏh chus karān,** I am making, I make.

Imperfect. **bŏh ôsus karān,** I was making.

Future. **bŏh kara,** I shall make (also used as Present Indicative and as Present Conditional).

Durative Future. **bŏh āsa karān,** I shall be making.

CONDITIONAL.

Present. **bŏh kara,** I may make, (if) I make.

Future. **bŏh āsa karān,** (if) I be making.

Past. **bŏh karahö,** (if) I had made, I should have made (if).

Durative Past. **bŏh āsahö karān,** (if) I had been making, I should have been making (if).

IMPERATIVE.

Present. **kar,** make thou!

Polite. **karta,** please make!

Future. **kârizi,** thou shouldst make!

Past. **kârizihē,** thou shouldst have made!

Durative. **ās karān,** keep thou making, make thou a practice of making!

BENEDICTIVE. **karĕkh,** mayst thou make!

B. CONJUGATIONAL FORMS

	FIRST CONJUGATION	SECOND CONJUGATION	THIRD CONJUGATION
1st Past Participle	**kor^{u}**, made (lately)	**bọv^{u}**, become lately	None
2nd Past Participle	**karyōv**, made (time indefinite)	**bŏvyōv**, become (time indefinite)	**wuphyōv**, flown (lately)
3rd Past Participle	**karyāv**, made (long ago)	**bŏvyāv**, become (long ago)	**wuphyāv**, flown (time indefinite)
4th Past Participle	None	None	**wuphiyāv**, flown (long ago)
1st Perfect Participle	**kor^{u}mot^{u}**, made (lately)	**bọv^{u}mot^{u}**, become (lately)	None
2nd Perfect Participle	**karyōmot^{u}**, made (time indefinite)	**bŏvyōmot^{u}**, become (time indefinite)	**wuphyōmot^{u}**, flown (lately)
3rd Perfect Participle	**karyāmot^{u}**, made (long ago)	**bŏvyāmot^{u}**, become (long ago)	**wuphyāmot^{u}**, flown (time indefinite)
4th Perfect Participle	None	None	**wuphiyāmot^{u}**, flown (long ago)
1st Past . . .	**mĕ korum,** I made (lately)	**bŏh bọvus,** I became (lately)	None
2nd Past . . .	**mĕ karyōm,** I made (time indefinite)	**bŏh bŏvyōs,** I became (time indefinite)	**bŏh wuphyōs,** I flew (lately)
3rd Past . . .	**mĕ karyām,** I made (long ago)	**bŏh bŏvyās,** I became (long ago)	**bŏh wuphyās,** I flew (time indefinite)
4th Past . . .	None	None	**bŏh wuphiyās,** I flew (long ago)
Perfect . . .	**mĕ chum kor^{u}mot^{u},** I have made	**bŏh chus bọv^{u}mot^{u},** I have become	**bŏh chus wuphyōmot^{u},** I have flown
perfect . .	**mĕ ôsum kor^{u}mot^{u},** I had made	**bŏh ôsus bọv^{u}mot^{u},** I had become	**bŏh ôsus wuphyōmot^{u},** I had flown
re Perfect and rfect Conditional	**mĕ āsĕm kor^{u}mot^{u},** I shall have made, I may have made, etc.	**bŏh āsa bọv^{u}mot^{u},** I shall have become, I may have become, etc.	**bŏh āsa wuphyōmot^{u},** I shall have flown, I may have flown, etc.

A. *VOWELS*

Letter	Nāgarī Equivalent	Persian Equivalent	As in
ᵃ	॒ (medial only)	ـَ	ʦᵃh, च़ह्, چَہ
ȧ	॑ (medial only)	ـَ	ạndᵃrⁱ, अ॑न्द्‌रि, اَنْدرِ
a	अ	ا، ـَ	abal, अबल्, اَبَل
ạ	अ॑, ॑	ا، ـَ	ạdᵃrun, अ॑द्‌रुन्, اَدَرُن ; gạnzᵃr, गं॑ज़र्, گنزر
ȧ	अ॑, ॑	ا، ـَ	ȧsⁱ, अ॑सि, اَسِ ; kȧrⁱ, करि, کَرِ
ā	आ, ा	آ	āb, आब्, آب ; kāṭh, काठ्, کاٹھ
ai	ऐ, ै	ـَي، اَي	aiṭh, ऐठ्, اَیٹھ ; mail, मैल्, مَیل
au	औ, ौ	ـَو	gauv, गौव्, گَو
ᵉ̆	ॆ	ـِ	bạñĕrāwun, बं॑च़्रावुन्, بنراوُن
ĕ	य (after a consonant)	ـِ	bĕñĕ, ब्यञ, بینہ. Initial य or य after a vowel is
	or अ (after certain consonants)		yĕ, as in yĕmis, यमिस, یمس ; biyĕ, बिय, بیہ
ẹ̆	यं॑ (after a consonant)	ـِ	vĕṭhᵃrun, व्यं॑ठ्‌रुन्, وِٹھرُن
	or अ॑ (after certain consonants)		
ĕ̆	ditto	ـِ	ṭĕṭhᵘ, ट्यं॑ठु, ٹِٹھ
ē	े (never initial)	ي	mēl, मेल्, میل
ⁱ	ि ,, ,,	ـِ	ȧsⁱ, अ॑सि, اَسِ
i	ि ,, ,,	ـِ	nishĕ, निश, نِشہ
ī	ी ,, ,,	ـِي	shīn, शीन्, شِین
ᵒ	॑ (medial only)	ـُ	dᵒnᵘ, दं॑नु, دُن
ŏ	व (after a consonant)	ـُ	dŏd, द्वद्, دُد
ọ̆	वं॑ ,, ,,	ـُ	gọ̆nᵘ, ग्वं॑नु, گُن
ŏ̆	वं॑ ,, ,,	ـُ	ʦhŏpᵘ, छ्वं॑पु, چھُپ
o	अ॑, ॑	ـُ	ogun, अ॑गुन्, اُگُن ; bodᵘ, बं॑डु, بُڈ
ō	ओ, ो	و، او	ōr, ओर्, اور ; pōsh, पोश्, پوش
ô	ओ, ो	و، او	ôsᵘ, ओसु, اوس ; môlᵘ, मोलु, مول
ö	आ॑, ॑	آ (initial and medial)	ös, आ॑स्, آس ; mölⁱ, मा॑लि, مآلِ
ᵘ	ु (never initial)	*omitted*	korᵘ, कं॑रु, کُر
u	ु ,, ,,	ـُ	kus, कुस्, کُس
ū	ू ,, ,,	ـُو	ʦūr, चूर्, چُور
ᵘ̈	ू *or* ॑ ,, ,,	*omitted, or* ـِ	kürᵘ̈, कं॑रू, کر ; abạdᵘ̈rᵘ̈, अबं॑द्‌रू, اَبدر
ü	अ॑, ॑	اَ، ـَ	üñᵘ̈, अं॑ञू, اَنِ ; büdᵘ̈, बं॑डू, بَڈ
ǖ	ऊ॑, ॒	ي	sǖty, सूं॑त्य, سیت

The nasalization indicated in the Nāgarī character by *anunāsika* (ँ) is represented in the roman character by the sign ˜ over the nasalized vowel. Thus आँ ã, and so on. This does not affect the alphabetical order. *Anusvāra* (ं) is represented by m or n according to its sound. In Kāshmīrī words it occurs only as a *compendium scripturæ* for a nasal before a consonant of the same class. Thus, म्वं॑डु for म्वं॑ण्डु mọ̆ndᵘ.

B. *CONSONANTS*

Letter	Nāgarī Equivalent	Persian Equivalent	As in
b	ब	ب	boḍ^{u}, बॅडु, بُڈ
c	च	چ	cāl, चाल्, چال
ch	छ	چھ	chuh, छुह्, چھُہ
d	द	د	dah, दह्, دَہ
ḍ	ड	ڈ	ḍar, डर्, ڈر
f	*see* ph		
g	ग	غ, گ	gatshun, गछुन्, گَچھُن ; galatī, गलती, غَلَطِي
h	ह	ح, ھ	hān, हान्, هان ; hāl, हाल्, حال
j	ज	ج	jān, जान्, جان
k	क	ق, ک	kath, कथ्, کتھ ; köyim, कॉयिम, قائِم
kh	ख	خ, ک, کھ	khasun, खसुन्, کھسُن ; krakh, क्रख्, کرک ; khörij, खॉरिज्, خارِج
l	ल	ل	ladun, लदुन्, لَدُن
m	म	م	manz, मज़्, مَنز
n	न, ङ, ण	ن	nākāra, नाकार, ناکارَہ ; wungun, वुङ्गुन्, وُنگُن ; gaṇḍun, गण्डुन्, گنڈُن
ñ	ञ	ن	añĕgoṭ^{u}, अञगॅटु, اِنگُٹ
p	प	پ	poṭ^{u}, पॅटु, پُٹ
ph, f	फ	ف, پ, پھ	phērun, फेरुन्, پھیرن ; rŏph, वॅफ्, رُپ ; phaisala (faisala), फैसल, فَیصَلَہ
r	र	ر	rŏph, वॅफ्, رُپ
s	स	ص, ث, س	sôn^{u}, सोनु, سون ; wöris, वॉरिस, وآرث ; phaisala, फैसल, فَیصَلَہ
sh	श, ष	ش	shīn, शीन्, شِین ; pōsh, पोष्, پوش
t	त	ط, ت	tulun, तुलुन्, تُلُن ; khötᵃra, खॉतर, خاطِرہ
ṭ	ट	ٹ	gāṭul^{u}, गाटुलु, گاٹُل
th	थ	ت, تھ	thakun, थकुन्, تھکُن ; rāth, राथ्, رات
ṭh	ठ	ٹ, ٹھ	ṭhagun, ठगुन्, ٹھگُن ; achīṭh, अछीठ्, اَچھِیٹ
ts	च़	ڇ	tsᵃh, च़ह्, ڇہ
tsh	छ़	ڇ, ڇھ	gatshun, गछुन् , گَچھُن ; ratsh, रछ्, رَچھ
v *or* w	व (never second member of a conjunct)	و	wātul, वातुल्, واتُل ; vĕth, व्यथ्, وِتھ
y	य (never second member of a conjunct)	ي	yih, यिह्, یِہ
z	ज़	ظ, ض, ذ, ز	zānun, ज़ानुन्, زانُن ; ozur, ऑज़ुर्, عُذر ; arz, अर्ज़्, عَرض ; nazar, नज़र्, نَظَر

As regards consonants generally, the *virāma* has been omitted in the second column to avoid typographical complications. Kāshmīrī has no aspirated sonants (**gh, jh, ḍh, dh,** or **bh**). The only consonants which it possesses that are strange to the Nāgarī alphabet are the fricatives, च़ **tsa**, छ़ **tsha**, and ज़ **za**. Their corresponding nasal is न **na**; thus, न्च़ **ntsa**, न्छ़ **ntsha**, and न्ज़ **nza**; but when, according to the laws of phonetic mutation, dentals are changed to fricatives, the dental न **na** is changed to the palatal ञ **ñe**, which some native scribes then write as ञ. The Arabic *ain* (ع) is always dropped in words borrowed by Kāshmīrī, though retained in writing when the Persian character is employed, as in عُذر, عَرض above.

ABBREVIATIONS

N.B.—Abbreviations of adjectives may also be used as abbreviations of the corresponding adverbs.

ab. = above.
abbr. = abbreviated.
abl. = ablative.
abs. = abstract.
acc. = accusative.
act. = active.
adj. = adjective.
adv. = adverb.
aff. = affix.
ag. = case of the agent.
agric. = agricultural.
an. = animate.
anon. = anonymous.
art. = article.
auxil. = auxiliary.

bel. = below.
ben. = benedictive mood.
B.Gr. = Burkhard, *Das Verbum, die Nomina, und die Präpositionen der Kāçmīrī-sprache*; the translation by G. A. Grierson, reprinted from the *Indian Antiquary*, is the edition quoted.

card. = cardinal numeral.
caus. = causal.
cf. = confer, compare.
c.g. *or* com. gen. = common gender.
col. *a* = left-hand } column of
col. *b* = right-hand } a page.
coll. = colloquial.
com. = commonly.
comm. = commentary.
comp. = compound.
compar. = comparative degree.
comp. p.p. = compound past participle.
con. = concrete.
cond. = conditional.
conj. = conjugation.
conj. part. = conjunctive participle.
conjnct. = conjunction.
cons. = consonant.
constr. = construction.
cont. = contemptuous.
contr. = contracted or contraction.
cor. = corrupt.
corr. = correct.
correl. = correlative or correlative pronoun.

D. = Drew, *Jummoo and Kashmir Territories.*
dat. = dative.
decl. = declension.
defect. = defective.
dem. = demonstrative pronoun.
den. = denominative.
der. = derivation *or* derivative.
dim. = diminutive.
dir. = direct.
dur. = durative.

e.g. = exempli gratia, for example.
El. = Elmslie, *Kashmiri Vocabulary.*
emph. = emphatic.
esp. = especial.
etym. = etymology.
euph. = euphonic.
exam. = example.
exc. = except *or* exception.

f. *or* fem. = feminine.
fac. = facetious.
fig. = figurative.
fr. = from.
freq. = frequentative.
fut. = future.
fut. p.p. = future passive participle.

gen. = genitive.
gend. = gender.
genl. = general.
geog. = geographical.
gram. = grammatical.
Gr.Gr. = Grierson, *Essays on Kāçmīrī Grammar.*
Gr.M. = Grierson, *Kāshmīrī Manual.*

ib. = ibidem, in the same place as the preceding.
id. = idem, the same meaning as that of the preceding word.
impers. = impersonal.
impf. = imperfect tense.
imprc. = imperative mood.
inan. = inanimate.
incorr. = incorrect.
ind. = indicative mood.
indcl. = indeclinable.
indef. = indefinite.
inf. = infinitive.

instr. = instrumental.
intens. = intensitive.
inter. = interrogative *or* interrogative pronoun.
interj. = interjection.
intr. = intransitive.
introd. = introduction.
i.q. = id quod, the same as.
irr. = irregular.

K.Pr. = Knowles, *Dictionary of Kashmiri Proverbs.*

L. = Lawrence, *The Valley of Kashmir.*
l. = line.
lit. = literally.
loc. = locative.

m. *or* masc. = masculine.
m.c. = metri causa, for the sake of metre.
med. = medical.
met. = metaphorical.
meton. = metonymical.
myth. = mythological.

N. = name.
n. *or* neut. = neuter.
n.ag. = nomen agentis, noun of agency.
neg. = negative.
nom. = nominative.
num. = numeral.

obj. = object.
obl. = oblique.
obs. = obsolete.
obsc. = sensu obscœno.
onomat. = onomatopoetic.
opp. to = opposed to.
ord. = ordinal numeral.
orig. = original.

p. = page.
part. = participle.
pass. = passive.
past = past tense.
1 past = first past tense, and so on.
perf. = perfect.
pers. = person.
phon. = phonetic.
phr. = phrase.
pl. *or* plur. = plural.

pleon. = pleonastic.
plup. = pluperfect.
poet. = poetical.
pol. = polite.
postpos. = postposition.
p.p. = past participle.
1 p.p. = first past participle, and so on.
pphr. = periphrastic.
prec. = precative.
pref. = prefix.
prep. = preposition.
pres. = present.
pres.-fut. = present-future.
prim. = primary.
priv. = privative.
prob. = probably.
pron. = pronoun *or* pronominal.
prop. = properly.
prov. = proverb.
pt. = particle.

qual. = quality *or* qualitative.
quant. = quantity *or* quantitative.
q.v. = quod vide, which see.

red. = redundant.
redupl. = reduplication *or* reduplicated.
refl. = reflexive.
reg. = regular.
resp. = respective.
RT. = *Rāja - Taraṅgiṇī*, ed. Stein.
RT.Tr. = Translation of *Rāja-Taraṅgiṇī* by Stein. The books of the poem are quoted in small roman numerals; thus, i, ii, iii. The volumes are quoted in large roman numerals; thus, I, II.

scl. = scilicet, to be understood.
sec. = secondary.
sen. = sentence.
sg. *or* sing. = singular.
Śiv. = *Śiva-pariṇaya* of Kṛṣṇa Rāzdān.
st. = stem.
subj. = subjunctive.
subst. = substantive.

suff. = suffix.
superl. = superlative degree.
s.v. = sub voce, under the word.

tech. = technical.
term. = termination.
tr. = transitive.
transl. = translated *or* translation.

unphon. = unphonetic.
u.w. = used with.

v. = vide, see.
vb. = verb.
vb. intr. = intransitive verb.
vb.n. = verbal noun.
vb. suff. = verbal suffix.
vb. tr. = transitive verb.
vill. = used in villages, rural.
voc. = vocative.
vr.l. = varia lectio, different reading.
vs. = verse.
vulg. = vulgar.

W. = Wade, *Kashmīrī Grammar.*
wom. = used by women.

YZ. = Kāshmīrī version of *Yūsuf and Zulaiχā*, ed. Burkhard.

- indicates a compound word, of which the first word is to be supplied, as indicated in the first word of the paragraph in which it occurs.
— indicates that the leading word is to be repeated, but as an independent word, and not as the first member of a compound.
-° at the end of a compound.
°- at the beginning of a compound.
+ with.
± with or without.
& and.
&c. et cetera, and so forth.
√ root.

Nouns substantive are quoted in the nom. sg., or, when only used in the plural, in the nom. pl.

Adjectives are quoted in nom. sg. masc.

Pronouns are quoted in the nom. sg. Those pronouns which distinguish between animate forms are quoted in the nom. sg. inan. Thus, **suh** सुह् will be found under the inanimate form **tih** तिह्. Cross-references are given in such cases.

Verbs whose roots end in consonants are quoted in the infinitive in **un**. The few verbs whose roots end in vowels are quoted in the infinitive in **n**^{u}. They are as follows: **khyon**^{u} ख्यनु, to eat; **cyon**^{u} च्यनु, to drink; **hyon**^{u} ह्यनु, to take; **pyon**^{u} प्यनु, to fall; **zyon**^{u} ज़्यनु, to be born; **dyun**^{u} द्युनु, to give; **nyun**^{u} न्युनु, to take; and **yun**^{u} युनु, to come.

The verb substantive is quoted under **chuh** छुह्, the pres. masc. sg. 3.

A DICTIONARY

KASHMIRI AND ENGLISH

WORDS COMMENCING WITH VOWELS

^{a}. This vowel (*a-mātrā*), which also occurs in P^{a}shtō and other languages of the North-West Frontier, is pronounced as an extremely short **a**. It never begins a word. In the Nāgarī and Śāradā characters it is not represented at all, the consonants between which it occurs being compounded into one character. Thus, the word **ts^{a}h**, thou, is written च़ह, literatim **ts-h**, as if with no vowel. In the printed text of the *Kaśmīra-śabdâmṛta* it is represented by *virāma*, thus च़्ह. In the Persian character it is represented by *zabar*, thus چَہ.

This vowel occurs under two sets of circumstances. In the first it is an original vowel, inherent in the word in which it occurs, and in such cases it modifies the vowel of the preceding syllable, if any, and if that vowel is liable to modification. Thus, **a** followed by ^{a} becomes **ạ**, **ā** becomes **ö**, **ē** becomes **ī**, **ō** becomes **ū**, and so on. Examples will be found under the respective vowels. In the second set of circumstances ^{a} is not original, but is merely a helping vowel inserted between the members of an original compound consonant to make the pronunciation more easy (what Sanskrit grammarians call *svarabhakti*). In such a case a preceding vowel is not modified. Thus the Sanskrit word शस्त्र *śastra*, iron, becomes in Kāshmīrī शस्तर, شِسْتَر, **shēst^{a}r**, and the Arabic word جلد, *jald*, active, becomes जल्द **jald**, or जलद **jal^{a}d**, quickly. As in the latter case, the insertion of this ^{a} is often optional and depends upon the personal equation of the speaker.

Every final **a** in the language is pronounced very shortly, as if it were ^{a}, but this distinction is not marked in writing, nor is the preceding vowel affected by it.

$^{\dot{a}}$. This vowel bears the same relation to ^{a} that **ȧ** does to **a** (see **ȧ**). When ^{a} is followed by ^{i} it becomes $^{\dot{a}}$. Like the ^{a} it is omitted in the Nāgarī character. In the Persian character it is represented by *zabar*. Thus, from अन्दर, اَنْدَر, **ạnd^{a}ra**, from inside, we have अन्दरि, اَنْدَرِ, **ạnd^{a}r^{i}**. It is sounded like an extremely short **ȧ**.

a 1. This is the usual short *a* of Hindī and other Indian languages, sounded like the *a* in 'America'. It is represented by अ in Nāgarī, and by *zabar* in the Persian character. When followed by ^{a} it becomes **ạ**, when followed by ^{i} it becomes **ȧ**, when followed by ^{u} it becomes **o**, and when followed by $^{\bar{u}}$ it becomes **ü**.

When **ya** is initial or follows a vowel it becomes **yĕ**, and when it immediately follows another consonant it becomes **ĕ**, and so also does **a** when it follows **ñ** or **sh**. Thus, यमिस् **yĕmis**, not **yamis**, बिय **biyĕ**, not **biya**, while पोथ्य **pōthya**, books, becomes **pōthĕ**, म्यान **myāña**, mine (fem. plur.), becomes **myāñĕ**, and निश **nisha**, near, becomes **nishĕ**. Similarly, also sometimes after **c**, **ch**, and **j**, as explained under the article **ĕ**.

Similarly, when **wa** immediately follows another consonant it becomes **ŏ**. Thus, **dwad**, milk, becomes **dŏd**.

The vowel **a** at the end of a word is always pronounced as ^{a}; but, the rule being universal, it is not customary to indicate the fact in writing.

In monosyllabic words ending in an aspirated consonant **a** has the sound of the *a* in 'hat', as in **krakh**, a noise.

a 2. An interjectional suffix used by a woman when addressing a man or woman who is a familiar or a junior. Thus, **hatabā kāk-a**, O father (familiarly), **hatau Gana** (for **Gana + a**), O Gana. When a woman addresses a man or a woman by his or her proper name we may use **-a bāyĕ** or **-a bāyau**. Thus, **hatabā Mahādēv-a bāyĕ, hatabā Mahādēv-a bayau**, or **hatau Mahādēv-a bāyau**, O Mahādēv. This cannot be used with words which are not proper names. We cannot say **hatabā kāk-a bāyĕ**, O father.

a 3, ā 1, ay. Three forms of a suffix added to verbs, after the pronominal suffixes, if any, and giving

For words beginning with **ĕ, i, ī**, see under **yĕ, yi, yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u, ū**, see under **wu, wū** respectively.

an interrogative force. Before them the **kh** of a pronominal suffix does not become **h**, as it does before another pronominal suffix, but a final **h** is dropped, **i**, ^{i}, or **ĕ** becomes **y**, and a final **u** (but not ^{u} or ^{ü}) becomes **w**, even when originally followed by such a dropped **h**. Thus, **sapadi + ā** becomes **sapadyā**, will he become? **sapȧd^{i} + ā** becomes **sapadyā**, did they (masc.) become? **bŏvĕ + ā** becomes **bŏvyā**, did they (fem.) become? **chĕh + ā** becomes **chyā**, is she? and **chuh + ā** becomes **chwā**, is he?; but **kor^{u} + ā** becomes **kor^{u}ā**, pronounced **korā**, was he made? and **kür^{ü} + ā** becomes **kür^{ü}ā**, pronounced **kürā**, was she made? After a final **a** the termination and the suffix (with the exception noted below) together become **ā**; thus, **kara + a** becomes **karā**, shall I make?

The rules for the use of these suffixes are somewhat complicated and are not always strictly followed. The following is the most usual custom:—

In the first person, or when immediately following a suffix of the first person, **a** is employed with the singular and **ā** with the plural. Thus, **chus-a**, am I (masc.)? **chĕs-a**, am I (fem.)? **chu-m-a**, is there to me? **chyā (chih + ā** or **chĕh + ā)**, are we (masc. and fem.)?

In the second person singular and plural, or when immediately following a pronominal suffix of the second person, the usual form employed is **a**. Thus, **chukh-a**, art thou (masc.)? **chĕkh-a**, art thou (fem.)? **chu-y-a** (pronounced **chuyĕ**, see **ĕ**), is there to thee? In the plural, contrary to the rule just stated about final **a**, the final **a** of the termination is elided, so that we have **chiw-a** for **chiwa + a**, are you (masc.)? **chĕw-a**, are you (fem.)? The suffix **ā** can also be used with the second person, but is not polite.

In the third person **ā** is alone employed. Thus, **chwā (chuh + ā)**, is he? **chyā (chĕh + ā)**, is she? or **(chih + ā)**, are they (masc.)? or **(chĕh + ā)**, are they (fem.)? Occasionally we find **a** used with the feminine, as in **sapüz^{ü}a**, did she become?

In the feminine it is usual to substitute **ay** (or, after a vowel, **y**) for **a** or **ā** if a woman is addressed. Thus, **karān chĕs-ay**, am I making? (a woman is addressing a woman). If she were addressing a man she would say **karān chĕs-a**. Similarly, **karān chy-ĕy** (for **karān chĕh + ay**), do we make? if a woman is addressing a woman, but **karān chy-ā** if a man is addressed. In the second person **a** may be substituted for **ay**, so that we have **karān chĕkh-ay**, or **karān chĕkh-a**, art thou making? (in which either a man or a woman is addressing a woman). Similarly, in the second person plural we have **karān chĕwa-y** or **karān chĕw-a**, are you (fem.) making? For the third person we have **karān chy-ĕy (karān chĕh + ay)**, is she making, or are they (fem.) making? (a man or a woman is addressing a woman).

Similar negative interrogatives are **nā** and **nay**.

ạ. The peculiar Kāshmīrī modified **a**, represented in the Nāgarī character by अ॑ and in the Persian character by *zabar*. Thus, अ॑द्रुन्, اَدرُن, **ạd^{a}run**, to be moist. The sound of this letter, which is not uncommon, has nothing corresponding to it in English. It is something between the ordinary *a* and the *ŏ* in 'hot', but is exactly equivalent to neither.

This **ạ** usually arises from the influence of a following ^{a}. Thus, **chuh kalān**, he is dumb, but **chuh kạl^{a}rāwān**, he makes dumb.

ȧ. This letter represents the sound which **a** takes when it is followed by ^{i}. It is represented in the Nāgarī character by अ॑, and in the Persian character by *zabar*. Thus, अ॑सि, اَس, **ȧs^{i}**, we. The sound of this letter is that of a short **ai**. Thus **ȧs^{i}** sounds something like **a^{i}s^{i}**.

ā 2; for **ā 1** see **a 3**. This is the ordinary **ā** of other Indian languages, and has the sound of *a* in 'father'. It is represented in Nāgarī by आ and in the Persian character by *alif*. Thus, काठ, کاٿھ, **kāṭh**, wood. This is a very unstable letter. When followed by **i** or **ī** it often becomes **ö**, and when followed by **u** it often becomes **ô**. Thus, **mālis**, to a father, becomes **mölis**; the Arabic *qā'im* becomes **köim**, established; **tayārī** becomes **tayörī**, readiness, and **ṭhākur** becomes **ṭhôkur**, an idol. Before the *mātrā*-vowels similar changes occur. Thus, before ^{a}, ^{i}, ^{o}, or ^{ü} it becomes **ö**, as in **kön^{a}rāwān**, to make one-eyed (from **kānun**, to have one eye); **möl^{i}** (base **māl-**), fathers; **abög^{o}r^{u}**, not divided (from **bāg**, division); **brör^{ü}** (base **brār-**), a cat; and before ^{u} it becomes **ô**, as in **myôn^{u}** (base **myān-**), my. Sometimes the **ā** becomes **ö**, even when no **i** or **u** follows, as in **pönts**, five; **ös**, a face.

ai 1. This is the **ai** of Hindī, pronounced like the *y* in 'my'. At the end of a word it is often written **ay**, as in **rŏpai** or **rŏpay**, a rupee. It is represented in Nāgarī by ऐ, and in Persian by *zabar* or *zēr* followed by *yē*. Thus, ऐठ, اَیٹھ or اِیٹھ, **aiṭh**, eight. When not final, **ai** is often optionally pronounced as **ö**, as in **aiṭh** or **öṭh**, eight. Before ^{i} or ^{ü}, **ai** becomes **ü**. Thus, from the base **kait-**, how many? we have pl. dir. masc. **küt^{i}**, sing. dir. fem. **küts^{ü}**. Before ^{u} it becomes **ū**, as in sing. dir. masc. **kūt^{u}**.

ai 2. ऐ, conj. if. See **ay.**

ai 3. ऐ, interj. O! W. 101. **ai Khudāyĕ** or **ai Khudāyō,** O God! ib.; **ai hākh,** O cabbage! K.Pr. 4.

au is properly pronounced as in Hindī, but is usually hardly distinguishable from, and is freely interchangeable with, **ō.** Thus, कर्योन् or कर्यौन्, کریون, **karyōn** or **karyaun,** he did. Before *mātrā*-vowels it is treated exactly like **ō.**

^{ĕ}. This *mātrā*-vowel bears the same relation to ^{a} that **ĕ** does to **a.** That is to say, when ^{a} follows **ñ** it becomes ^{ĕ}. Thus, बञ्रावुन्, بَنیراوُن or بَنیراوُن, **bañ^{e}rāwun,** to cause to be. It is pronounced as a very short *e*, like the second *e* in 'ceremony'.

ĕ. When **ya** follows a consonant, or when **a** follows **ñ** or **sh,** it becomes **ĕ,** which is represented by य or ञ in Nāgarī and by *zēr* in the Persian character. Thus, व्यथ्, وِتھ, **vĕth,** the River Jehlam; म्यान्न, میانِہ, **myāñĕ,** my (fem. plur.); ब्यञ, بینِہ, **bĕñĕ,** a sister. This letter is commonly pronounced like the *e* in 'met', but some Kāshmīrīs, especially Hindūs, put a slight *y*-sound in front of it, as if we said 'm^{y}et'. Before ^{i}, **ĕ** is unchanged in pronunciation, but is written in the Nāgarī character as modified. Thus, ट्यठि **tĕṭh^{i},** bitter (pl. masc.). Before ^{u} it becomes **yo,** as in ट्यठु **tyoṭh^{u},** bitter (sing. masc.). Before ^{ü} it becomes modified to **ĕ** (see below), as in ट्यठ **ṭĕṭh^{ü},** bitter (sing. fem.), pronounced almost **ṭ^{y}üṭh.** Before ^{a} it becomes **ẹ** (see below).

When **ĕ** (i.e. **ya**) follows **ts, tsh,** or **z,** the **y** is generally dropped, and **ĕ** becomes **a.** Thus **dits + ya** is not **ditsĕ,** but **ditsa.** The same also often occurs after **s.** The rules for this will be found in the grammars, under the head of the conjugation of verbs.

In the foregoing cases we actually find **a** used where we should expect **ĕ** after **ts, tsh,** or **z.** We have seen that after **ñ** an **a** is pronounced as **ĕ.** This is because the sound of **y** is inherent in **ñ,** which is pronounced as **ny.** The letter **ña** is therefore naturally pronounced as **nyĕ.** This change is universal. Kāshmīrīs also maintain that the sound of **y** is inherent in the four letters **c, ch, j,** and **sh.** In other words, they say that **c** is the same as **cy, ch** as **chy, j** as **jy,** and **sh** as **shy,** and they write them indifferently च, च्य; छ, छ्य; ज, ज्य; and श, श्य respectively. It thus follows that when **ĕ** follows any one of these three letters the **y** of the **ya** is usually, but not necessarily, omitted, so that **cĕ** is written च्य **cya** or च **ca**; **chĕ** is written छ्य **chya** or छ **cha**; **jĕ,** ज्य **jya** or ज **ja**; and **shĕ,** श्य **shĕ** or श **sha.** In other words, both च and च्य are pronounced as **cĕ,** and so on for the others. In the case of श, as in the case of ञ, the pronunciation of **a** as **ĕ** is universal, and hence, in this dictionary, श is always transliterated **shĕ,** not **sha.** Here, in contrast to the foregoing, we have a change of spelling, but no change of sound.

Moreover, owing to the constant confusion between **i** and **ĕ, ci** is often written च (i.e. **ca** for **cĕ**) or च्य **cĕ,** and, conversely, we even find चि **ci** written instead of च **ca** or च्य **cĕ.** Similarly, the postposition **nisha** (or, better, **nishĕ**) निश, from, is often written in the Roman character **nishi,** and its real sound is nearer **nishĕ** than anything else. So on, for the others.

We have seen that **ya** only becomes **ĕ** when it follows a consonant in the same word. When **ya** is initial or follows a vowel it is pronounced **yĕ,** and will be so transliterated. Thus, यमिस्, یمِس, **yĕmis** (not **yamis**), to whom; बिय, بیِہ, **biyĕ,** also.

The letter **ĕ** is quite often interchanged with **i,** both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

ẹ. This vowel bears the same relation to **ĕ** that **ạ** bears to **a.** That is to say, **ĕ** becomes **ẹ** in cases in which **a** would become **ạ.** Its pronunciation is hardly affected. It is represented in Nāgarī by putting the mark ˈ over the corresponding sign for **ĕ,** and in the Persian character by *zēr*. Thus, from the व्यठुन, وِتھُن, **vĕṭhun,** to be fat, we get व्यठरुन्, وِتھرُن, **vẹṭh^{a}run,** to make fat, in which the **ĕ** has been modified to **ẹ** owing to the influence of the following *a-mātrā*.

ĕ. This is the modified form of **ĕ** before ^{ü}. It has a sound lying between **i** and **ü,** with a slight *y*-sound preceding, as in **ṭĕṭh^{ü},** above, under **ĕ.**

ē. This is the long *ē* of Hindī, pronounced like the *a* in 'mate'. It is represented by ए in Nāgarī, and by *yē* in the Persian character. Thus, मेल्, میل, **mēl,** unite. This sound cannot commence a word. In such a position **ē** always becomes **yē.** Thus, **ēr,** wool, becomes **yēr.** In the Nāgarī character an initial **ē** is optionally written, thus एर् or येर्, but the word is always pronounced **yēr,** and will be so written in this dictionary. The Persian character has always یر.

When **ē** is followed by ^{a}, ^{i}, or ^{ü} it becomes **ī.** Thus, from **tēzun,** to be sharp, we have **tīz^{a}rāwun,** to make sharp; from the base **khēt-** we have **khīt^{i},** a field (pl. nom. **khētĕ**); and from the base **sēr-** we have **sīr^{ü},** a brick (pl. nom. **sērĕ**). When **ē** is followed by ^{u} it becomes **yū.** Thus, from **phērun,** to revolve, we have for the past participle, masc. sing. **phyūr^{u},** plur. **phīr^{i}**; fem. sing. **phīr^{ü},** plur. **phērĕ.**

For words beginning with **ĕ, i, ī,** see under **yĕ, yi, yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u, ū,** see under **wu, wū** respectively.

The letter ē is quite often interchanged with ī, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

^{i}. This is the *i-mātrā* of the Kāshmīrī alphabet. It has the sound of a very slightly pronounced **i**, and it also affects the pronunciation of the vowels of the preceding syllable, as explained under the head of each vowel. It is represented in Nāgarī by ॖ, and in the Persian character by *zēr*. Thus, म्यॊनि, میانِ, **myŏn^{i}**, my (masc. pl.).

i. This is the ordinary *i* of Hindī, pronounced like the *i* in 'pin'. It is represented in the Nāgarī character by ि and in the Persian by *zēr*. Thus, निश, نِشہ, **nishĕ**, near. When followed by ^{a}, ^{i}, or ^{ü} it is not perceptibly changed, but before ^{u} it becomes **yu.** Thus **kit^{u}** becomes **kyut^{u}**. In the Nāgarī character we meet both कितु and क्युतु, but the pronunciation is always that of the latter, and that spelling will be followed in this dictionary.

The sound of **i** cannot commence a word. In such a position **i** always becomes **yi.** Thus, **ih,** this, becomes **yih**. In the Nāgarī character it is optionally written इह or यिह, but the word is always pronounced **yih,** and will be so written in this dictionary. The Persian character always has یِہ.

The letter **i** is quite often interchanged with **ĕ**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

ī. This is the ordinary long *ī* of Hindī, pronounced like the *i* in 'pique'. It is represented in the Nāgarī character by ी and in the Persian by *yē* preceded by *zēr*. Thus, शीन्, شِین, **shīn**, snow. When followed by ^{a}, ^{i}, or ^{ü} it is not changed, but before ^{u} it becomes **yū.** Thus, from the base **nīl-** we have **nyūl^{u}**, blue. This sometimes occurs before an ordinary **u**; thus, the genitive of **bīma,** a policy of insurance, is **byūmuk^{u}**.

The sound of **ī** cannot commence a word. In such a position **ī** always become **yī.** Thus, **īran,** an anvil, becomes **yīran.** In the Nāgarī character it is optionally written ईरन् or यीरन्, but the word is always pronounced **yīran,** and will be so written in this dictionary. The Persian character always has یِیرن.

The letter **ī** is quite often interchanged with **ē**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

^{o}. This bears the same relation to ^{a} that **o** does to **a.** When ^{a} is followed by ^{u} it becomes ^{o}. Like ^{a} it is omitted in the Nāgarī character. In the Persian character it is represented by *pēsh.* Thus, from the root दन् **d^{a}n,** shake out, we have the past participle दॖनु, دُن, **d^{o}n^{u}**.

ŏ. When **wa** follows a consonant it becomes **ŏ**, which is represented by व in Nāgarī and by *pēsh* in Persian. Thus, द्वद्, دُد, **dŏd,** milk. This letter has the sound of *o* in 'hot'. Some pronounce this with a very faint *w*-sound preceding the **ŏ**; thus, **d^{w}ŏd.** When followed by ^{a} or ^{i} the pronunciation of **ŏ** remains unaffected. When followed by ^{u} or ^{ü} it becomes modified to **ọ̆** or **ŏ̈** respectively.

The letter **ŏ** is quite often interchanged with **u,** both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

ọ̆. This is the modified form which **ŏ** takes when followed by ^{u}. It is pronounced nearly the same as **o.** Thus, ग्वनु, گُن, **gọ̆n^{u}**, a stack, is pronounced **gon.** This word cannot be transliterated **gon^{u}**, as it is spelt with व in the Nāgarī character.

ŏ̈. This is the modified form which **ŏ** takes when followed by ^{ü}. It is pronounced nearly the same as **ü,** but tending towards a short **ŏ.** Thus, छ्वपॖ, چُپ, **ṭshŏ̈p^{ü}**, silent (fem.), has a sound which lies between **ṭshüp** and **ṭshŏp.**

o. This is the sound which **a** takes when followed by ^{u}. It is nearly the same as that of the first *o* in 'promote'. It is represented in Nāgarī by ॴ and in the Persian character by *pēsh.* Thus, बॊडु, بُڈ, **boḍ^{u}**, great. We sometimes meet this letter when **a** is followed by an ordinary **u,** as in **ogun^{u}** for **agun^{u}** (also used) fire. When, in the process of declension or conjugation or for any other reason, the ^{u} or **u** disappears, the *raison d'être* for the **o** disappears also, and it reverts to the original **a,** which is then, as before, subject to further changes. Thus, the dative singular of **boḍ^{u}** is **baḍis,** the agent singular is **bäḍ^{i}**, and the direct feminine singular is **büḍ^{ü}**. Similarly, the dative singular of **ogun** is **ạg^{a}nas.**

ō 1. This is the long *ō* of Hindī, pronounced like the second *o* in 'promote'. It is represented in Nāgarī by ओ and in the Persian character by *wāw.* Thus, पोश, پوش, **pōsh,** a flower. When **ō** is followed by any *mātrā*-vowel it becomes **ū.** Thus, from **pōṭhun,** to be fat, we have **pūṭh^{a}rāwun,** to make fat; from the base **bōl-** we have **būl^{i}**, speech, but dat. sing. **bōlĕ**; from **bōzun,** to hear, we have the past participle **būz^{u}** (masc.) and **būz^{ü}** (fem.).

Unlike **u** and **ū**, the letter **ō** can commence a word, e.g. **ōra-kani,** thence.

The letter **ō** is quite often interchanged with **ū,** both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs

For words beginning with ĕ, i, ī, see under yĕ, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

ō 2 ओ । अस्, adv. yes. **ō-tu** ओ-तु । आं तु, adv. yes but, yes with a reservation.

ô. This letter bears the same relation to **ā** that **o** does to **a**. It is the form that **ā** takes when followed by ^{u} (or in some cases by **u**, see **ā**). It has the sound of a prolonged broad **ō**, nearly the equivalent to that of the *o* in 'glory'. Like **ō** it is represented in Nāgarī by ओ, and in Persian by *wāw*. Thus, from the base **māl-** with ^{u} added, we have मोलु, مول, **môl**^{u}, a father.

ö. This letter bears nearly the same relation to **ā** that **ü** does to **a**. It is the form that **ā** takes when followed by ^{i} or ^{ü}. As explained under **ā**, it also often takes this form when followed by an ordinary **i**, or even when in a monosyllable and not followed by any *mātrā*-vowel. It is sounded something like a much prolonged German *ö*. It is represented in Nāgarī by आं and in the Persian character by آ. Thus, मांलि, آلٕ, **möl**^{i}, fathers; आंस्, آس, **ös**, face.

^{u}. This is the *u-mātrā* vowel. At the end of a syllable it is silent, but when followed by a consonant in the same syllable it becomes an ordinary **u**. Thus, **kor**^{u}, pronounced **kor**; **kor**^{u}**-thas**, pronounced **korthas**, and **kor**^{u}**n**, pronounced **korun**. Under most circumstances it affects the pronunciation of the vowel of the preceding syllable, e.g. changing ^{a} to ^{o}, **a** to **o**, **ā** to **ô**, **ĕ** to **yo**, **i** to **yu**, **ī** to **yū**, and **ō** to **ū**. A preceding **u** or **ū**, however, it leaves unchanged. It is represented, when final, in Nāgarī by ु, and is usually omitted in the Persian character. Thus, कोरु, کر, **kor**^{u}, done; बोडु, بٔڈ, **boḍ**^{u}, great. When medial, it is represented as an ordinary **u**. Thus, कोरुन्, کرُن, **korun**, he did.

u. This is the regular *u* of Hindī, pronounced like the *u* in 'full'. It is represented in Nāgarī by ु and in the Persian character by *pēsh*. Thus, कुस्, کُس, **kus**, who? This vowel is not affected by any *mātrā*-vowel.

The sound of **u** cannot commence a word. In such a position **u** always becomes **wu**. Thus, **uḍar**, a plateau, becomes **wuḍar**. In the Nāgarī character it is optionally spelt उडर or वुडर, but the word is always pronounced **wuḍar**, and will be so written in this dictionary. In the Persian character it is always وُڈر.

The letter **u** is quite often interchanged with **ŏ**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

ū. This is the long *ū* of Hindī, pronounced like the *ū* in 'rule'. It is represented in Nāgarī by ू, and in the Persian character by *wāw* preceded by *pēsh*. Thus, त्सूर्, ژُور, **tsūr**, a thief. Like **u**, this **ū** is not affected by any *mātrā*-vowel.

As in the case of **u**, the sound of **ū** cannot commence a word. In such a position it becomes **wū**. Thus, **ūṭh**, a camel, becomes **wūṭh**. In the Nāgarī character it is optionally spelt ऊँठ or वूँठ, but the word is always pronounced **wūṭh**, and will be so written in this dictionary. In the Persian character it is always وُوٹھ.

The letter **ū** is quite often interchanged with **ō**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

^{ü}. This is the *ü-mātrā* vowel. At the end of a syllable, like ^{u}, it is silent; and when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, it is pronounced as a very short German *ü*. Thus, **kür**^{ü}, pronounced **kür**; **kür**^{ü}**-thas**, pronounced **kürthas**; **kür**^{ü}**n**, pronounced **kür**^{ü}**n**, with the second syllable short; and **gāṭ**^{ü}**j**^{ü}, pronounced **gāṭ**^{ü}**j**. Under most circumstances, when original, it affects the pronunciation of the vowel of the preceding syllable, e.g. changing ^{a} to ^{ü}, **a** to **ü**, **ā** to **ö**, **ĕ** to **ĕ**, **ē** to **ī**, **ō** to **ū**. A preceding **i**, **ī**, **u**, or **ū**, however, it leaves unchanged. When ^{a} is changed to ^{ü}, under the influence of a following ^{ü}, this new, secondary, ^{ü} does not, in its turn, affect a preceding vowel. Thus, **gāṭ**^{a}**j**^{ü} becomes **gāṭ**^{ü}**j**^{ü}, not **göṭ**^{ü}**j**^{ü}. It is represented in Nāgarī by ॖ, and, when final, is generally omitted in the Persian character. When not final it is sometimes represented by *zabar* and sometimes by *zēr*. Thus, कंरॖ, کَر, **kür**^{ü}; बंडॖ, بٔڈ, **büḍ**^{ü}, कंरॖन्, کَرن or کرِن, **kür**^{ü}**n**.

ü. This is the sound which **a** takes when followed by ^{ü}. It is nearly the same as the short German *ü*. It is represented in Nāgarī by अं and in the Persian character by *zabar*. Thus, बंडॖ, بٔڈ, **büḍ**^{ü}, great (fem.). When in the process of declension or conjugation or for any other reason the ^{ü} disappears, the *raison d'être* for the **ü** disappears also, and it reverts to the original **a**, as explained under the head of **o**, q.v.

ǖ. This letter, which is peculiar to the Kāshmīrī, is pronounced something like a long-drawn German *ü*. It is represented in the Nāgarī character by ॗ, and in the Persian usually by *yē*, as in सूंत्य्, سیت, **sǖty**, with. The vowel often represents the diphthong **ai**, followed by ^{i} or ^{ü}. Thus, from the base **kait-** we have a fem. sing. **kǖts**^{ü}, how much? and a pl. masc. dir. **kǖt**^{i}.

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

āb आब् آب । जलम् m. water. This word is generally employed by Musalmāns. **-dāna** -दान । प्रारब्धम् m. water and grain, livelihood; lot, fate, destiny. **—dyun^{u}** —द्युनु । उत्साहदानम् m. inf. to encourage, embolden. **-gīna** -गीन m. a bottle, phial (El.). **-shahār** -शहार् । चित्रविशेषः m. the name of a certain pattern employed by engravers on metal. **—tsānun** —त्रानुन् । हस्तक्षेपारम्भः m. inf. to bring in the hand, to put the hand into somebody's work in order to get control over him.

āba-ḍul^{u} आब-डुलु m. a water-jar; the name of a certain ceremony performed at weddings, in which the village barber pours out a jar of water (L. 269). **-khŏd** -खुद् m. a water-hole, a pool (El.). **-khŏr** or **-khōr** -खुर्, -खोर् । कमण्डलुः m. a kind of drinking vessel, made of metal. **-nör^{u}** -नारू । जलकमण्डलुः f. a kind of drinking vessel with a spout, generally of earthenware. **-tāb** -ताब् । स्वेच्छावधानम्, विमर्शशक्तिः m. being in possession of one's senses, composure, imperturbability.

aib or **öb** ऐब्, ऑब् عيب । दोषः m. a fault, defect.

abad अवद् । अर्बुदसंख्या card. m. ten crores, a hundred millions (Śiv. 58).

abīd 1 अबीद् । भेदराहित्यम् m. absence of difference, identity.

abīd 2 अबीद् । ब्रह्मचारिभिक्षा f. a present given by the relations at the *upanayana* ceremony to the young Brāhmaṇ about to be invested, as a contribution towards the *guru's* fee and other expenses; a compliment (El.). **—tshunūñ^{u}** —छुनंञू । भिक्षादानम् f.inf. to make such a present.

abīdi-thāl अबीदि-थाल् । भिक्षापात्रम् m. a collecting dish for such presents. **-vēla** -वेल । भिक्षावसरः m. the time appointed for such collection.

abọd^{u} अबुदु । बुद्धिहीनः adj. (f. **abŏz^{u}** अबुजू), wanting in wisdom, foolish.

abọḍ^{u} अबुडु । अनिमग्नः, अनिमज्जनस्वभावश्च adj. (f. **abŏḍ^{u}** अबुडू), not sunk, unsinkable (as a boat, etc.).

ābād آباد adj. c.g. populated, populous (Gr.M.).

ā̃b-ḍāb आँब्-डाँब् । अपथ्यसेवनम् m. giving unwholesome food or drugs to an invalid.

abaḍ^{o}r^{u} अबंड्रु । अनङ्गारपाकः पूपः adj. (f. **abaḍ^{u}r^{u}** अबंड्रू), not completely cooked, of a cake (m. or f.) cooked in a frying-pan, and not subsequently toasted over charcoal.

aba-ḍūs अब-डूस । अन्तःशून्यः m. a bundle made up of bark and straw, and put in the middle of a road to induce people to pick it up, and then to make fun of them. Cf. **ḍūs**.

abūgun अबूगुन् । अनुपभोगः m. unenjoyment, non-possession.

abagôr^{u} अबगोरु । अम्रक्षितः adj. (f. **abagör^{u}** अबगारू), not cooked in oil, *ghī*, or the like.

abög^{o}r^{u} अबांग्रु । अविभक्तः adj. (f. **abög^{u}r^{u}** अबांग्रू), not divided, held in common (as joint-family property).

öb^{i}hath आंविहथ् । मुखाज्जलोद्भवः f. watering of the mouth, flow of water in the mouth, salivation.

aibij ऐबिज् ? f. a certain plant (*Rumex*) which is picked and dried for winter use and much valued as a potherb (L. p. 72). Cf. **obul^{u}**.

obuj^{i} ऑबुजि । शाकविशेषः f. (cf. **obul^{u}** ऑबुलु), a certain wild plant growing in dry ground in the beginning of spring, the leaves of which have a sour taste. Used as an astringent medicine (**abuj**, L. p. 75).

abakh-wārĕñ अबख्-वार्यञ् । अशिक्षितः adj. c.g. ignorant, clumsy, muddling.

abal अबल् । निर्बलः adj. c.g. without strength, weak. **-won^{u}**, f. **-wüñ^{u}** -वंनु, -वंञू । अवृद्धीभूतः not at its full strength (of a disease, hatred, etc.) and hence easily subjugated.

abala-won^{u}, f. **-wüñ^{u}** अबल-वंनु, -वंञू । आरम्भावस्थः, असंभवस्वास्थ्यः just under manhood or womanhood, a child nearly arrived at puberty; weakened by illness or the like.

obul^{u} ऑबुलु । शाकभेदः m. (cf. **obuj^{i}**), a certain plant growing in damp soil, with a long-shaped leaf sour to the taste; *Rumex acutus* (El.). Cf. **aibij**.

aibalad or **öbalad** ऐबलद्, ऑबलद् । दोषयुतः adj. c.g. faulty.

ab^{a}lakh अबलख् । अदमितः adj. c.g. untamed (of animals); uncivilized (of men).

abimān अबिमान् । अहंकारः m. pride, vanity.

aba-mŏnd^{u} अब-म्वण्डु । तण्डुल-पुरोडाशः a thick round flat cake, made of parched rice-flour and baked in an oven.

abĕñ^{u}, see **abyonn^{u}**.

abĕñĕr अब्यञर् । अभिन्नता m. absence of difference, identity.

abanz^{o}r^{u} अबंज्रु । अविभक्तः, अविक्रीतः adj. (f. **-nz^{u}r^{u}** -ज्रू), (of an inheritance) not divided, not sold for a division of the proceeds.

obur 1 or **ab^{a}r 1** ऑबुर्, अबर् । अभ्रकम् m. mica, talc.

obura-chhal ऑबुर-छल् । अभ्रकखण्डम् f. a piece of mica. **-dör^{u}** -दारू । अभ्रकात्मकपक्षद्वारम् f. a side-door ornamented with mica, usually the door of a winter bathroom **-han 1, hanā 1** -हन्, -हना । अभ्रकलवः f. a small piece of mica or a pinch of powdered mica. **-kā̃gür^{u}** -काँगरू । अभ्रकहसन्तिका f. a portable brazier ('*kāngrī*') ornamented with mica. **-mŏcĕr** -म्वचर् । अभ्रकस्यौल्यम् m. thinness like that of a leaf of mica. **-mọnd^{u} 1** -म्वडु । अतिस्थूलमभ्रकम् m. a thick lump of mica not easily split

into leaves. **-mǫ̆nd**ᵘ -म्वंडु । अभ्रकमूलम् f. a thick slab of mica as it issues from the mine. **-māyĕ** -माय । अभ्रकलेप: m. a starch mixed with mica applied by washermen to clothes in order to give them a 'finish'. **-mŏy 1, -mŏyā 1** -म्वय्, -म्वया । अल्पाभ्रकम् f. a little mica. **-tilim** -तिलिम् । अभ्रकखण्ड: f. a small strip of mica. **-warukh** -वरुख् । अभ्रकपत्रम् m. a leaf of mica. **-watun** -वतुन् । सुदीर्घमभ्रकम् m. a long strip of mica. **-zôl**ᵘ -ज़ोलु । अभ्रकजालकम् m. a pattern formed in strips, or particles, of mica.

obur 2 or **ạbᵃr 2** अ़बुर्, अ़बर् ابر । मेघ: m. a cloud.

obura - oburᵘ अ़बुर - अ़बुरु । निरन्तरमेघजालम् f. clouds overcasting the sky. **-gacĕr** -गच्यर् । -मालिन्यम् m. darkness caused by clouds. **-gāsh** -गाश् । -प्रकाश: m. illumination given by white clouds (e.g. a road lightened at night by them). **-gaṭa** -गट । मेघान्धकार: f. darkness (at night) caused by clouds. **-goṭ**ᵘ -गटु । मेघान्धकार: m. darkness (in the daytime) caused by clouds. **-han 2** or **hanā 2** -हन्, हना । -लेश: f. very thin or slight cloud. **-lambukh** -लंबुख् । अतिदीर्घस्थूलमेघ: m. a long, heavy, terrifying cloud. **-māl** -माल् । -माला f. clouds scattered in lines, like a garland. **-mǫnd**ᵘ **2** -म्वंडु । अतिपृथुलमेघसंघात:, m. a large heavy rain-cloud. **-mŏy 2** or **-mŏyā 2** -म्वय्, -म्वया । -लव: f. a slight cloud, a few clouds. **-ring** -रिंग् । अतिसूक्ष्ममेघ: f. a very light or slight cloud. **-ṭsroṭ**ᵘ -च्रटु । मेघखण्ड:, m. an isolated circular patch of thick cloud in a clear sky. **-ṭshāy** छाय् । -छाया f. the shade cast by a cloud. **-zāl** -ज़ाल् । -जालम् m. a network of light clouds (prognosticating neither absence of heat nor of rain).

ạbᵃras tal अ़बरस् तल् under a cloud (YZ. 165, 288).

ābri-bāri आँब्रि - बाँब्रि । अतिसत्वरम् adv., with extreme haste, hurriedly.

abrokᵘ अब्रकु । अनाहत: adj. (f. **abrüc**ᵘ अब्रचू), that which has not been crushed, or which is so hard that it has not been bitten in two.

ạbᵃrun अ़बरुन् । मेघाविर्भाव: conj. 2 (1 p.p. **ạbᵒr**ᵘ अ़बरु; 2 p.p. **ạbᵃryōv** अ़बर्योव्), to cloud up.

ạbᵃrāwun अ़बरावुन् । मेघाविर्भाव: conj. 2 (1 p.p. **ạbᵃrôw**ᵘ अ़बरोवु 2 p.p. **ạbᵃrāvyōv** अ़बराव्योव्), the same as **ạbᵃrun**, q.v.

abas अबस् عبث । अयोग्यम् m. vanity, an absurdity, profitlessness; an impropriety. As adv., in vain, uselessly (Śiv. 590).

abōsē अबोसे । ऊर्ध्वक्षेपणम् m. throwing up in the air (as a ball, etc.).

abösⁱ अबांसि f. a certain plant, the Marvel of Peru, *Mirabilis jalapa* (Persian *gul-ĕ ʻabbās*). Its seeds are used medicinally as an astringent (**abási**, L. p. 75). **-pōsh** -पोष् । पुष्पविशेष: m. the flower of this plant. **-ranga** -रंग । पाटलराग: adj. e.g. having the colour of the *Mirabilis jalapa*, light red.

abasi-abasi अबसि-अबसि । वारंवारम् adv. again and again, or on each limb (u. w. vbs. signifying 'to beat' and the like).

abasun अबसुन् । सूत्रवेष्टनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **abos**ᵘ अबसु; 2 p.p. **abasyōv** अबस्योव्), to twist thread, cord, or rope.

abasunᵘ अबसुनु । तन्तुवेष्टनयन्त्रम् m. a machine for twisting ropes.

abāsun अबासुन् । अभासनम् m. invisibility.

abasāwun अबसावुन् । वेष्टनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **abasôw**ᵘ अबसोवु), i.q. **abasun**, q.v.

abāsawunᵘ अबासवुनु । अभासमान: adj. (f. **-wüñ**ᵘ -वंञू), invisible.

abāshun अबाशुन् । अनुच्चारणम् m. not speaking, silence.

abi-tabi अबि-तबि । अङ्गीकृतानङ्गीकार: adv. with indecision, irresolutely, hesitatingly, shilly-shally.

abāw 1 अबाव् । अभाव: m. non-existence of anything (whether it has previously existed or not); rarity, difficulty of obtainment; impossibility.

abāw 2 अबाव् । अनादर: m. want of respect, disrespect.

abāwath अबावथ् । असंभव: f. the same as **abāw** 1, q.v.

abāwozᵘ अबावज़ु । अरोचक: adj. (f. **-wüz**ᵘ -वंज़ू), not nice, not dainty, not pleasing (of food).

abyūchᵘ अब्यूछु । भिक्षां विना adv. (u. w. vbs. of receiving or of giving) without asking, unsolicited.

abyonnᵘ, **abyon**ᵘ अब्यंनु । अभिन्न: adj. (f. **abĕñ**ᵘ अब्यंञू), not different, identical.

aḃⁱyörᵘ अ़बियांरु । अतिवर्षणसमय: f. a time of excessive rain or snow, so great as to make the roads impassable.

abyās अब्यास् । अभ्यास: m. habitual practice, repeated exercise; application (cf. Gr.M.).

abǒzᵘ अबंज़ु, see **abǫd**ᵘ.

abozᵘ अबज़ु । स्नेहाद्यपक्व: adj. (f. **abüz**ᵘ अबंज़ू), first cooked in water, and afterwards not fried in oil, *ghī*, or the like.

abuzᵘ अबुज़ु । अभर्जित: adj. (f. **abuz**ᵘ अबुज़ू), (of grain) not parched, raw.

abāzun अबाज़ुन् । अपात्रम् m. a worthless fellow, one without virtue, wealth, or knowledge, owing to his habits being opposed to good conduct.

abazyunᵘ अबज़्युनु । स्नेहपाकरहित: adj. (f. **-ziñ**ᵘ -ज़िञू), the same as **aboz**ᵘ, q.v.

abizĕth अबिज़्यथ् । मुहूर्तविशेष: m. the constellation or lunar asterism known in Sanskrit as *abhijit*; the name of a certain *muhūrta* or period of forty-eight minutes commencing twenty-four minutes before and ending twenty-four minutes after midday; (popularly)

a certain *yōga*, or conjunction, occurring every day, but known only to professed students of the *yōga* philosophy, during which any work can be performed by simply calling it to mind; hence, if any work is accomplished immediately on its being undertaken, it is compared to work done in such a *yōga*.

acĕ अच्य, see üṭ^{ü}.

ā̃cĕ आँच्य, see ö̃ṭ^{ü}.

ȧch^{i} 1 अ़छि । अक्षि f. an eye (of men or animals).

achĕ-dör^{ü} अछ्य-दाॖरू । पाञ्चालिका f. a child's doll. **ȧch^{i}-dôd^{u}** अ़छि-दोदु । नेत्ररोगः m. disease of the eye. **-död^{i}-püṭ^{ü}** -दाॖदि-पटू । नत्ररोगपटिका f. a bandage for a sore eye. **-död^{i}lad** -दाॖदिलद् । नेत्ररोगी adj. c.g. afflicted with eye disease. **—dĩn^{ü}** —दिन्नू । दुर्दृष्टिदानम् f. to cast the evil eye upon anyone. **-dara** -दर् । नेत्रनिर्निमेषत्वम् m. the condition or state of having unwinking eyes. **-daras lagañĕ** -दरस् लगञ । नेत्रयोर्निमेषरोधभावः f. pl. inf. to be in a state of having unwinking eyes (as when at the point of death, or when insensible). **-gūl^{u}** -गूलु । अक्षिगोलकम् m. the eyeball. **-gāsh** -गाश । नेत्रप्रकाशः m. the light of the eye; hence, met., a darling son; a darling. **-har** -हर् । नेत्रानेत्रि युद्धम् f. warfare of the eyes, interchange of menacing or spiteful glances. **—kaḍün^{ü}** —कडॖञू f.inf., to pluck out the eyes (K.Pr. 175). **-kaḍa ȧchh^{i}-kaḍ** -कड अ़छि-कड् । नेत्रकर्षाकर्षि adv. as it were tearing each other's eyes out (of the attitude of opponents in a quarrel). **-khõkhur** -खोँखुर् । अक्षिकुहरम् m. (pl. nom. **-khõkhar** -खोँखर्), the socket of the eye. **-kôn^{u}** -कोनु । अक्ष्णा काणः adj. (f. **-kȫn^{ü}** -कांञू), one-eyed. **-kôn^{u} pȧch^{i}-kôn^{u}** -कोनु पॖछि-कोनु । भोजनाद्यर्थे विषमदृष्टिः m. unfairness in distributing food at a meal (as if the distribution were one-eyed). **—kūrün^{ü}** — कूरॖञू । नेत्रनिष्कासनम् f.inf. to pluck out the eye (as a punishment, or in a quarrel). **-kiṭur^{u}** -किटुर् । अक्षिकण्टकः m. a thorn in the eye; an ulcer in the eyeball; any hated person or thing. **-kyon^{u}** -क्युनु । क्लिन्ननेत्रः adj. (f. **-kĕ̃n^{ü}** -क्यञू), having watery or running eyes. **—lagün^{ü}** —लगॖञू f. inf. to be closed (of the eyes), to sleep, doze; to be turned up (of the eyes); to gaze upon anyone. Cf. K.Pr. 102. **-lāgay** -लागय् । नेत्रयुद्धम् f. a combat of the eyes (in which the eyes are the only weapons employed). **-lāl** -लाल् । कनीनिका m. the pupil of the eye. **-myul^{u}** -म्युलु । नेत्रसंयोगः m. meeting of the eyes, mutual glances, intimacy. **-mēlün^{ü}** -मेलॖञू । नेत्रसंयोगः f. id. **-nȫṭh** -नाँठ । नेत्रेण संज्ञापनम् । f. (pl. **-nȫṭa** -नाँट), a wink, a sign with the eyes; pl. mutual warnings conveyed by the eyes. **-nyuk^{u}** -न्युकु । सूक्ष्मनेत्रः adj. (f. **-nic^{ü}** -निचू), having small eyes. **-phōkh** -फूख । अक्षिप्रेरणम् m. an intimation or warning by the eye. **-phērañĕ** -फेरञ । अक्षिस्वभाववैपरीत्यम् f.pl. change of character from good to bad (lit. changes of eye). **-phōrañĕ** -फोरञ । नेत्रस्फुरणम् f.pl. throbbing or twitching of the eyeball or eyelid. In the case of a man throbbing of the right eye is a sign of luck; in the case of a woman, of the left eye. **-phaṭañĕ** -फटञ । अक्षिस्फुटनम् f.pl. bursting or extrusion of the eyeballs from disease; intent gazing along the road in expectation of the coming of a beloved, whose arrival is delayed. **-phāṭawañĕ** -फाटवञ । समीक्ष्यमाणप्रियादेरलाभः f.pl. fruitless gazing along the road for a beloved who comes not. **-phyor^{u}** -फ्युर् । अक्षिबिन्दुः m. a spot on the eyelid, either permanent and naturally, or temporary, whether caused by disease (e.g. a sty) or not. **-phyur^{u}** -फ्युर् । अक्षिपरिवर्तनम् m. turning up the eyes, hence haughtiness shown to those to whom reverence is due, begotten by the sudden acquisition of wealth; arrogance. **-pūr^{u}** -पूर् । अक्षिपूर्णता m. filling of the eyes, hence perfect prosperity (commonly used in blessings or good wishes). Cf. K.Pr. 84. **-parda** -पर्द । नेत्राच्छादनम् m. an eyelid; any veil for shading the eye; a film over the eye (as in cataract). **-prānth** -प्रान्थ् । अपाङ्गः f. (sg. dat. **-prönṭs^{ü}** -प्रांछू), the outer corner of the eye. **-rāwañĕ** -रावञ । नेत्रनाशः f.pl. eye-losses, hence the mutual conduct of two persons who were once friends, but have now quarrelled. **-rāwarañĕ** -रावरञ । नेत्रनाशनम् f.pl. an action or other cause which leads to friends quarrelling. **-ṭhyur^{u}** -ठ्युर् । अक्षिविस्फोटः m. an ulcer on the eyeball. **-tȧl^{i} yun^{u}** -तॖलि युनु । नेत्रतृप्तिसंपत्तिः m.inf. to be satisfied, to be surprised at a pleasant but unexpected discovery. **-tȧl^{i} yiwawun^{u}** -तॖलि यिववुनु । नेत्रसंतोषकारकं वस्तु adj. (f. **-wün^{ü}** -वॖञू), causing satisfaction. **-tĕmbañĕ** -त्यम्बञ । नेत्रचपलता f.pl. eager lookings of the eyes, covetousness. **-tĕmbar** -त्यम्बर् । तिमिररोगः m.pl. cataract (the disease). **-tĕmbor^{u}** -त्यम्बॖर् । तिमिररोगी adj. (f. **-tĕmbür^{ü}** -त्यम्बॖरू), afflicted with cataract. **-ṭör^{i}** -टाॖरि । नेत्रपटले m.pl. the eyelids. **-trŏparañĕ** -त्रॖपरञ । अक्षिनिरोधः f.pl. the tight shutting of the eyes caused by possession by a demon, or by the pain of smallpox or the like. **-tōvarün^{ü}** -तोवरॖञू f.inf. to put on a terrifying look, to look fierce (K.Pr. 26). **-ṭīṭh** -टीँठ । अक्षिनिमेषः । f. winking of the eyes. **-tsĕmbor^{u}** -च्यम्बॖर् । अशोभननेत्रः adj. (f. **-tsĕmbür^{ü}** च्यम्बॖरू), possessing ugly eyes, which are small, dull, round, and without eyelashes (cf. tsĕmbur^{u}). **-tsör^{i}** -च़ाॖरि । नेत्राधारास्थिवृत्ते m.pl. the bony part of the eye-sockets. **-watshar** -वछ़र् । अक्षिविकासः m. the wide

opening of the eyes; liberality, a charitable disposition. **-watsha ta gāshĕ-ratsha** -वछ त गाश-रछ । अचिविकासे निष्प्रकाशता f.pl. eyes with no light in them even when wide open, as one blind from birth. **-vyoṭh^{u}** -व्योठु । स्थूलनेत्र: adj. (f. **-vĕṭh^{ü}** -व्यठू), large-eyed. **—yun^{u}** —युनु । नेत्रतृप्ति: m.inf., to be satisfied; (lit.) to enter into (and fill) the eyes. **-yiwawun^{u}** -यिववुनु । अचितृप्तिकारि वस्तु adj. (f. **-wüñ^{ü}** -वंञू), that which satisfies.

achĕn-bŏchĕ अछ्यन्-बुछ्य । नेत्र-बुभुक्षा f. eye-hunger, a fictitious desire begotten at the sight of food when, owing to illness, etc., one is unable to eat. **-pacĕ** -पच्य । अचिबन्ध: f.pl. arrogance, being puffed up, putting on side, treating persons deserving respect with contempt on account of one's own promotion, etc. **-pacĕ-phyur^{u}** -पच्य-फ्युर् । नेत्रयो: पट (स्वभाव) वैपरीत्यम् m. change of character (for the worse). **-trĕsh** -त्रेश । नेत्रतृष्णा f. eye-thirst; desire for any particular object looked at, a greedy eye; the same as **achĕn-bŏchĕ**.

ach^{i} 2 अंछि, see **och^{u}**.

āchi आछि, etc., see **ôch^{u}**.

ŏch ऑछ । परिणाम: । m. a result, consequence.

och^{u} अंछु । शृङ्गाटकभ्राष्ट्रविशेष: m. a kind of perforated frying-pan for parching *singārā* nuts.

ach^{i}-gôr^{u} अंछि-गोर् । भर्जितशृङ्गाटकफलं m. parched *singārā* nuts.

ôch^{u} ओछु । तृणपादुकोर्ध्वरज्जव: m. the string of the grass sandals commonly worn in Kashmir. **āchi gatshun** आछि गछुन् । दीनताप्राप्ति: m.inf. to be reduced to poverty; **āchi gômot^{u}** आछि गोमतु । प्राप्तदैन्य: perf. part. (f. **—gömüts^{ü}** —गांमंछू), reduced to poverty.

achibal, see **achawal**.

ach^{i}dāh अंछिदाह् اژدہا । अजगर: m. a boa-constrictor.

achŏkov^{u} अछ्कोवु । अनवगाहित: adj. (f. **-küv^{ü}** -कंवू), unwashed, dirty (of clothes, etc.).

achol^{u} अछोलु । अक्षालित: adj. (f. **achüj^{ü}** अछंजू), dirty, unwashed (of clothes). **achali-buthi** अछलि-बुथि । मुखक्षालनं विना adv. without having washed the mouth (as before eating, etc.).

achul^{u} अछुलु । आवरणकोशाद्निष्कासित: adj. (f. **achul^{ü}** अछुलू), unshelled, unhusked (of peas, beans, and the like).

achọmb^{u} अछूम्बु । अमर्दित: adj. (f. **achŏmb^{ü}** अछूंम्बू), unshaken out (of grain when threshed by beating the stalks).

achọn^{u} अछूनु । अन्यून: adj. (f. **achŏñ^{ü}** अछूंञू), not reduced, complete.

achôn^{u} अछोनु । अनुत्पूत: adj. (f. **achöñ^{ü}** अछांञू), not sifted, unsifted, unstrained (of flour, etc.).

achin-tray अछिन्-त्रय् । अचततृतीया तिथि: f. the name of a festival occurring on the third of the light half of the month of Vaiśākha (Wahĕkh), and held in commemoration of Śēsa-nāga, the great world-serpent. Kāshmīrīs believe that it is on this date that snakes get their eyesight.

acha-pōsh अछपोष् । पुष्पविशेष: m. a certain plant growing in barren soil and flowering in the early spring. Its flower is described as small-petalled, white, and very sweet-scented.

āchar आछर् । आश्चर्यम् adj. c.g. wonderful, strange.

āchor^{u} आछोर् । अशिक्षित: adj. (f. **āch^{ü}r^{ü}** आछंर्), untaught, untrained (of a child or animal).

achur अछुर् । अक्षरम् m. (pl. nom. **achar** अछर्, cf. **apor^{u}**), a letter of the alphabet. **achar-bọch^{u}** अछर्-बूछु । अक्षरबुभुक्षित: m. hungry for letters, one who, after much study, forgets letters, or who at the time of writing misspells a word. **achara pat achara** अछर पत् अछर्, adv. literatim.

achar-wāl अछर्-वाल् । अत्यल्पम् m. a very small quantity (used with verbs of giving or taking).

achirwāl अछिर्वाल् । पक्ष्म m. the eyelashes (**achawāl**, L. 460). **achirwāl-ṭūs^{i}** अछिर्वाल्-टूसि । पक्ष्मचापल्येन भयदानम् m.pl. the motion of the eyelashes, when threatening anyone or when frowning.

achīṭh अछीठ् । दुर्दृष्टि: adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **achīṭas** अछीटस्), possessing the evil eye, jealous.

achôv^{u} 1 अछोवु । अनुपभुक्त: adj. (f. **achöv^{ü}** अछांवू), unused, never used, not used (on account of loss, death, etc.).

achôv^{u} 2 अछोवु । असम्यक्पक्व: adj. (f. **achöv^{ü}** अछांवू), not well cooked, partly cooked, badly cooked.

achawal अछवल् । अचवालाख्यं स्थानम् m. the name of a place in Kashmir, in Kōtahārā pargana, much visited on account of its natural beauty. The spring at Achawal is the largest in Kashmir. The bath, reservoir, and garden were constructed by the emperor Shāh Jahān, after whom the place to this day is called by the Musalmāns 'Sāhibābād' (El.). Vulgarly pronounced **achibal** (K.Pr. 230).

achyuv^{u} अछ्युवु । निर्मद: adj. (f. **achiv^{ü}** अछिवू), not passionate (of human beings or animals).

ŏc^{i}kār ऑचिकार् । अङ्गीकार: m. assent, agreement, promise.

acukôv^{u} अचुकोवु । असिद्धान्तितमूल्यादि: adj. (f. **-köv^{ü}** -कांवू), of undetermined value; (of a tale or statement) not proven.

ãcār आँचार् । सन्धितम् m. pickles. **-noṭ^{u}** -नटु । सन्धितकुम्भ: m. a pickle jar (cf. K.Pr. 12).

acôr^{u} अचोर् । बलाद्बद्ध: adj. (f. **acör^{ü}** अचांर्), not tightly tied, not tightly strung (e.g. a rope bed).

acôv^u अचोव़ । अपायित: adj. (f. **acöv^ü अचांवू**), (of a calf) not yet allowed to drink (from its mother); (of a cow) not yet milked.

acyūr^u अच्यूर् । अनिष्पीडित: adj. (f. **acīr^ü अचीरू**), not wrung out (of wet clothes and the like).

aḍ अड् । अर्धम् m. a half; often signifying a portion, not exactly a half, and hence (in compounds) incomplete, imperfect; with the suff. **āh** of the indefinite article, **aḍāh**, a half (cf. K.Pr. 103). **-aḍ 1 -अड्** । अर्धमर्धम् m.sg. halves, equal parts (u. w. vbs. of making, dividing, etc.). **-aḍ 2 -अड्** । अर्धार्धश: adv. half-and-half, in halves. **-buḍa -बुड** । अर्धवृद्ध: adj. c.g. nearly old, getting on in years (of animate creatures). **-dŏb^{a}ri -द्वब्रि** । अर्धशो भूनिक्षिपम् adv. half-hidden (of treasure buried in the ground). **-digar -दिगर्** m. the time of sunset, sunset (K.Pr. 177). **-dūṭshari -दूँछ़रि** । अर्धश: पृथक्पृथक्करणेन adv. half sorted out (of a collection of things); half carded (of cotton, wool, etc.). **-han -हन्** f. dim. of **aḍ**, a little half, the half of a small quantity, or about half (K.Pr. 153). **-khôr^u 1 -खोर्** । अर्धखारीमित: adj. (fem. **-khör^ü -खांरू**), weighing half a **khār** or **kharwār** (about 48 seers). **-khôr^u 2 -खोर्** । अत्यसमर्थ: adj. (f. **-khör^ü -खांरू**), half raised; hence very powerless, very weak (naturally or by disease), very puny. **-khūr^u -खूर्** । नित्यभयशील: adj. (**-khūr^ü -खूरू**), half or imperfectly afraid; hence timid. **-khashĕ -खश** । अर्धकर्तनेन adv. half-slaughtered, half-executed; hence at the point of death (of a criminal under execution). **-khĕw -ख्यव्** । अङ्गहीन: adj. c.g. having emaciated limbs; wanting a limb, maimed (by accident) or having lost a limb through disease or from birth. Lit. half-devoured. **-kôj^u -कोजु** m. a certain time; half-way to the morning meal, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours after sunrise (K.Pr. 176). **-lābur^u -लाबुर्** । अर्धप्रवण: adj. (f. **-lābür^ü -लावंरू**), half sloping; hence moderately uneven, up and down. Cf. **aḍa-lābur^u** below. **-mahanyuv^u -महन्युव़** । अर्धपुरुष: m. half a man (of a man whose body is lean from illness or undeveloped, or of a woman who exhibits the qualities or virtues of a man). **-mŏla -म्वल** । अर्धमूल्येन adv. at half price. **-mŏñjĕ -म्वंज्य** । किञ्चिन्न्यूनमूल्येन adv. at a reduced price, very cheaply. **-nañĕr -नञर्** । अर्धप्राकाश्यम् m. half-light (as of an obscured sun or moon); the half-telling of a secret. **-rāth -राथ्** । रात्र्यर्धम्, अर्धरात्रम् m. and f. (sg. dat. m. **-rātan**, f. **-röṭs^ü**), m. half a night; f. midnight (cf. K.Pr. 176). Cf. **ajĕ röṭs^ü** under **oḍ^u**. **-rātan -रातन्** । अर्धरात्रे adv. at midnight. **-rātan-bög^i -रातन्-बांगि** or **-rātan-bögin -रातन्-बांगिन्** । प्रायोऽर्धरात्रकाले adv. at about midnight. **-rātas -रातस्** । अर्धरात्रे adv. at midnight. **-rātas-bög^i -रातस्-बांगि** or **-rātas-bögin -रातस्-बांगिन्** । प्रायोऽर्धरात्रकाले adv. at about midnight. **-shĕhol^u -शह्लु** । मध्याह्नोत्तरदिवसतृतीयभाग: m. (in the hot season) the cool of the afternoon, when the shadows are lengthening and a breeze springs up. Cf. **aḍa-shĕhol^u** below. **-shĕhalĕn -शहल्यन्** । अपराह्णकाले adv. in the cool of the afternoon. **-shĕhalĕn-bög^i -शहल्यन्-बांगि** or **-shĕhalĕn-bögin -शहल्यन्-बांगिन्** । प्रायो ग्रीष्मे पराह्णे adv. about the time of the cool of the afternoon. **-sôr^u -सोर्** । अर्धसमुच्चित: adj. (f. **-sör^ü -सांरू**), half collected (of things gradually brought from one place and deposited in another). Cf. **aḍa-sôr^u** below. **-sārĕ-maḍ-sārĕ -सार्य-मड्-सार्य** । नातिभारा नातिलघ्व्य: f.pl. a collection of things purchased (such as fish, etc.), each of which is not very large or very small, averaging about half a seer. **-ṭsāri -ज़ारि** । अर्धपाकादेव adv. merely in a half-cooked condition. **-wara -वर** । अर्धवृद्ध: adj. c.g. half-old, oldish, middle-aged (of human beings).

aḍa-ôm^u अड-ओम् । अर्धाम: adj. (f. **-öm^ü -आमू**), half-raw, half-cooked (usually of fruit cakes and the like). **-brok^u -ब्रकु** । अर्धकुट्टित: adj. (f. **-brüc^ü -ब्रंचू**), half-disintegrated, of tough food in the process of chewing or of things being ground on a stone or pounded in a mortar. In women's abuse also applied to another woman. **-buz^u -बुज़्** । अर्धभर्जित: adj. (f. **-buz^ü -बुज़ू**), half-roasted or half-parched, imperfectly roasted or parched. **-chôn^u -छोनु** । अर्धोत्पवन: adj. (f. **-chön^ü -छांनू**), half or imperfectly sifted (of meal, flour, etc.). **-chot^u -छ्वतु** । अर्धशुक्ल: adj. (f. **-chüṭs^ü -छुचू**), half-white, white here and there, partly white (e.g. a cow); of a dirty-white colour, not of a pure white. **-chôv^u 1 -छोवु** । अर्धपरिपाकवान् adj. (f. **-chöv^ü -छांवू**), half-cooked, imperfectly cooked. **-chôv^u 2 -छोवु** । अर्धोपभुक्त: adj. (f. **-chöv^ü -छांवू**), half-used, of something lost or spoilt before it is used up or worn out. **-cyūr^u -च्यूर्** । अर्धनिष्पीडित: adj. (f. **-cīr^ü -चीरू**), half or improperly squeezed, not properly wrung out (as wet clothes); not thoroughly split (as a beam of wood, by a saw). **-dod^u -द्वदु** । अर्धदग्ध: adj. (f. **-düz^ü -दंज़ू**), half-burnt, not entirely consumed; half-burnt, burnt only in parts. **-dŏdor^u -द्वद्र्** । अर्धजीर्ण: adj. (f. **-dŏdür^ü -द्वदंरू**), half-decayed; half-worm-eaten. **-dog^u -द्वगु** । अर्धघातित: adj. (f. **-düj^ü 1 -दंजू**), half or imperfectly pounded on a stone or in a mortar (of grain and the like). **-ḍokh^u -ड्वखु** । अर्धाधार: adj. (f. **-ḍüch^ü -डंछू**), having half or an imperfect support (of some article which would overbalance without a support or which is on an uneven surface); something which is not securely resting

against another firm object. **-dol^{u}** **-द्‌लु । अर्धदलितः** adj. (f. **-düj^{u} 2 -द्‌जू**), half or imperfectly crushed or husked (of grain in a mortar); (in carpentry, of a board) imperfectly smoothed down by working with an adze or the like. **-ḍong^{u} -डंगु । असम्यक्स्थिरः** m. ground which is not perfectly level, and on which it is hence not safe to deposit anything round, or that overbalances easily. **-ḍyūg^{u} -ड्यूँगु । असम्यक्स्थिरः** adj. (f. **-ḍīj^{u} -डीँजू**), insecure (commonly of an unsteady base or support). **-ḍyol^{u} -ड्यलु । अर्धशिथिलः** adj. (f. **-ḍĕj^{u} -ड्यंजू**), half loose, not properly steady (of something requiring a support); not properly bound (of a parcel or of a book, etc.). **-ḍyong^{u} -ड्यंगु । अर्धासीनः** adj. (f. **-ḍĕnj^{u} -ड्यंजू**), not securely based, resting insecurely on its base, or resting on an insecure or unsteady basis or foundation. **-g^{o}h^{u} -गह्रु । असम्यग्घृष्टः** adj. (f. **-g^{u}sh^{u} -गंशू**), imperfectly ground, not in a fine powder (of sandal-wood, *kuṅkuma*, and the like); imperfectly polished or worn smooth. **-gor^{u} -गरु । अर्धघट्टितः** adj. (f. **-gür^{u} -गंरू**), half-made, imperfectly made, badly put together (e.g. a wooden or copper vessel, a pillar, or an ornament). **-gos^{u} -गसु । अर्धस्निग्धीकृतः, असम्यक्पेशलीकृतः** adj. (f. **-güs^{u} -गंसू**), not smoothly polished. **-gashĕl -गशल् । अर्धगलितः** adj. e.g. half-melted, half-worn (of the impression on a coin or the like). **-hǫkh^{u} -ह्रखु । अर्धशुष्कः** adj. (f. **-hŏch^{u} -ह्रछू**), half-dry (of fruit, etc., under the sun, or of a lake, river, etc.). **-hol^{u} -हलु । अर्धकुटिलः** adj. (f. **-hüj^{u} -हंजू**), slightly crooked (either of a thing or of a man's nature). **-hǫṭ^{u} -ह्रटु । अर्धविस्रः** adj. (f. **-hŏts^{u} -ह्रचू**), half-decayed, tainted, 'high' (of cooked food, fruit, etc.). **-kāchur^{u} -काछुरु । अर्धकुट्टितः** adj. (f. **-kāchir^{u} -काछिरू**), half or imperfectly husked (of grain in a mortar, etc.). **-khām -खाम् । अर्धापक्वः** adj. e.g. half-raw, imperfectly cooked. **-kol^{u} -कलु । अर्धास्फुटवाक्** adj. (f. **-küj^{u} -कंजू**), imperfectly speaking, not speaking clearly, mumbling with the mouth half opened. **-kāñĕl -कान्यल् । अर्धपार्श्वशयुतः** adj. e.g. half lying on one side, almost confined to bed, feeble, weak. **-kôr^{u} -कोरु । अर्धक्वथितः** adj. (f. **-kör^{u} -कांरू**), half or imperfectly boiled (of milk, *ghī*, melted butter, etc.). **-kôs^{u} -कोसु । अर्धमुण्डितः** adj. (f. **-kös^{u} -कांसू**), half or imperfectly shaved; shaved on one side and not on the other. **-köshur^{u} -कांशुरु । अर्धकाश्मीरिकः ।** adj. (f. **-köshir^{u} -कांशिरू**), half Kāshmīrī (born in Kāshmīr and brought up elsewhere); of articles, made elsewhere of Kāshmīrī stuff; of language, Kāshmīrī mixed with foreign expressions; of cloth, etc., made partly of Kāshmīrī thread. **-kāyur^{u} -कायुरु** or **-kāyir^{u} -कायिरु । असमर्थः** adj. (f. **-kāyir^{u} -कायिरू**), half a pine-tree. The wood of this tree is very soft and easy to pierce; hence, weak, powerless, unresisting. **-lābur^{u} -लाबुरु । अर्धप्रवणः** adj. (f. **-lābür^{u} -लाबंरू**), half-rising, (of uneven ground) elevated here and depressed there. Cf. **aḍ-lābur^{u}** above. **-lĕdor^{u} -ल्यदरु । अर्धपीतः** adj. (f. **-lĕdür^{u} -ल्यदंरू**), slightly yellow (of the complexion); partly yellow, yellow in one place and not in another. **-lyok^{u} -ल्यकु । विकलः** adj. (f. **-lĕc^{u} -ल्यंचू**), incomplete, imperfect, not completed (Gr.Gr. 162). **-lĕc^{u} köm^{u} -ल्यंचू कांमू । विकला क्रिया** f. a work which is left incomplete. **-mani -मनि** half a maund of anything, hence a large quantity, a lot, as in K.Pr. 169. **-monḍ^{u} 1 -मंण्डु । अर्धमासरः** adj. (f. **-münḍ^{u} -मंण्डू**), half gruel-water; any grain boiled in water, from which the water and scum are not poured off, the whole being served together. **-monḍ^{u} bata -म्वण्डु बत । अनिष्कृष्टविस्रावोदनम्** m. boiled rice so served, in a soft slimy state. **-monḍ^{u} 2 -मंण्डु । अर्धमर्दितः** adj. (f. **-munḍ^{u} -मंण्डू**), not properly rubbed (of woollen clothes in the wash). **-môr^{u} -मोरु । अर्धमारितः** adj. (f. **-mör^{u} -मांरू**), half-killed, half-dead. **-mūr^{u} -मूरु । अर्धनिष्कृष्टत्वक्कः** adj. (f. **-mūr^{u} -मूरू**), half-husked (of grain, etc.), half-shelled (of peas, etc.). **-nyūl^{u} -न्यूलु । अर्धहरितः** adj. (f. **-nīj^{u} -नीजू**), half blue or green; (of grass, etc.) not thoroughly dried. **-phol^{u} -फलु । अर्धजीर्णः** adj. (f. **-phüj^{u} -फंजू**), half worn out, neither entirely new nor too old for wear (generally of clothes). **-phǫl^{u} -फ्रलु । -अर्धविकसितः** adj. (f. **-phŏj^{u} -फ्रंजू**), half-expanded (of flowers); half-blown; half-opened in the morning (of flowers that close at night and open in the day). **-phoṭ^{u} -फटु । अर्धोद्भिन्नः, अपूर्णायुः** adj. (f. **-phüṭ^{u} -फंटू**), half-split (of wood); incompletely sprung from the earth (of a seedling); half-expanded (of rice, etc., being boiled); not completely plunged in water, etc.; not having reached full age, before one's time (of a man, tree, etc., dying or the like). **-phyôr^{u} -फ्योरु । असम्यङ्निष्कृष्टरसः** adj. (f. **-phyör^{u} -फ्यांरू**), half-strained; that from which the cooking water has not been thoroughly strained (of grain, vegetables, etc.); unstrained generally. **-paj^{o}r^{u} -पंजरु । अर्धस्यूतः** adj. (f. **-paj^{u}r^{u} -पंजरू**), half hemmed and felled; (of clothes) hemmed together, but not finally felled. **-pôk^{u} -पोकु । अर्धपाकः** adj. (f. **-pöc^{u} -पांचू**), incompletely cooked. **-pop^{u} -पपु । अर्धपक्वः** adj. (f. **-püp^{u} -पंपू**), half-ripe (of fruit, grain, etc.). **-pron^{u} -प्रनु । अर्धशुभ्रः** adj. (f. **-prüñ^{u} -प्रंञू**), imperfectly white (e.g. dirty clothes), imperfectly clear (e.g. water). **-prôn^{u} -प्रोनु । अर्धप्रत्नः** adj. (f. **-pröñ^{u} -प्रांञू**), half-old, neither new (or young) nor old. **-shĕhol^{u} -शहलु । अर्धशीतलः** adj.

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

(f. **-shĕh^{u}j^{ü}** -श्हंजू), half-cooled (of something tangible that has been hot). Cf. **aḍ-shĕhol^{u}** above. **-shūr^{u}** -शूरु । अर्धसंस्कृतः adj. (f. **-shīr^{ü}** -शीरू), half or imperfectly repaired. **-sôr^{u}** -सोरु । अर्धशः क्रमेणानीयैकत्रीकृतः adj. (f. **-sör^{ü}** -सांरू), half-collected, not properly collected (usually of harvest bundles not properly stacked); half-felt, half-touched. Cf. **aḍ-sôr^{u}** above. **-sūr^{u}** -सूरु । अर्धावसितः adj. (pl. dat. **-sōrĕn** -सोर्यन्, f. sg. nom. **-sūr^{ü}** -सूरू, dat. **-sōrĕ** -सोर्य), nearly spent, nearly exhausted, nearly used up. **-sôv^{u}** -सोवु । अर्धशायितः adj. (f. **-söv^{ü}** -सांवू), (of a living creature) half caused to lie down, half put to sleep; (of a post or the like) half thrown down on the ground. **-syon^{u}** -स्यनु । अर्धकोमलीभूतः adj. (f. **-sĕñ^{ü}** -स्यंञू), half-softened, half tender (of vegetables, etc., in cooking); insufficiently salted or spiced (of the same). **-syon^{u} maḍa-syon^{u}** -स्यनु मड-स्यनु । असम्यगुपस्कृतः adj. (f. **-sĕñ^{ü} maḍa-sĕñ^{ü}** -स्यंञू मड-स्यंञू), the same. **-syuv^{u}** -स्युवु । अर्धसेवितः adj. (f. **-siv^{ü}** -सिवू), (in cooking) half or imperfectly boiled or stewed; (of birds, monkeys, or the like) half-domesticated, half-tamed. **-thol^{u}** -थलु । अर्धच्छिन्नशाखः adj. (f. **-thüj^{ü}** -थंजू), having branches half or imperfectly trimmed (of trees, creepers, etc.). **-truk^{u}** -त्रुकु । अर्धभक्षितः adj. (f. **-truc^{ü}** -त्रुचू), half-gnawed, half-chewed (of food, or of damage done by mice, etc.). **-trŏsh^{u}** -त्र्वंशु । अर्धकर्कशः adj. (f. **-trŏsh^{ü}** -त्र्वंशू), half-hard, hence (of parched grain) requiring chewing but eatable; (of climbing plants and the like) partly dry, partly withered. **-tôv^{u}** -तोवु । अर्धतापितः adj. (f. **-töv^{ü}** -तांवू), half or imperfectly heated (either in the sun or by fire), of grain or of metal vessels, etc. **-ṭsom^{u}** -च़मु । अर्धशुष्कः adj. (f. **-ṭsüm^{ü}** -च़ंमू), half-dry, withered but not quite dry (of something which was once green and fresh). **-ṭsôp^{u}** -च़ोपु । अर्धभक्षितः adj. (f. **-ṭsöp^{ü}** -च़ांपू), half-chewed, half-eaten (of something so tough that it cannot be swallowed, or of something, such as sugar-cane, which is chewed and then ejected from the mouth). **-ṭsôr^{u}** -च़ोरु । अर्धचयनः adj. (f. **-ṭsör^{ü}** -च़ांरू), half-selected, hence not properly sorted, imperfectly sifted (of grain and the like). **-ṭsôsh^{u}** -च़ोशु । अर्धकषायः adj. (f. **-ṭsösh^{ü}** -च़ांशू), half or partly astringent in taste; half bitter-salt (as sea-water). **-ṭsoṭ^{u}** -च़ंटु । अर्धायुष्कः adj. (f. **-ṭsüṭ^{ü}** -चंटू), half-cut, hence (of a human being, tree, etc.) living only half his or its time, cut off before his time, dying in the prime of life. **-ṭsyūṭ^{u}** -च्यूटु । अर्धकुट्टनः adj. (f. **-ṭsīṭ^{u}** -चीटू), half or imperfectly pounded to powder (in a mortar or the like). **-wahôr^{u}** -वहोरु । अर्धोद्घाटितः adj. (f. **-wahör^{ü}** -वहांरू), half or imperfectly spread out (as clothes, straw, etc., to be dried in the sun). **-wūn^{u}** -वूनु । अर्धवयनः adj. (f. **-wūñ^{ü}** -वूञू), half, imperfectly, or badly woven. **-vĕnor^{u}** -व्यनोरु । अर्धपृथक्कृतः adj. (f. **-vĕnür^{ü}** -व्यनंरू), half or imperfectly separated (especially of grass or vegetables from the husk or shell). **-wushon^{u}** -वुशनु । कवोष्णः adj. (f. **-wushüñ^{ü}** -वुशंञू), half-warm, luke-warm (either by nature or from the application of heat). **-woth^{u}** -वथु । अर्धोद्घाटः adj. (f. **-wüṭsh^{ü}** -वंछू), half-open (of a door, etc.). **-wuṭh^{u}** -वुठु । अर्धवेष्टितः adj. (f. **-wuṭh^{ü}** -वुठू), half or imperfectly twisted (of ropes, etc.). **-vĕṭshon^{u}** -व्यछ़नु । अर्धविवरणः adj. (f. **-vĕṭshüñ^{ü}** -व्यछ़ंञू), half-separated; (of cotton) half or imperfectly teased out; (of literary compositions) half corrected or half explained. **-wŏzol^{u}** -व्वज़लु । अर्धरक्तः adj. (f. **-wŏzüj^{ü}** -व्वज़ंजू), half red, light red; partly red, red in parts. **-zāmot^{u}** -ज़ामतु । अर्धोत्पन्नाङ्कुरः adj. (f. **-zāmüṭs^{ü}** -ज़ामंचू), (of seeds, etc.) half-sprouted, imperfectly sprouted. **-zumot^{u}** -ज़ुमतु । अर्धजीर्णः adj. (f. **-zumüṭs^{ü}** -ज़ुमंचू), half worn out; (of animate beings) thin, lean; (of plants) half-dry, half-withered; (of creepers) half-dry, easily broken, flaccid; (of clothes, etc.) worn thin, easily torn. **-zôv^{u}** -ज़ोवु । अर्धोत्पन्नः adj. (f. **-zöv^{ü}** -ज़ांवू), half-born; (of plants) half or improperly sprouted; (of milk) not properly or entirely curdled; (of a portable brazier or *kāṅg^{u}r^{ü}*) not showing signs of fire, half-lighted.

ada अद । ततः adv. then, thereafter, thereupon, therefore (both of time and of causality). Very common with interrogatives, in which case its use closely resembles that of the Hindī *tō*, as in the following. **-kōr** -कोर् । तर्हि कस्मिन्पार्श्वे adv. then where? then in what direction? as if we were to say, "if it's not there, then where is it?" i.e. "it's nowhere". **-kōr-kun** -कोर्-कुन् । तर्हि कस्मिन्पार्श्वे, the same as **ada-kōr**. **-kōra-kani** -कोर-कनि । तर्हि कस्मात्पार्श्वतः adv. then whence? **-kus** -कुस् । तर्हि कः m.an. (f.an. **-kŏssa** -क्वस्स, inan. **-kyāh** -क्याह), adj. pron. then who? then what? hence, then there is no one, or nothing; (inanimate) what else, of course. **-kus-sanā** -कुस्-सना । तर्हि कः ननु, the same as **ada-kus**. **-kus ta ada-kas** -कुस् त अद्-कस् । तर्हि कः कस्मै, then who, and then to whom? i.e. there is no one (to give), and therefore no one to whom to give (or no one need expect anything). **-kati** -कति । तर्हि कुत्र, or **-kati-sanā** -कति-सना । तर्हि कुत्र स्वित् adv. then where? (used after a verb signifying 'to put', etc.). **-kot^{u}** -कंतु । तर्हि कुत्र, or **-kot^{u}-kun** -कंतु-कुन् । तर्हि कस्मिन्पार्श्वे adv. then where? then in what direction? **-kūt^{u}** -कूतु । तर्हि कियान् (f. **-kūṭs^{ü}** -कूंचू), or **-kūt^{u}-sanā** -कूतु-सना । तर्हि कियान् ननु adj. then how much? **-kūt^{i}** -कूति । तर्हि कति m.pl. (f. **-kūṭsa** -कूच़ or **-kaiṭsa** -कैच़), or **-kūt^{i}-sanā** -कूति-सना । तर्हि कियन्तो ननु, then how

many? **-kĕtha** -क्यथ । तर्हि कथम्, or **-kĕtha-sanā** -क्यथ-सना । तर्हि कथं ननु, or **-kĕtha-pöṭh^{i}** -क्यथ-पॉठि । तर्हि केन प्रकारेण, or **-kĕtha-pöṭh^{i}-sanā** -क्यथ-पॉठि-सना । तर्हि केन प्रकारेण ननु adv. then how? then in what manner? **-kōtāh** -कोताह् । तर्हि कियान् (f. **-kaitsāh** -कैत्साह्), or **-kōtāh-sanā** -कोताह्-सना । तर्हि कियान् ननु adj. then how much? **-kaityāh** -कैत्याह् । तर्हि कियन्तः (f. **-kaitsāh** -कैत्साह्), or **-kaityāh-sanā** -कैत्याह्-सना । तर्हि कियन्तो ननु adj. then how many? **-kütyun^{u}** -कूत्युनु । तर्हि कियत्संख्याकः (मूल्यः) (f. **-kütiñ^{ü}** -कुतिञ्), or **-kütyun^{u}-sanā** -कूत्युनु-सना । तर्हि कियत्संख्याकः adj. then consisting of how many? then of what price? **-kawa** -कव । तर्हि कुतः, or **-kawa-sanā** -कव-सना । तर्हि कुतो नाम, or **-kawa-kani** -कव-कनि । तर्हि केन कारणेन, or **-kawa-kani-sanā** -कव-कनि-सना । तर्हि केन कारणेन स्वित् adv. then for what reason? then why? **-kyāh-ō** -क्याहो । तर्हि किं भोः adv. then what, sir? i.e. here it is, do you want anything else? what else? of course. **-kyuth^{u}** -क्युथु । तर्हि कीदृशः (f. **-kitsh^{ü}** -किछ्), or **-kyuth^{u}-sanā** -क्युथु-सना । तर्हि कीदृक् ननु adj. then of what kind?

ada is also frequently employed with verbs expressing propriety or necessity, and is then equivalent to the Hindī *tō*. Thus, **ada gotsh^{u} tot^{u} gatshun^{u}** अद गंछु तंतु गछुनु । तर्हि योग्यं तत्र गन्तव्यमासीत्, then it is proper to go there, in that case you should go there. —**lagi tati bihun^{u}** —लगि तति बिहुनु । ततः संगतं तत्रासितव्यं, then (in that case) it is proper to settle there. —**pazi tati dapun^{u}** —पज़ि तति दपुनु । ततो योग्यं तत्र वक्तव्यम्, then (in that case) it is proper to tell (it) there.

ada combined with vocative particles often expresses simply 'yes', and with an interrogative adverb simply 'no', in the sense of agreeing or refusing to do something that one has been asked to do. Thus, **adā** (**ada + a**) अदा । अस्तु adv. yes (addressed to an inferior). **adō** (**ada + ō**) अदो । अस्तु adv. yes, that's right (addressed to an inferior who is at a distance). **ada-bā** अद-बा । अस्तु भोः adv. yes (in addressing a male of equal rank). **-biñ^{ü}** -बिञू । अस्तु भोः adv. good, yes (in addressing a female of equal rank). **-kati** -कति । नहि adv. then where? hence, in the sense of a negative, 'no.' **-sö** -सॉ । अस्तु भोः adv. good; yes, sir (respectfully addressed to a male). **-kyā** -क्या । अस्तु adv. good, yes (addressed to a person present), of course. **-kyā-bā** -क्या-बा । तर्हि किं भोः adv. good, yes (addressed by a woman to a man, or by a man to an equal). **-kyā-biñ^{ü}** -क्या-बिञू । तर्हि किम् अयि adv. good, yes (addressed by a man to a woman of equal rank). **-kyā-sö** -क्या-सॉ । तर्हि किं भोः adv. good, yes (used respectfully by a man). **aday** अदय् । अस्तु adv. good; yes (used in answer to an inferior or younger woman).

aḍa 2 अड । अस्थीनि (for **ada 1** see **aḍ**), f.pl. bones, especially those of the forearm and of the shin. **-sūr** -सूर् । अस्थिभस्म m. bone-ashes; a severe beating, which (metaphorically) reduces the bones to powder. **-trakor^{u}** -त्रकुरु । कठोरास्थिमान् adj. (f. **-trakür^{ü}** -त्रकूरू), having hard or strong bones (especially those of the forearm and shin); (of a woman) one whose forearm or shin-bones are so hard that they do not easily allow bracelets, etc., to be put upon them.

aḍā अडा, see **aḍ**.

ādau-a आदौ-अ । अकारः m. the name of the letter **a**.

ādĕ or **ādyĕ** आद्य adj. e.g. first, primeval (Śiv. 7).

ādi आदि, a beginning, in **ādi-kāran** आदि-कारन् । मूलकारणम् m. a first cause.

oḍ^{u} ॲडु । अर्धः adj. (sg. dat. **aḍis** अडिस्; f. nom. **üḍ^{ü}** ॲडू, sg. dat. **ajĕ** अज्य), half, halved; a part. **oḍu-y** ॲडुय्, only half, hence incomplete, as in **pūth^{i} chĕh üḍ^{ü}-y** पूथि छेह ॲडूय्, the book is quite incomplete. **aḍi-pöri** अडि-पॉरि । अतिसमीपम् adv. (u. w. a vb. signifying arrival, etc.), lit. at half a side or direction; hence, very near. **üḍ^{ü}-hār** ॲडू-हार् । अर्धा काकिणी f. half a cowry; a thing of the size or value of half a cowry. **-müñ^{ü}** -मंञू । अर्धाढकम् f. a certain measure of weight, half a *müñ^{ü}*; a thing weighing half a *müñ^{ü}*. A *müñ^{ü}* of 30 *pals* is equivalent to a seer and a half. An *üḍ^{ü}-müñ^{ü}* is therefore three-quarters of a seer or 15 *pals*, equivalent to 60 *tōlās*. It approximates $1\frac{1}{2}$ English pounds.

ajĕ hāri-hond^{u} अज्य हारि-हंन्दु । अर्धकाकिणीमूल्यः (gen. of **üḍ^{ü}-hār**, above), of half a cowry, worth only half a cowry, worth nothing, contemptible. —**röts^{ü}** —रांचू । अर्धरात्रे adv. (sg. dat. of **üḍ^{ü} rāth** ॲडू राथ, cf. **aḍ-rāth** अड-राथ under **aḍ**), at midnight. —**röts^{ü}-bög^{i}** —रांचू-बांगि, or —**röts^{ü}-bögin** —रांचू-बांगिन् । प्रायोऽर्धरात्रकाले adv. at about midnight. —**wati** —वति । अर्धपथे adv. (sg. dat. of **üḍ^{ü} wath** ॲडू वथ, half a road), at half-way (to or from a place) (after a verb of resting, etc.). —**wati-pĕth** —वति-प्यठ । अर्धमार्गपृष्ठे at half-way, having reached half-way (he did so and so), e.g. **ajĕ wati-pĕth trôwun bôr^{u}** अज्य वति-प्यठ त्रोवुन् बोरु, half-way (on the journey) he threw away his load. **ajiy wati** अजिय् वति । अर्धपथ एव adv. (for **ajĕ + y wati** अज्य + य् वति), even at half-way, exactly half-way.

öd^{i} आंदि or **ödid^{i}** आंदिदि, **ödith** आंदिथ् । अद्य व्यतीते काले adv. to-day in past time, in the part of to-day that has already expired. **-nan** -नन्, **-nas** -नस् ।

अद्यतनदिनयातकाले, adv. the same as öd^{i}. **-pĕṭha** -पठ। अद्यतनदिनव्यतीतकालादारभ्य adv. (continued, etc.) from the expired part of to-day. **-shutun** -शुतुन्। अद्यतनव्यतीतकालात्प्रभृति adv. the same as **öd^{i}-pĕṭha.** **ödi-y** ऑदि-य्। अद्यैव गतकाले adv. in the part that has expired of this very day. **ödyuk^{u}** ऑद्युकु। अद्यतनदिनव्यतीतकालीनः adj. (f. **ödic^{u}** ऑदिचू), of, or belonging to, the expired part of to-day.

ŏd^{i} ऑदि। आन्ध्यम् f. a dust-storm; blindness caused by a dust-storm, darkness; the metaphorical blindness caused by terror, error, or the like.

öḍic^{u} ऑडिचू, **öḍikis** ऑडिकिस्, see **öḍyuk^{u}**.

aḍḍa अड्डु। संघातस्थानम् m. a shed or place where men and cattle assemble, or where articles are collected for sale; a stand, a station, a meeting-place; a lounging-place for idlers.

adod^{u} अदॊदु। अदग्धः adj. (f. **adüz^{u}** अदॖज़ू), not burnt (whether this is a defect or a perfection).

ödid^{i} ऑदिदि। अद्यतनदिनयातकाले adv., i.q. **öd^{i}**, q.v.

adog^{u} अदॊगु। अहतः, अनाहतः adj. (f. **adüj^{u}** 1 अदॖजू), not struck, not hit (by a blow of the fist or a hurled missile); not pounded (on a stone or in a mortar) (of spices, food, etc.).

adŏg^{u} अदॊगु। अनवखण्डितः adj. (f. **adŏj^{u}** अदॊजू), not husked (as of paddy in a mortar).

ȧd^{i}-hyol^{u} अ॑दि-ह्यॊलु। अर्धपणः m. a square coin of the value of half a pice; the Hindi *adhēlā*. Formerly in Kashmir articles of small value were purchased with cowries. Twelve cowries were called a **bahāgañ** बहागञ्; twenty-five were called a **pũtshuh** पूँछुह्; fifty or half a hundred were called **ȧd^{i}-hyol^{u}** अ॑दि-ह्यॊलु; a hundred was called a **hath** हथ्, and was considered the equivalent of one pice. In the rural parts of the country a pice is still called **hath**. Cf. **bahāgañ,** and RT.Tr. ii, 312.

aḍij^{u} अडिजू। अस्थि f. a bone (cf. K.Pr. 173, 226). This is the general term, cf. **aḍa** and **aḍyul^{u}**. It is the feminine form of the latter. **āḍiji-khŏkhur** अडिजि-खॊखुर्। अस्थिपञ्जरः m. a skeleton; a main bone of a complete skeleton. **-panzul^{u}** -पंज़ुलु। अस्थिपाञ्चलिका m. a skeleton; a living skeleton (of one who is very lean). **-trangur^{u}** -त्रंगुरु। अस्थिसमूहः m. a string of connected bones (compared to a knotted string, or a rosary).

adŏj^{u} अदॊजू, see **adŏg^{u}**.

adüj^{u} अदॖजू, see **adog^{u}** and **adol^{u}**.

aḍokh^{u} अडॊखु। आधाररहितः adj. (f. **aḍüch^{u}** अडॖछू), having no support, of an article which will overbalance or roll away unless it has a support.

ādikār आदिकार्। अधिकारः m. power, capability; office, rank, position (Śiv. 36).

adikōrī अदिकॊरी। अधिकारी m. a person in charge of anything or having power over it (Gr.M.).

ȧd^{a}l अ॑दल् عدل। विचारः m. justice, a just decision (used principally by old-fashioned people of the rural parts or by women).

ödil عادل adj. c.g. just, upright, sincere (Gr.M.).

adol^{u} अदॊलु। अविदीर्णः adj. (f. **adüj^{u}** 2 अदॖजू), not torn, not shredded (of spices, such as ginger in a mortar); not crushed (as of paddy, etc., in a mortar); (in carpentry, of a board) not smoothed (with an adze, the native substitute for a plane).

aḍôl^{u} अडोलु। अपरिवर्तितः adj. (f. **aḍöj^{u}** अडॉजू), not removed, that of which the position is not changed, not put aside; not cleansed (of barley, etc., by a winnowing sieve); not removed (of a disagreeable form).

ōḍāla ओडाल। उपेक्षा f. disregard, contempt, disdain.

adal-badal अदल्-बदल्, **adal-wadal** अदल्-वदल्, or **adal-ta-wadal** अदल्-त-वदल्। परिवर्तनम् m. exchange, interchange, substitution; as adj. c.g., confused, of a contrary disposition, K.Pr. 2, 102. **—dyun^{u}** —द्युनु। परिवर्त्य दानम् m.inf. to exchange. **—wanun** —वनुन्। असत्यसंभाषणम् m.inf. to make an incorrect statement in conversation; to give incorrect instruction.

aḍilis अडिलिस् etc., see **aḍyul^{u}**.

adālȧt^{i} अदाल॑ति। न्यायाध्यक्षः m. one who presides in a court of justice; a judge.

adālath अदालथ् عدالت। न्यायः, तद्गृहं च f. (sg. abl. **adālüts^{u}** अदालॖचू), justice, the decision in a law case; a court of justice (the building).

adal-wadal अदल्-वदल्। खलीकारेण ताडनम् f. abusive language, attacking abusively. See also **adal-badal.**

adam अदम्। अधमः adj. c.g. low, mean, vile.

adom^{u} अदॊमु। अध्मापितः adj. (f. **adüm^{u}** अदॖमू), not given enough air (of a furnace supplied with air by a bellows).

aḍam-zaḍ अडम-ज़ड्। अत्यल्पमात्रम् adv. very little, used regarding the partial return of something deposited.

ādan 1 आदन्। अवधिः m. a period, time, term, limit of time.

ādan 2 आदन्, in **ādanuk^{u}** (आदनुकु। आदिगर्भजः) m. (f. **ādanüc^{u}** आदनॖचू), a first-born child of a woman. **-bôj^{u}** -बोजु। बालभ्राता m. a brother-friend (used of two men who from childhood have grown up together as brothers, but are not brothers by blood). **-yār** -यार्। बालसखा m. one who has been a friend from childhood.

adīn अदीन्। अधीनः adj. c.g. depending on, subject to, under another's power; poverty-stricken.

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

adụn अडुन् । ह्रसता, अभियोगः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **adyōv** अड्योव्), to become half; hence, to become lean or wasted (from sickness or old age); to persevere, be intent on the attainment of some difficult object.

adūn^{u} अदूनु ।अविवृतः adj. (f. **adūñ^{u}** अदूञ्), not carded (of cotton, wool, etc.).

ạd^{a}nāw अ॑द्नाव् (=اُدناو) । अतिनीचः adj. e.g. vile, mean, of vile occupation.

ādẹñ आड्यञ् । ग्रामः f. the name of a well-known village about 30 miles west of Śrīnagar.

adiñ-gadiñ अडिञ्-गडिञ् । सामग्री f. goods and chattels.

adöñ^{a}ru-y अदा॑ञरुय् । चिन्तनं विनैव adv. even without thought, without taking any consideration whatever (u. w. vbs. of taking and the like).

adop^{u} अद॑पु । विना कथनं विनाज्ञां वा adv. without speaking; without giving any order.

ador^{u} अद॑रु । अध्रुवः adj. (f. **adür^{u}** अद॑रू), not firm, not steadfast; not firmly fixed; not strong, weak; (of rain) not incessant.

ạdor^{u} अड॑रु । निर्भयः adj. (f. **ạdür^{u}** अड॑रू), not fearing, without fear, brave.

adôr^{u} 1 अदोरु । निर्धैर्यः adj. (f. **adör^{u}** अदा॑रू), without fortitude in adversity.

adôr^{u} 2 अदोरु । अधृतः adj. (f. **adör^{u}** अदा॑रू), not put, not placed (of any material thing, or of confidence, belief, etc.); not given on loan.

ādar आदर् । आदरः m. honour, respect. **-bāv** -बाव् । सत्कारः m. respect shown by an inferior to a superior. **-satkār** -सत्कार् । संमाननम् m. honour, respect.

ādār आदार् । आधारः m. a support, prop; a stop to prevent a ball rolling away.

ādür^{u} आडु॑रू। जीर्णोष्णीषः f. an untidy or worn-out turban.

odur^{u} अ॑दुरु । आर्द्रः adj. (m. sg. dat. **adaris,** ag. **ạd^{a}r^{i},** abl. **adari,** pl. nom. **ạd^{a}r^{i},** dat. **adarĕn**; f. **üd^{u}r^{u}** अ॑द॑रू, dat. **ạd^{a}rĕ,** and so on), moist, wet, damp (either naturally or by the application of water). Cf. K.Pr. 18. **-zĕn-hyuh^{u}** ज्यन्-ह्युहु । आर्द्रतरः adj. (f. **üd^{u}r^{u}-zĕn-hish^{u}** अ॑द॑रू-ज्यन्-हिशू), very wet (of mud and the like). **üd^{u}r^{u}-khal** अ॑द॑रू-खल् । अतिक्लेशादिविधानम् f. extreme insult, giving extreme dishonour, or (with reference to an inanimate object) consigning to destruction. **üd^{u}r^{u}-züṭ^{u}** अ॑द॑रू-ज़ू॑टू । आर्द्रं जीर्णवस्त्रखण्डम् f. a wet rag; an old rag used for wiping off sweat, for mopping up liquids, or the like. **ạd^{a}ri-kani** अ॑द्रि-कनि । आर्द्रद्रव्यार्थम् (sg. dat. of **üd^{u}r^{u}**), "for the moist articles," an expression used with reference to the price of sweetmeats sent by Kāshmīrī Brāhmaṇs as presents for their married daughters on various festivals.

ödür^{u} 1 आ॑द॑रू। आर्द्रकम् f. green ginger.

ödür^{u} 2 आ॑द॑रू। आर्द्रानक्षत्रम् f. the name of one of the lunar mansions or asterisms.

öḍ^{u}r^{u}-böḍ^{u}r^{u} आ॑ड॑रू-बा॑ड॑रू। विपरीतमिश्रणम् f. a wrong mixing, a wrong uniting.

adrakh अद्रख् । आर्द्रकम् m. (sg. dat. **adrakas**), green ginger (*Zingiber officinale*). **-mŏnḍ^{u}** -म॑ंडु । आर्द्रक-मूलम् f. a cake flavoured with ginger, the lumpy root of the ginger plant.

ạd^{a}run अ॑द्रुन् । आर्द्रीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ạd^{a}ryōv** अ॑द्र्योव्), to become moist (of something which has been dry).

öḍ^{a}ran आ॑ड्रन् । मिश्रणा, आरम्भः f. a mixing, mingling; a commencement (of a work or of making something).

öḍ^{a}run आ॑ड्रुन् । संमिश्रणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **öḍ^{o}r^{u}** आ॑ड॑रु), to mix up together, to heap up; to commence, begin the making of anything. **öḍ^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}** आ॑ड॑रु-मतु । संमिश्रितः, आरब्धः perf. part. (f. **öḍ^{u}r^{u}-müṭs^{u}** आ॑ड॑रू-मचू), mixed, mingled; commenced.

ạd^{a}rĕr अ॑द्र्यर् or **ạd^{a}rēr** अ॑द्रेर् । आर्द्रत्वम् m. dampness, moistness, wetness.

ạd^{a}rāwun अ॑द्रावुन् । आर्द्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ạd^{a}rôw^{u}**; 2 p.p. **ạd^{a}rāvyōv** अ॑द्राव्योव्), to make moist or wet.

öḍ^{a}rāwun आ॑ड्रावुन् । मिश्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **öḍ^{a}rôw^{u}** आ॑ड्रोवु), to mix (as flour with water); to set a person to work; to commence. **öḍ^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** आ॑ड्रोवु-मतु । मिश्रितः perf. part. (**öḍ^{a}röw^{u}-müṭs^{u}** आ॑ड्रा॑वू-मचू), mixed (of flour, etc., with liquids); set to work; commenced.

ādath आदथ् عادت । अभ्यासः m. (sg. dat. **ādatas**), custom, habit, practice (cf. K.Pr. 88; 138).

ödith आ॑दिथ् । अद्य गतकाले adv., i.q. **öd^{i}**, q.v.

adāv 1 अडाव् । द्वेषः m. hatred, malice, desire to injure.

adāv 2 अडाव् । छेदनिर्माणार्थमाधारः m. the wooden beams which support a large log when being sawn asunder (cf. **ara 1**).

aḍuv^{u} अडुवु । असंमार्जनः adj. (f. **aḍuv^{u}** अडुवू), not swept, not cleared (of a seat or the like).

ādavĕñ आडव्यञ् । पुरगणविशेषः f. the name of a well-known pargana in the Marāz part of Kashmir, commonly called 'Adavin'. See RT.Tr. ii, 471.

ad-wôy^{u} अद्-वोयु or **ad-wöy^{i}** अद्-वा॑यि । पिष्टाद्यापणिकः m. a broker in wheat and other grains. His wife is **ad-wöy^{i}-bāy** अद्-वा॑यि-बाय्.

ad-wal अद्-वल् । द्विघटकमानम् m. the weight of 2 *tōlās* (about 1 ounce); literally half a *wal*, Skr. *pala*, which was equivalent to 4 *dhaṭakas*.

adwaith अद्वैथ् । ब्रह्मज्ञानम् m. (sg. dat. **adwaitas** अद्वैतस्), the *advaita* or monistic Vēdānta philosophy (Śiv. 26).

ādyĕ आद्य, see **ādĕ**.
ādy आद्। आदि m. a beginning, commencement (Gr.M.).
aday अद्य्, see **ada**.
adŏy 1 अद्य् । भेदरहित: adj. c.g. not distinct, not different (both of opinions and of things).
adŏy 2 अद्य् । ज्ञानम् m. knowledge.
ödyuk^{u} आ॑ड्युकु । अर्धविभागपण: subst. m. and adj. (f. **ödic^{ü}** आ॑डिचू), subst. an agreement to maintain another's horse or cow for half the profits of its labour and for half its offspring; adj. of an animal so kept. **ödiki-dar** -आ॑डिकि-दर् । अर्धार्धविभजनपणकारक: m. one who gives a horse or cow on such terms to another for maintenance.
adyul^{u} अड्युलु । महास्थि m. (m. form of **adij^{ü}** अडिजू q.v., cf. also **ada** अड), a large bone, such as that of the leg; generally used of the bone of limb rather than of the trunk; according to El., the rounded head of a bone.
adyūṭh^{u} अड्यूठु । अप्रेक्षितम् adv. without seeing, without looking.
adyāy अद्याय् । अध्याय: m. a chapter or section of a book.
adüz^{ü} अदंज़ू, see **adod^{u}**.
öd^{ü}-zöd^{ü} आ॑डू-ज़ा॑डू । ताडनभर्त्सनादि f. quarrelling, including hitting each other and mutual abuse.
āfīn افیون f. the opium poppy, *Papaver somniferum*, L. 330.
afsōs, afsūs افسوس interj. alas! W. 101; **afsōs lārun,** to become vexed, K.Pr. 153; **yih chhuh bod^{u} afsūs,** this is a great pity (Gr.M.).
āftāb آفتاب m. the sun. Sg. dat. YZ. 176.
ag अग् । काष्ठान्तरग्रन्थि: m. a knot in wood; the knot in a tree. Cf. L. 461. **aga-zyun^{u}** अग-ज़्युनु । अतिग्रन्थिमदिन्धनम् m. firewood in which there are many knots.
āg आग् in **āg-bāg** आग्-बाग् । कार्यपरिचय:, विस्तार: m. checking, careful examination. Cf. **ôg^{u}-bôg^{u}** ओगु-बोगु.
āga आग آغا । स्वामी m. a master, lord, chief; cf. K.Pr. 25. **-bāy** -बाय् । स्वामिस्त्री f. a master's wife, a mistress; cf. K.Pr. 263.
og^{u} 1 अ॑गु in **agi lagun** अगि लगुन् । अग्नाविव स्वनाशार्थं शत्रुमहामारिरोगादिसंमुखीभवनम् m.inf. to go forward with the object of self-destruction to meet a calamity (as if walking into fire), such as an approaching enemy, or to deliberately expose oneself to infection in an epidemic.
og^{u} 2 अ॑गु in **og^{u}-dŏh** अ॑गु-द्दह । प्रतिपत् m. the first day of a lunar fortnight.
ôg^{u}-bôg^{u} ओगु-बोगु । कार्यानुमितिकरणम् m. the same as **āg-bāg**; see under **āg** above.
agād अगाद् । अतिगम्भीर: adj. c.g. fathomless, very deep (of water); hence also, profound, earnest (of character). **agādi gaṭshun** अगादि गछुन् । अत्यनुवृत्ति: m.inf. to persevere steadily, to persist till one has gained one's object; (निष्कारणं क्रोधाविष्कार:) to display causeless wrath against one who is without fault.
āgah आगह् (= آگاه), adj. c.g. aware, acquainted (with), cognizant (of), apprised (of); compassionate (El.).
ag°h^{u} अगंहु । अघर्षित: adj. (f. **ag^{ü}sh^{ü}** अगंशू), not ground, not reduced to a fine powder (of sandal-wood, *kuṅkuma*, and the like); not polished or worn smooth.
agal अगल् । ग्रन्थियुता समित् adj. c.g. knotty (of wood). **-magal** -मगल् । शोभनाऽशोभनम् adj. c.g. dirtied (said of something itself pretty, but mixed up with foreign matter, such as straw or mud).
agôl^{u} अगोलु । अनाश्रित: adj. (f. **agöj^{ü}** अगांजू), not molten, not melted, still unmelted, not reduced to a liquid form (usually of metals exposed to heat).
agāl-magāl अगाल्-मगाल् । सत्यासत्यरूप: adj. c.g. the same as **agal-magal,** q.v., dirtied, etc.; used specially of incorrect writing full of mistakes. Paṇdits apply the term to copies of MSS. made by Kāyasths, which require much correction.
ag^{a}n अग्न्, **ag^{a}na** अग्न, see **ogun.**
agan अगन् । खण्डगुण:, एकगुणो वा m. onefold; a fractional part, or at most one, of anything. **aganas-dŏgan** अगनस्-द्गन् । एकगुणत्वे द्विगुणम् adv. twice the right amount (usually employed with verbs of giving or bringing).
ãgun आँगुन् । अङ्गनम् m. (sg. dat. **ãganas** आँगनस्, and so on), the *anganā* or courtyard of a house; cf. L. 459, **anguṇ.**
ogun अ॑गुन् । अग्नि: m. (sg. dat. **ag^{a}nas** अग्नस् or **agnas** अग्नस् (Śiv. 124), abl. **ag^{a}na** अग्न or **agna** अग्न, pl. nom. **ag^{a}n** अग्न्, and so on), fire, generally applied to flaming fire (as e.g. in K.Pr. 40).

ag^{a}na-kŏnḍ अग्न-क्वण्ड् । अग्निकुण्डम् m. a hole or enclosed space for the consecrated fire at a sacrifice. **-kuṭh^{u}** -कुठु । अग्निकोष्ठ:, मुहूर्तभेद: m. the name of a particular *muhūrta*, or moment, fixed for sacrificial purposes. **-mŏkh** -म्वख् m. having Agni (the god of fire) in the mouth; a title of the god Śiva; voc. **hē ag^{a}na-mŏkha,** Śiv. 378. **-manan** -मनन् । अग्निकुण्डविशेष: f. a movable receptacle for consecrated fire, for use in a domestic fire-sacrifice. **-pĕndav** -प्यण्डव् or **-pĕnd^{ü}** प्यण्डू । अग्निवेदि: f. a sacrificial altar, or piece of ground used as such. **-pröpyun^{u}** -प्रांप्युनु । अग्निनैवेद्यम् m. the share of sacrificial food taken by the officiating priest. **-ṭyok^{u}** -ट्यकु । अग्नितिलकम् m. (sg. dat. **-ṭĕkis** ट्यकिस्), a mark made on the forehead with ashes of a fire-sacrifice. **-waṭ^{a}r** -वटर् । अग्निहोत्री f. a general name for all the articles offered in oblation at a fire-sacrifice.

ōgŏn ओग्वन् । अगुण: m. defectiveness, absence of good qualities.

ogun^{u} अ॑गुनु । एकगुण: adj. (f. **ügün̄^{u}** अ॑गंञू), onefold; composed of a single strand, not twisted with other strands (of a rope, string, etc.).

agond^{u} अगंण्डु । अग्रथित: (f. **agünd^{u}** अगंण्डु, dat. **aganjĕ** अगंञ्य), not tied up (of bundles and the like).

agnas अग्नस्, **ag^{a}nas** अगनस्, see **ogun.**

aganz^{o}r^{u} अगंज़ुरु । असंख्यात: adj. (f. **aganz^{ü}r^{ü}** अगंज़ुरू), uncounted, i.e. left uncounted (in counting).

agar अगर् or **gar** गर्, اگر, گر । यदि, conj. if.

agōr अगोर् m. Aghōra, not terrible, a euphemistic name of Śiva (Śiv. 48).

agor^{u} अगंरु । अघट्टित: adj. (f. **agür^{ü}** अगंरू), not worked, not smoothed off, rough (of metal vessels or ornaments, earthen vessels, wooden pillars, and the like which are 'worked' by artificers).

agôr^{u} अगोरु । अनन्विष्ट: (f. **agör^{ü}** अगांरू), not searched for; hence also, forgotten (usually of persons).

agur अगुर् in **agara-kāṭh** अगर-काठ् । अगुरु-काष्ठम्, m. sandal-wood.

āgur आगुर् । प्रादुर्भवस्थानम् m. (sg. dat. **āgaras** आगरस्, and so on), a place of origin or source (of a river, story, etc.), cf. K.Pr. 233.

agarchī अगर्ची اگرچہ । यद्यपि conj. although.

ogur^{u}-thogur^{u} अ॑गुरु-थ॑गुरु । असम्यगवयव: (f. **ogur^{ü}-thogur^{ü}** अ॑गुरू-थ॑गुरू), having uneven members, ill-proportioned (of anything whether animate or inanimate).

agastĕ-pōsh अगस्त्य-पोश् । अगस्त्यपुष्पम् m. the name of a certain plant described as blooming in the autumn, having a strong scent, with flowers of nearly every colour, and very useful as a medicine, probably *Agasti grandiflora.*

āgyā आग्या । आज्ञा f. an order, command; permission; a decision (of a judicial officer, etc.); (honorifically) a statement, proposition. —**din̄^{ü}** —दिञ्ञू f.inf. to give an order; to decide (a case). —**kurün̄^{ü}** —कुरंञू, f.inf. to make an order; to make a proposition (honorific) (Gr.M.).

āgay आगय् । समक्षीभवनम् f. the immediate appearance of something inquired after, information, cognizance.

agyān अज्ञान् m. ignorance, want of intelligence (Śiv. 16).

āgāz آغاز m. beginning, commencement (El., Gr.M.).

āh 1 आह्, a suffix added to the nominative case singular of any noun, and giving the force of an indefinite article: thus, **kalam-āh** कलमाह्, an expression; **manāh (manā + āh)** मनाह्, a prohibition. When a nominative singular ends in an aspirated consonant, the aspiration is retained even when not original. Thus, from **murat,** sg. nom. **murath** मुरथ्, **murath-āh** मुरथाह्, an image.

āh 2 आह् । सुखशब्दविशेष: m. a sigh, a groan, an inarticulate sound uttered in illness, grief, etc.; sg. gen. **āhuk^{u}** (YZ. 494). —**kaḍun** —कडुन्, m. to sigh (ib.).

ōh ओह् । शब्दविशेष: m. an interjection, or cry, of sorrow or pain.

āhī आही, f. a prayer (El.); prob. i.q. **ōhī** (q.v.).

āhō आहो m. a deer (El.).

ōhī ओ॑ही । आशी: f. a blessing. **-pāṭh** -पाठ् । -आशी: पठनम्, सभाजनम् m. the recital of a blessing; an expression of politeness in greeting or leaving a friend (cf. K.Pr. 182). **-wād** -वाद्, m. a blessing, with indef. suff. **āh, ōhī-wādāh** (spelt **āhī^{o}**) (K.Pr. 15).

ohuda عہدہ m. an appointment, post, office, rank (in the army), and so forth (Gr.M.).

ahak अहक्? m. lime (L. 461).

ạhok^{u} अ॑हकु । ध्रुवकीलकम् m. the central pin or pivot of a pair of millstones, round which the upper stone revolves.

āha-kij^{i} आह-किजि । हलावलम्बकीलकम् f. the pin of a plough from which the yoke is suspended or to which it is tied.

ahāl अहाल्, m. in **ahāl gatshun** अहाल् गछुन् । सुशिक्षितीभवनम्, m.inf. to be skilful in any work, to be well practised in anything, to know how to do anything.

ahalū अहलू, m. mistletoe (*Viscum album*) (El.). It attaches itself to the walnut-tree, and its berries are said to be the favourite fruit of the bulbul (L. 81).

ahalakār اہلکار m. an official, a Government officer (Gr.M.).

ahalun अहलुन् । माननम्, conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ahol^{u}** अहलु, 2 p.p. **ahajyōv** अहज्योव), to agree to any action.

ahalāwun^{u} अहलावुनु । संमाननम्, m. (f. **ahalāwün̄^{ü}** अहलावंञू), one who causes another to agree to any action.

āh^{a}l-mar आहल-मर् । प्रदेशविशेष: m. the name of a quarter of the town of Śrīnagar, situated on the east bank of the River Jehlam (Vĕth), said to be the site of Ahalyā's *matha* or hut. Hence its name.

āham आहम्, thou camest to me (*ākh* + *am*) (YZ. 138, 250, 252), see **yun^{u}.**

āham-bāvī आहम-बावी, adj. c.g. selfish (El.).

āhan आहन् interj. of respect (Gr.Gr. 101) and adv. of assent, employed in the following compounds:—**āhanō** आहनो । आमिति adv. yes, used when addressing a male of equal or lower rank; it is an expression of doubtful assent. **āhanū** आहनू । आमिति adv. yes, addressed to a junior male of rank equal to

For words beginning with ĕ, i, ī, see under yĕ, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

the speaker. **-bā** -बा । अस्ति भोः adv. yes, addressed to an equal or superior male. **-bĩñ^{u}** -बिञ्ञू । आं भगिनि adv. yes, addressed to an equal or superior female. **-möj^{u}** -मांज़ू । आं मातः adv. yes, addressed to a superior or very senior female. **-sö** -सां । आं भोः adv. yes, used by a male to a superior or senior male, as in **-sö karān ha-sö chuh** -सां करान् हसां छुह । आं भोः करोति भोः yes, sir, he *is* doing it. **āhanuv** आहनुव् । आमिति adv. yes, addressed to a male equal or inferior in rank. **āhaniy** आहनिय् । आमिति adv. yes, addressed to a woman inferior or equal in rank.

ōh-nöj^{u} ओह्-नांज़ू । नाडीविशेषः f.pl. the two pipes in the throat, the windpipe and the gullet, both of which are considered by uneducated natives as conveying food to the stomach, as well as for breathing. Cf. **ōh^{i}-ründ^{u}**. **ōh-nöj^{u}n gatshun** ओह्-नांज़ून् गछुन् । विपरीतनिगरणम् m. to go the wrong way (of food, when swallowing).

ahankār अहंकार् । अहंकारः m. pride, vanity, overweening or insolent behaviour, whether due to wealth, knowledge, or family; the conceit of individuality, belief in the independent existence of the *ego* (Śiv. 125, 336).

ahanköri अहंकांरि । अहंकारी adj. c.g. proud, conceited, vain.

āhār आहार् m. food. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to eat (with dat. of obj. Śiv. 4).

ạhor^{u} अंहरु । फलावधिः m. the examination of a portion of a crop in order to determine the amount of the whole; appraisement of a crop. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । फलनिरीक्षणम् m.inf. to calculate the probable result of any work by examining a portion of it at its commencement; skilfulness in such appraisement.

ahūr^{u} अहूरु । अप्रतिदत्तः adj. (f. **ahūr^{ü}** अहूरू), not returned (of a debt, or anything lent); (figuratively) of a child not yet recovered from smallpox or other similar disease.

ạh^{a}r-bal अंह्र-बल् । क्षेत्रविशेषः m. the name of a well-known district and waterfall in Kashmīr, where the River Vĕshau (or Viśōka) issues from the Kōns^{a}r Nāg lake on the north side of the Pīr Pantsāl range.

ạh^{a}run अंह्रुन् । व्याकुलत्वम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ạh^{a}ryōv** अंह्र्योव्), to be distraught from fear, sorrow, or the like; also, to show extreme obstinacy.

ōh^{i}-ründ^{u} ओंहि-रूंडू । f. the clavicle or collar-bone. Cf. **ōh-nöj^{u}**.

ạh^{a}ranyō-mot^{u} अंह्रन्यो-मतु । कठिनीभूतः adj. (f. **-ranyē-müts^{u}** -रन्ये-मंचू), one who has become hard or obstinate by perversity or change of nature.

ạhar-thạhar अंहर्-थंहर् । भ्रामणम् m. the causing of a person to be confused or agitated by terrifying him, or the like.

oh^{u}ryund^{u} अंहुर्युन्दु । किंचिद्दूरे adv. a short way off (u.w. vbs. of putting and the like). **-pahān** -पहान् । ईषत्तया किंचिद्दूरे adv. id.

āhi-sar आहि-सर् । शापः m. a curse, imprecation, especially an imprecation uttered by one in extreme trouble.

ũh^{u}-ṭũh^{u} ऊँहू-टूँहू । आंकरणमनांकरणं च, रोगिकृताः शब्दास्तदनुकरणं च f. saying 'yes and no', assenting and dissenting, indecision, hemming and hawing; the groaning of a sick person, or any imitation of it. Cf. **ũts^{a}h-pũts^{a}h**.

ahyot^{u} अह्यांतु । अहितः adj. (f. **ahēts^{ü}** अह्यांचू), unfriendly, acting in opposition to anyone.

ajĕ अज्य, **aji 1** अजि, **ajiy** अजिय्, see **oḍ^{u}**.

aji 2 अजि or **az** अज़् । अद्य adv. to-day (W. 95), see **az.**

āj^{a}dā اژدا m. a boa-constrictor (El.).

ājñā आज्ञा, i.q. **āgyā**, q.v.

ajñān अज्ञान्, i.q. **agyān**, q.v.

ajĕr अज्यर् । अर्धत्वम् m. the condition of half-ness; hence, maimedness, the condition of wanting limbs or members; also, leanness of the body.

ajor^{u} अजोरु । अनुट्टङ्कितः adj. (f. **ajür^{ü}** अजंरू), plain, not jewelled, not set, not mounted (of ornaments, etc.).

õjör^{i} आँजांरि । पामराः m.pl. the lower orders, common people. **-mõjör^{i}** -माँजांरि । साधारणजनाः, पृथग्जना वा m.pl. the lower orders, common people; poor people; people of lower caste.

ajēs अज्यस् । ग्रामः m. the name of a village in the Lār Pargana of Kashmīr, situated near the River Jehlam (Vĕth).

ajwāin, see the following:—

ajwĕnd अज्व्यन्द् । अजविन्दा, ओषधिविशेषः f. a wild plant growing on the mountains, the fruit of which is used as medicine for indigestion. The same as the Hindī *ajwān* (*Carum Copticum*). L. 330, 346, calls it **ajwāin.**

ajiy अजिय्, see **oḍ^{u}.**

öjiz عاجز adj. c.g. poor, helpless.

akā اکا one of the spellings of **akhāh** in the Persian character (W. 34). See under **akh.**

ȧk^{i} अंकि, **aki** अकि, **akis** अकिस्, see **akh.**

ok^{u} 1 अंकु । एककः m. card. (dat. **akis** अकिस् ; gen. **ȧk^{i}-sond^{u}** अंकि-सन्दु or **akyuk^{u}** अक्युकु ; ag. **ȧk^{i}** अंकि ; abl. **aki** अकि ; but these forms are usually referred, not to **ok^{u}** अंकु but to **akh** अख्, q.v.), one, one only, a single one. This word appears mostly in compounds. The usual word for 'one' is **akh,** which has borrowed all its cases except the nominative. Hence, for compounds beginning with **ȧk^{i}** अंकि or **aki** अकि see under **akh.** The present article deals only with those compounds which commence with **ok^{u}** अंकु. **-ok^{u}-wāri**

-ॳकु-वारि । एकैकशः adv. singly, one by one. -bor^{u} 1 -बॊरु । एकपादगम्यः adj. (f. -bür^{u} -बॊरू), where there is room for only one foot (of a road or the like). -bor^{u} 2 -बॊरु । एकद्वारः (f. -bür^{u} -बॊरू), possessing only one door (of a house, etc.). -dol^{u} -दॊलु । एकवारं दलितः m. grain or the like which has been pounded only once in a husking mortar, or which is imperfectly husked. -dandor^{u} -दन्दॊरु । एककोटिकः adj. (f. -dandür^{u} -दन्दॊरू), having only one edge, as a cooking-pot, or a sword. -dandärĕl -दन्दॊर्यल् । एककोटिमद्वस्तु c.g. a thing, like a cooking-pot, or a sword, which has only one edge. -dôr^{u} -दोरु । एकपक्षद्वारः adj. (f. -dör^{u} -दॊरू), possessing only one side- or back-door (of houses, etc.). The feminine is diminutive (of huts, etc.). -kôl^{u} -कोलु । एककालिकः m. one who eats food only once a day, whether on certain holy days, or on account of a vow, or on account of sickness. -kãñĕl -काञल् । अतिनिर्बलः adj. c.g. very weak, having no strength, as possessing only one rib. -kösh^{i}lad -कॊशिलद् । एकोपवासातुरः adj. c.g. one who would suffer from one day's fasting, either owing to want of food, or on account of sickness. -lob^{u} -लॊबु । एकपार्श्वकः adj. (f. -lüb^{u} -लॊबू), having only one side or edge (not applied to living creatures). -labal -लबल् । एकपार्श्वकं वस्तु c.g. a thing which has only one side or edge (not applied to living creatures). -lor^{u} -लॊरु । एकतन्त्वात्मकः adj. (f. -lür^{u} -लॊरू), a rope or string of one strand. -nor^{u} -नॊरु । एकबाहुकः (f. -nür^{u} -नॊरू) or -narĕl -नर्यल् । एकबाहुमान् c.g. having only one arm. -pôr^{u} -पोरु । एकपार्श्वतः adj. (f. -pör^{u} -पॊरू), on one side, one-sided (e.g. of a person suffering from hemiplegia, of sitting on one side of a seat, of the motion of a carriage, or of a house supported on one side). -pũr^{u} -पूरु । एकपदगम्यः adj. (f. -pũr^{u} -पूरू), where there is room for only one foot (of a road, path, or bridge). -posh^{u} -पॊशु । एकपटलः adj. (f. -püsh^{u} -पॊशू), having only one roof, pent-roofed (of a house). The fem. is diminutive (of a hut). -ros^{u} -रॊसु । एकरसः m. anything one-flavoured, as for instance food merely soaked for boiling, or fruits or medicinal herbs from which only one flavour can be extracted. -tôh^{u} -तोहु । एकवेष्टनः (f. -tösh^{u} -तॊशू), single-fold, not of double thickness (of a bed-covering, wrapper, etc.), i.q. ok^{u}-tôsh^{u} below. -tôp^{u} -तोपु । एकवारमातपे प्रक्षिप्तः adj. (f. -töp^{u} -तॊपू), placed once in the sun or before a fire to dry. -tôsh^{u} -तोशु । एकावरणः adj. (f. -tösh^{u} -तॊशू), single, not folded, of a cloth, etc. Cf. ok^{u}-tôh^{u} above. -ṭāsal -टासल् । एकशब्दिकः adj. c.g. making the sound '*ṭās*' only once, i.e. going off with a bang, like a gun, etc. -tôv^{u} -तोवु । एकवारं तापितः adj. (f. -töv^{u} -तॊवू), heated once in a fire. -ṭsôr^{u} -च़ोरु । चुल्लीविशेषः m. a small fixed or movable fire-place, large enough for one cooking vessel at a time. -wôr^{u} -वोरु । एकवेष्टनः adj. (f. -wör^{u} -वॊरू), having a single twist (of a rope or string). -wāri ok^{u}-wāri -वारि ॳकु-वारि । एकैकशः adv. one by one. -warish^{u} -वरिशु । एकवर्षवयस्का f. a female child or animal one year old. -wörshiñ -वॊर्शिञ् । एकवार्षिका f. a female or a crop, born or produced in the same year with something else referred to by the speaker; of the same year. -zong^{u} -ज़ॊंगु (f. -züng^{u} -ज़ॊंगू) or -zangal -ज़ंगल्, c.g., एकजाङ्घिकः possessing only one leg, of a living being, or of a thing (bed, stool, etc.).

okuy ॳकुय्, ük^{u}y ॳकूय्, see under **akh.**

ok^{u} 2 ॳकु, in the following: -shũr^{i} -शूरि f., or -shũr^{u} -शूरु । ओकारस्वरचिह्नम् m. the name of the sign ꣿ employed in the Śāradā character for non-initial *ō*. -shĕwahay -शवहय् । औकारस्वरचिह्नम् f. the name of the sign ꣿ employed in the Śāradā character for non-initial *au*. -sangōr -संगोर् । एकस्याक्षरस्य नाम m. the name of the sign ꣿ, put, in schools, at the commencement of the alphabet after the Sanskrit words **ōṁ svasti** ओं स्वस्ति, and before the syllables सि द्धं. It itself is read as **ekaṁ** एकं, and the whole auspicious formula is therefore **ōṁ svasti ēkaṁ siddhaṁ** ओं स्वस्ति एकं सिद्धं.

ekbari, a wide kind of blanket made at Shupiyon in one breadth; compare the **dōbari** blanket made in two breadths sewn together (L. 370). This word should probably be spelt **akhbari.**

akõch^{u} अकॊंछु । अकाङ्क्षितः adj. (f. **akõch^{u}** अकॊंछू), not wished for.

ēkadanth एकदन्थ् m. and N. of the elephant-god Gaṇēśa, lit. one-tusked; voc. **-danta** -दन्त (Śiv. 7).

akh अख् । एकम्, card. num. c.g. [in declension this verb takes the remaining cases from **ok^{u}** ॳकु. Thus, dat. **akis** अकिस् (Śiv. 473); gen. **ak^{i}-sond^{u}** अकि-सॊंदु or (referring to something inanimate) **akyuk^{u}** अक्युकु; ag. **ak^{i}** अकि; abl. **aki** अकि (Śiv. 64). These are all of common gender, and are used even in agreement with feminine nouns, as in **akis khās kathi** अकिस् खास् कथि to one special matter], one (Śiv. 512, 543); (as an indefinite article) a, an (Śiv. 509), a certain. Cf. **akhāh** below. This adjective, when used as an indefinite article, often idiomatically follows the noun it qualifies, e.g. YZ. 140, Śiv. 64, 97, and Gr.M. 1427. —**ak^{i} kyā nām akh** —अकि क्या नाम् अख्, once one is one, the formula of multiplication

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

Cf. **ȧk^{i}** below. —**akh** —अख्। सर्वमेव adj. c.g. all, all together (as in all went together); each, one another (as in **akh akis madath karun** अख् अकिस् मदथ् करुन् to help one another); adv. (W. 95), singly, one by one. **-bari,** see **ekbari.** —**hor^{u}** —हॊरु। एकं युग्मम् m. a pair, a couple (either animate or inanimate, but more usually inanimate). —**hath** —हथ्। एकं शतम् m. one hundred, a hundred. —**jōra** —जोर m., or —**jūr^{i}** —जूरि। एकं युग्मम् f. a pair, a couple. (Although one of these words is masculine and the other is feminine, either may be employed without reference to the gender of the things composing the pair described.) —**ta panūñ^{u}** —त पनंञू। अतिस्वार्थता f. one and my own; hence extreme selfishness, allowing no one to stand in the way of one's own interest. —**ta z^{a}h karān** —त ज़ह करान्। अतिशीघ्रम् adv. doing one and two; hence, very quickly, at once.

akhāh अखाह्। एकमात्रम् c.g. amounting to one, just one; any one, some one; (as an indefinite article) a, an, a certain. **yus akhāh** युस् अखाह्, whoever. In the Persian character we often find this word spelt **akāh** اکاہ (e.g. YZ. 263) or **akā** اکا (W. 34); K.Pr. spells it **akhā** in 7 and **akhāh** in 150. —**khanḍā** —खण्डा। प्राय एकमात्रम् c.g. about one, nearly one.

ȧk^{i} kyā nām अ॑कि क्या नाम्, the formula used for one in multiplication, as in **akh ak^{i} kyā nām akh** अख अ॑कि क्या नाम् अख्, once one is one; **z^{a}h ȧk^{i} kyā nām z^{a}h** ज़ह अ॑कि क्या नाम् ज़ह, twice one are two (Gr.Gr. 86).

aki-aki अकि-अकि। एकैकशः adv. one by one. **-cyāli** -च्यालि। कयाचिद्रीत्या adv. in some way, in an undetermined way. **-cyāli-aki** -च्यालि-अकि। कयाचिदेकया रीत्या adv. in some way or other, in some manner or other (the second form is the more indefinite of the two). **-dŏha** -दह। एकदा adv. on a certain day, once upon a time. **-dŏha-aki** -दह-अकि। कस्मिँश्चिदेकस्मिन्दिवसे adv. on some day or other. **-laṭi** -लटि। एकवारम् adv. at one time; once. **-laṭi-aki** -लटि-अकि। कस्यांचिदेकस्यां वेलायाम् adv. at some time or other. **-nata aki-laṭi** -नत अकि-लटि। कस्यांचिद्वेलायाम् adv. at some time or other, at some hour or other. **-phiri** -फिरि। एकस्मिन्काले adv. at a certain time, once upon a time; in one time, once. **-phiri-aki** -फिरि-अकि। एकस्मिन्कस्मिँश्चित्काले adv. at some time or other. **-pāri** -पारि। एकपार्श्वतः adv. from (or on) one side of any country or thing; cf. **ok^{u} pôr^{u}** अ॑कु पोरु. **-pör^{i}** -पा॑रि। एकपार्श्वे adv. on (or from) one side of any country or thing; cf. **ok^{u} pôr^{u}** अ॑कुपोरु. **-ranga** -रंग। एकप्रकारेण adv. after one manner. **-rĕta-aki** -र्‍यत-अकि। एकस्मिन्मासे adv. in some month or other. **-samayĕ-aki** -समय-अकि। एकस्मिन्कस्मिँश्चित्समये adv. at some time or other. **-warihĕ-aki** -वरिह्य -अकि। एकस्मिन्कस्मिँश्चिद्वर्षे adv. in some year or other.

okuy अकुय्। एक एव adj. (i.e. **ok^{u}** + emphatic **y**) (m.abl. **akiy** अकिय्, Śiv. 469, 471; f. **ük^{u}y** अ॑कूय्), only one.

akiy-phiri अकिय्-फिरि। एकस्यामेव वेलायाम् adv. at only one particular time, only once. **-pör^{i}** -पा॑रि। एकस्मादेव पार्श्वतः adv. on or from only one particular side. **-lari** -लरि। एकपार्श्वत एव adv. on one side only. **-lari ta akiy shānda** -लरि त अकिय्-शान्द। एकस्मादेव पार्श्वत एकस्मिन्नेवोपधाने adv. only on one side and only on one pillow, a phrase used in imprecations, i.e. may you never turn in your bed, and may you never raise your head from the pillow, equivalent to wishing a person to die as soon as he goes to bed.

ākh 1 आख्। चिह्नम् m. (sg. dat. **ākhas** आखस्, and so on), a scar, the mark of a healed wound, or of smallpox.

ākh 2 आख्, thou camest, or (Śiv. 81) he, belonging to them, came; see **yun^{u}**.

ŏkh ऑख्। संख्याङ्कः m. (sg. dat. **ŏkas** ऑकस् and so on), a numeral mark, 1, 2, 3, etc., especially made for purposes of identification.

akāh اکاہ see **akhāh** under **akh**.

akhūj^{u} अखूजू, see **akhūl^{u}**.

ākhal आखल्। चिह्नयुतः adj. c.g. bearing a scar, marked with a scar.

akhūl^{u} अखूलु। अनुद्घाटितः adj. (f. **akhūj^{u}** अखूजू), unopened, not opened, not untied.

akhon^{u} 1 अखंनु। अखनितः adj. (f. **akhūñ^{u}** अखंञू), undug, not dug.

akhon^{u} 2 अखंनु। वस्त्रादिनानावृतगात्रः adj. (f. **akhūñ^{u}** अखंञू), unclothed, naked.

ākhūñ^{u} आखंञू। आख्यायिका, f. a story of old times, a romantic legend, a historical romance, either written or recited.

ôkhun ओखुन् آخون उपाध्यायः m. (sg. dat. **ākhunas** आखुनस्, pl. dat. **ākhunan** आखुनन्, YZ. 387), an *ākhūn*, or Persian teacher; a teacher of Persian, a Mussulman religious teacher. **-bāy** -बाय्। उपाध्यायस्त्री f. the wife of such a teacher.

okhung अ॑खुंग्। शिरसोऽर्धभागरोगः m. a disease (? an ache) affecting half of the head; described as not occurring on either side of the head.

akhĕnis अख्यनिस्, see **akhyon^{u}**.

ākhunas आखुनस् etc., see **ôkhun.**

akhūnz^{u} अखूंज़ु। तनूरुहेष्वकर्षितः adj. (f. **akhūnz^{u}** अखूंज़ू), not plucked (of hair or feathers); that of which the

hair or feathers have not been plucked out (e.g. a fowl not prepared for cooking, or a beard, the hairs of which are plucked out by some ascetics).

ôkhanöz^{u} ओखनांज़् । उपाध्यायत्वम् f. the office or occupation of a teacher, see **ôkhun**.

ākhir, ökhir آخر, adv. at last (W. 95).

akahār अकहार् । मल्लयुद्धभूः m. a wrestling arena.

akhar^{o}c^{u} अखर्चु । अव्ययीकृत: adj. (f. **akhar^{u}c^{u}** अखर्चू), unexpended, unspent (of money, etc.).

akahot^{u} अकहतु । अतिखिन्न: adj. (f. **akahüts^{u}** अकहंत्सू), very distressed, very depressed (owing to insults offered, loss of property, sickness of a dear one, or the like).

ökhith ऑखिथ् । अन्यथा m. (with reference to giving an account of any circumstance), the opposite state of the case, giving an untrue account, untruth; generally used as an adverb. **-mökhith** -मॉखिथ् । असत्यप्रायम् adv. untruly, not exactly truthfully (with verbs of narration, etc.).

akahaiṭh अकहैठ् । एकषष्टि: card. e.g. pl. sixty-one.

akahaiṭhyum^{u} अकहैठ्युम् । एकषष्टितम: ord. (f. **akahaiṭhim^{u}** अकहैठिम्), sixty-first.

akh^{a}tuy अख्तुय् । प्रत्युत adv. moreover, rather.

akhyon^{u} अख्यॊन् । अभोजनि: m. (sg. dat. **akhĕnis** अख्यनिस्, and so on), lit. not eating, hence inability to enjoy or reap the benefit of what is one's own; esp. an imprecation wishing that an enemy may incur this liability.

akl عقل, f. intelligence, wisdom, understanding (K.Pr. 10, 228).

akāl अकाल् adj. e.g. timeless, eternal; as subst., N. of Śiva (Śiv. 622).

akôl^{u} अकोलु । अकालिक: adj. untimely. Used in the following compounds. **aköl^{i}-marun** अकॉलि-मरुन् । अकाले मरणम्, m. an untimely death, to die before one's time, a death during an epidemic of cholera or the like. **aköl^{i}-warshun** अकॉलि-वर्षुन् । अकालवर्षणम् m. untimely rain, rain which injures crops. **akāli-pōsh** अकालि-पोश् । अकालोद्भवं पुष्पम् m. flowers blooming out of season, e.g. a fresh bloom coming again immediately after the regular fruit has ripened; hence a child born unexpectedly to a woman late in life.

akŏlyun^{u} अक्ल्युन् । अधमकुलोद्भव: adj. (f. **akŏliñ^{u}** अक्लिञ्), of low family, belonging to one of the inferior Brahmanical *gōtras*.

akim^{u} अकिम्, see **akyum^{u}**.

akanö अकनां । एकसंख्यालिपि: m. the name of the symbol for the number one (1) in the Śāradā character, in which it is represented by a small circle on the line, thus o = 1, o. = 10, and so on.

akin-gôm^{u} अकिन्-गोमु । ग्रामनाम m. the name of a village in Kuṭahār Pargana, sacred to the goddess Śivā (Dēvī). See L. 313, Śiv. 112.

akanamath अकनमथ् । एकनवति: card. e.g. pl. ninety-one.

akanamatyum^{u} अकनमत्युम् । एकनवतितम: ord. (f. **akanamatim^{u}** अकनमतिम्), ninety-first.

akanandun अकनन्दुन् । एको नन्दन: m. (sg. dat. **-nandanas** -नन्दनस्), an affectionate term for an only son.

akonz^{u} अकंज़ु । अभर्जित: adj. (f. **akünz^{u}** अकंज़ू), unsinged, prepared for roasting, but not singed (of a plucked fowl, an animal's head, or the like).

ākār आकार् । आकृति: m. form, shape, appearance, the expression of the face. **ākāra-gŏp^{a}th** आकार-ग्वप्थ् । गूढहृदय: adj. e.g. one who conceals the expression of his face, one who dissimulates.

ā̃kār आँकार्, m. a confession, admission (cf. K.Pr. 14); an agreement; a promise. **—karun** —करुन्, to confess; to agree to anything; to promise, pledge one's word (Gr.M.).

akôr^{u} अकोरु । अक्कथित: (f. **akör^{u}** अकॉरु), unboiled, (of liquids, such as milk, etc.).

akūr^{u} अकूरु । अशिथिल:, अनिष्कृष्टो वा (f. **akūr^{u}** अकूरु), not loosened in the roots, not soft, stiff, hard, firm, as the roots of hair before being lathered for shaving; from which the kernel has not been extracted (of walnuts and the like).

ō̃kār ऑँकार् m. a kind of heron peculiar to Kashmīr (El.).

ôkur^{u} ओकुरु । ग्रामविशेष: m. the name of two villages, one in the Anatnāg (Anantanāga) and the other in the Lār (Lahara) Pargana of the Valley of Kashmīr.

ok^{u}ra-dukar ॲकुर-डुकर् । दण्डादिपातान्निपात: f. collapse owing to the fall or withdrawal of a support, as in the case of the sudden withdrawal of an old man's stick, or the support on which a porter wearied of his burden is leaning.

okur^{u}-dukur^{u} ॲकुरु-डुकुरु । एक एव m. only one (used in the sense of 'there is only one', 'only one can do it', and so on).

akar-phū अकर्-फू । अहंकारविशेष: m. pride, self-importance, arrogance (of one raised to a high position or affluence).

ō̃kar-shōhī ऑँकर्-शॉही । अतिशुद्ध: adj. e.g. of universally accepted purity (of a current coin or the like).

ākāsh आकाश् । आकाश: m. the sky, ether, firmament, atmosphere (Siv. 48, 200, 468, 501, 508).

ākāshĕ-gang आकाश-गङ्ग् or **-gangā** -गङ्गा । आकाशगङ्गा f. the Ganges of the sky, the Milky Way. **-gath** -गथ् । आकाशगति: f. (sg. dat. **-güts^{u}** -गंचू, and so on), the power or act of going in the atmosphere (e.g. of birds, gods, or superhuman beings). **-wönī**

-vānī । आकाशवाणी f. a voice from the air or from heaven.

akashīth अकशीथ् । एकाशीतिः card. c.g. pl. eighty-one.

akashītyum^{u} अकशीत्युम् । एकाशीतितमः ord. (f. **akashītim^{ü}** अकशीतिम्), eighty-first.

akasatath अकसतथ् । एकसप्ततिः card. c.g. pl. seventy-one.

akasatatyum^{u} अकसतत्युम् । एकसप्ततितमः ord. (f. **akasatatim^{ü}** अकसततिम्), seventy-first.

ak^{o}t^{u} अकुत् । अक्लिन्नः (f. **ak^{ü}ts^{ü}** अकूच्), not moistened, not wet.

akot^{u} अकोतु । अवेष्टितः adj. (f. **aküts^{ü}** अकूच्), of cotton, wool, etc., unspun; also spun or twisted by hand, and not in a spinning-wheel.

akatöjih अकतॉजिह् । एकचत्वारिंशत् card. c.g. pl. forty-one.

akatöj^{i}hyum^{u} अकतॉजिह्युम् । एकचत्वारिंशः ord. (f. **akatöj^{i}him^{ü}** अकतॉजिहिम्), forty-first.

akator^{u} अकतॊरु । अकृन्तितः adj. (f. **akatür^{ü}** अकतूरू), not cut in slices (of fruits, vegetables, gourds, and the like).

akatr^{a}h अकत्रह् । एकत्रिंशत् card. c.g. pl. thirty-one.

akatr^{a}hyum^{u} अकत्रह्युम् । एकत्रिंशः ord. (f. **akatr^{a}him^{ü}** अकत्रहिम्), thirty-first.

akawuh अकवुह् । एकविंशतिः card. c.g. pl. twenty-one.

akawuhyum^{u} अकवुह्युम् । एकविंशतितमः ord. (f. **akawuhim^{ü}** अकवुहिम्), twenty-first.

ŏkawan ऑकवन् । अनुमानम् f. an estimate, appraisement, valuation; an inference as to results.

akawanzāh अकवञ्जाह । एकपञ्चाशत् card. c.g. pl. fifty-one.

akawanzöhyum^{u} अकवञ्जॉह्युम् । एकपञ्चाशत्तमः ord. (f. **akawanzöhim^{ü}** अकवञ्जॉहिम्), fifty-first.

akiy अकिय्, **okuy** ऒकुय्, **ük^{ü}y** ऊकूय्, **akyuk^{u}** अक्युकु, see **akh**.

akyum^{u} अक्युम् । प्रथमः ord. (f. **akim^{ü}** अकिम्), first, first in order.

al 1 अल् । तुम्बी f. (pl. nom. **ala 1** अल, K.Pr. 10), a pumpkin, gourd, squash, *Cucurbita maxima* (El.), *Cucurbita Pepo* (L. 346), cf. YZ. 404.

ala-bar^{a}g अल-बरग् । तुम्बीपत्त्रम् m. a pumpkin leaf. **-byôl^{u}** -ब्योलु । तुम्बीबीजम् m. a pumpkin seed. **-ḍokh^{u}** -डखु । तुम्ब्याधारः m. a trellis or hedge on which pumpkin vines are supported. **-dĕl** -दल् । तुम्बीत्वक् m. the husk or rind of a pumpkin. **-gaḍor^{u}** -गडॊरु । तुम्बीविशेषः m. a kind of gourd; with the interior extracted, the outer shell is used by religious mendicants as a water-vessel (Śiv. 593). **-gaḍür^{ü}** -गडूरू । अल्पा कमण्डलुतुम्बी f. a small gourd used as a water-bottle, or for holding powder or the like. **-hüṭ^{ü}** -हूटू । तुम्ब्याः शुष्कखण्डः f. pumpkin-wood: a piece of dried pumpkin flesh. A kind of hour-glass shaped gourd which ripens in the autumn and is skinned. It is then cut up and dried for eating in the winter, or used as a medicine. **-hacĕ wālañĕ** -हच्य वालञ्य । खण्डशश्छेदनम् f. pl. inf. to strip a gourd for the above purpose; hence, when a person is wearing a garment, to tear it from top to bottom. **-khünd^{ü}** -खंण्डू । तुम्बीभागः f. a piece or slice of a pumpkin. **-kük^{ü}r^{ü}** -कंकूरू । तुम्बीत्वक् f. the hard outer rind of a pumpkin. **-kul^{u}** -कुलु । तुम्बीलता m. a pumpkin vine (cf. K.Pr. 9). **-kulis tula-kul^{u}** -कुलिस् तुल-कुलु । सत्यानृतविधानम् m. a mulberry-tree for a pumpkin vine; hence, lengthening out a small affair by turning truth into falsehood and falsehood into truth (e.g. in a court of justice, or in a matter of business). **-künd^{ü}** -कंण्डू । तुम्बीकाष्ठम् f. the globular rind of a certain gourd, which when over-ripened in the autumn is extremely hard. **-kānüj^{ü}** -कानंजू । तुम्बीशिफा f. the edible tendrils of a gourd vine. **-kānol^{u}** -कानॊलु । तुम्बीवल्ली m. the branches of a gourd vine. **-nov^{u}** -नवु । नवतुम्बीभक्षणम् m. the festival of eating the first young pumpkins. An auspicious moment is selected in the summer, when the fruit first appears. **-phal-hār** -फल्-हार् । व्रते तुम्बीभोजनम् m. eating food consisting only of cooked pieces of pumpkin, on fast days. **-pōsh** -पोश् । तुम्बीफलपुष्पम् m. a pumpkin flower. **-pōshĕ-mŏnd^{u}** -पोश-म्वंडु । तुम्बीपुष्पसूदः m. spiced cakes of wheat flour and pounded pumpkin flowers, cooked in a sauce of *ghī* or oil. **-pōshĕ-mŏnd^{ü}** -पोश-म्वंडू । तुम्बीपुष्पसूदः f. a similar dish eaten with curds. **-thaph** -थफ् । तुम्बीसूदग्रासः f. (sg. dat. **-thapas** -थपस्), a full lump of stewed pumpkin raised by the hand for insertion into the mouth; hence, metaphorically, a mass of leaves or papers firmly stuck together. **-tīl** -तील् । स्नेहविशेषः m. an oil extracted from pumpkin seeds, and used as a medicine; said to benefit the brain and blood-vessels. **-tsūr** -चूर् । तुम्बीमूलखननम् m. a process in the cultivation of pumpkins, in which the earth is turned up and the roots are cleaned. **-wāgan** -वाँगन् । तुम्बीवार्ताकानि m.pl. pumpkins and egg-plant fruit (*baĩgan*), the name of a dish in which these two are cooked together. **-wör^{ü}** -वॉरू । तुम्बीवाटिका f. a pumpkin garden. **-waṭh^{a}r** -वथर् । तुम्बीपत्त्रम् m. the leaf of the pumpkin vine. **-z^{a}lun** -ज़लुन् । तुम्बीत्वगादिमलः m. the refuse—rind, seeds, etc.—of a pumpkin prepared for cooking.

ál^{i}-ál^{i} khasun ऑलि-ऑलि खसुन् । अतिपुष्टिप्राप्तिः m.inf. to become very stout; lit., to mount like a pumpkin plant, which is slender but has large fruit.

ali-ti-shāph bali-ti-shāph अलि-ति-शाफ् बलि-ति-शाफ् । सर्वथाऽप्रसन्नताविष्कारः m. both a curse at a pumpkin and a curse at a sacrifice, cursing a person whether he is offering a service of very small value, or whether he is doing anything of great difficulty and involving self-sacrifice ; hence, general dissatisfaction, of a master who is always blaming his servant, whether right or wrong, or of a servant who is always grumbling at his master.

al 2 अल् or **ala 2** अल, an intensive prefix. See the various words below in alphabetical order.

al 3 अल्, a primary suffix added to the root of the verbs **dyunᵘ** द्युनु, to give, and **dāwun** द्रावुन्, to cause to give, with an obscene sense. Thus, **dinal** दिनल् or **dāwal** द्रावल्, an unchaste woman, **mājĕ-dinal** माज्य-दिनल् or **mājĕ-dāwal** माज्य-द्रावल्, one who commits incest with his mother, and so on (Gr.Gr. 107).

al 4 अल्, c.g. a secondary suffix forming adjectives of possession. Thus, **dörᵘ** द्रांरु, a beard, **dārĕl** (i.e. **dāri + al**) द्रार्यल्, bearded. When added to an abstract verbal noun, that noun takes the feminine form. Thus, from **thĕkun** थ्यकुन्, to boast, we have **thĕkiñĕl**, थ्यकिञल्, a boaster (Gr.Gr. 120, 133).

ail ऐल् । एला f. a cardomum ; pl. nom. **aila** ऐल (K.Pr. 30 ; Śiv. 577).

aul, v. **ôlᵘ**.

il इल f. secondary suffix used to form nouns of condition from substantives. Thus, **chān** छान्, a carpenter, **chönil** छांनिल्, the condition of a carpenter (Gr.Gr. 142).

ala 3 अल । हलम् (for **ala** 1 and 2 see **al** 1 and 2), f. a plough. Cf. **āla**. **-bönᵘ** -बांनु । हलदण्डः f. the main beam of a plough, cf. **al-bönᵘ** (s.v.) ; (?) a goad (El.). **-kijⁱ** or **-kijᵘ** -किजि, -किजू । युगकीलकः f. a pin of a plough, to which the yoke or other part is fastened. **-phāl** -फाल् । हलफालः m. a ploughshare ; (by extension of meaning) a collection of articles used in husbandry, plough, bullocks, digging implements, etc., equivalent to the Hindī *hal-bail*. **-wath** -वथ् । सीता f. (sg. dat. **-wati** -वति), a plough-furrow.

ala 4 अल, in **ala-tsānun** अल-त्सानुन् । हस्तक्षेपेण विबाधनम् । m.inf. to bring in trembling ; to cause something fixed to totter ; hence, to scare one who is weaker by a hasty move of the hand, cf. **ala-ala tsānun** below.

ala-ala अल-अल । चाञ्चल्यम् m. unsteadiness, trembling, tremulousness. **-ala atsun** -अल अत्सुन् । भीत्यादिना कम्पः m.inf. to tremble from fear, cold, or ague. **-ala tsānun** -अल त्सानुन् । भायनम् m.inf. to bring in trembling, to cause to tremble, to terrify.

āla आल m. a plough (sg. ag. **ālan** आलन्, K.Pr. 10). Cf. **ala 3**. **āla-phyurᵘ** आल-फ्युरु । हलप्रवणम् m. the soil turned up by the second ploughing after the seed has been sown.

àlⁱ अलि or **ali** अलि, a secondary suffix forming adverbs of time, as in **tĕlⁱ** त्यलि or **tĕli** त्यलि, then (Gr.Gr. 156).

ālū 1, m. the potato, *Solanum tuberosum* (L. 346), i.q. **ôluh**, q.v.

ālū 2, in **ālū-bukhārā** آلو بخارا or **örᵘ**, m. the Bukhara or Persian plum, *Prunus communis* (L. 348).

ôlᵘ ओलु । नीडम् m. a nest (cf. K.Pr. 65, 100, 144, where the word is spelt **aul**) ; a recess in the wall used as a shelf. **-yērun** -येरुन् । नीडसम्पादनम् m.inf. to put together or build a nest ; hence, to make anything or do anything gradually, bit by bit, and secretly.

āli drāv आलि द्राव् । कुलायनिर्गतः m. just issued from the nest ; hence, a young person when he has first left house and home and set up for himself, an inexperienced person ; just born (see below). —**nērun** —नेरुन् । कार्याय प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to issue from the nest ; to set out from home to make one's way in the world ; to be born (the womb being compared to a nest), 1 past m. sg. 1, **āli drās** (K.Pr. 10).

ölⁱ-nāsh आंलि-नाश् । कुलायनाशः m. destruction of a nest ; hence, the sudden destruction of a human house and home.

ulᵘ उलु (f. **ᵘjᵘ** अंजू), a secondary suffix forming adjectives, as in **gāta** गाट, skill, **gātulᵘ** गाटुलु (f. **gātᵘjᵘ** गाटंजू), skilful (Gr.Gr. 145).

ālabda البدا m. a signature (El.).

albail, m. a fat man (K.Pr. 10).

alēbalē अलेबले । अकस्मात् adv. suddenly, unexpectedly, without cause. Cf. **alēpralē-kölētās** and **alātösi**.

al-bönᵘ अल्-बांनु । लाङ्गलम् f. a plough, the same as **ala 3**, q.v. Cf. **ala-bönᵘ** under that word.

ōla-bôrᵘ ओल-बोरु । विस्रंसद्भारः m. an insecurely fastened burden, a load slipping off the shoulder.

ölⁱ-byucᵘ आंलि-ब्युचु । असत्येनान्यवंचनम् m. humbugging, cheating, a term used in children's games ; cf. **byucᵘ**.

ölicᵘ आंलिचु । अम्लाष्टिगर्भः f. a certain fruit, a small sour plum, *Prunus domestica* (El.). This may be the same as the *alucha* (آلوچه) of L. 73, 348, which he translates by " bitter cherry, *Prunus cerasus*, var. b ".

ölici-kujⁱ (or **-kujᵘ**) आंलिचि-कुजि (or -कुजू) । फलभेद्लता f. the bush on which it grows. **-rang** -रङ्ग् । विशिष्टरक्तवर्णता m. the colour of a plum, plum-colour, purple-red.

alīchᵘ अलीछु, see **alyūkhᵘ**.

aulād اولاد f. offspring, children (K.Pr. 133).

aldŏbåri अल्द्बंरि । अतिगूढम् adv. very secretly, without exciting suspicion.

alaḍala अलडल । तरलीभावः m. swinging, swaying (as of a child's cot or swing).

aladĕv अलद्यव् । अतिस्थूलः adj. (as subst., f. **aladĕviñ** अलद्यविञ्), very stout, very fat, of a man or woman; hence, foolish, wanting in intellect.

alif-be, aliph-bē, الف‌بے m. the alphabet (in the Kashmiro-Persian character) (Gr.M.).

alogu अलंगु । असमञ्जसम् adv. unsuitably, not fitly, improperly.

algŏb अलुगंब् الغیب । अज्ञातम् adv. unknowingly, unwittingly, by chance.

åli-gāḍ अंलि-गाड् । मीनविशेषः f. a certain fish described as being large and handsome, but insipid as food.

alagaḍi, m. a great man, K.Pr. 9, where it is opposed to **malagaḍi,** a base man.

olu-golu अंलु-गंलु । निरुत्तरीभावः m. delay in answering or refusal to answer, usually employed when the refusal is deliberate, owing to unwillingness or intent to deceive, and not to ignorance.

āla-guṭsar आल-गुत्सर् । सदाचारः f. a polite greeting, saying, "how do you do?" Cf. **öli-wākh.**

ôluh ओलुह् । आलुकम् m. a potato, *Solanum tuberosum*; cf. L. 346, where it is spelt **ālū.**

alāhada अलाहद علیحده । विभिन्नः adj. c.g. pl. separate, apart (in position, form, quality, or action).

öli-hönzu ऑलि-हांज़ु । स्तम्भमुखरन्ध्रम् m. the hole cut in one end of a log of wood recently felled, for attaching the rope by which it is hauled.

öli-höphiz ऑलि-हांफिज़् عالي حافظ । अन्धः m. a blind man.

aḷaka अंलक । कर्णभूषणविशेषः m.pl. a kind of earring, flat and round, in the shape of the leaf of a *tāl* palm (Hindōstānī *tarkī*). **-horu** -हंरु । कर्णिकायुगम् m. a pair of such earrings.

aḷakan अंलकन् । एककर्णिका m. a single one of such earrings.

alāka علاقه m. connexion, concern, relevancy (Gr.M.); an estate (El.). **alāka-dār** علاقدار m. the owner of an estate (El.).

alkāb القاب m. a style, title of honour (Hindōstānī *χitāb*) (Gr.M.).

öli-kadal ऑलि-कदल् । सेतुविशेषः m. the name of the fifth of the seven bridges which cross the Vĕth (Jehlam) in Śrīnagar.

alakh अलख् m. (sg. dat. **alakhas** अलखस्), the Invisible, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 555).

alkhölikh अलखांलिख الخالق । वस्त्रविशेषः f. a certain garment, shaped like a dressing-gown, extending from the neck to the feet, and open in front. It is like the *kabā* (قبا), but has buttons instead of strings.

ālakŏnḍul आलक्कण्डुल् । कुण्डलाङ्कः m. (sg. dat. **ālakŏnḍalas** आलक्कण्डलस्, pl. nom. **ālakŏnḍal** आलक्कण्डल्), a circle, a circular mark; the inner, circular, earthenware receptacle of the *kāngrī* or portable brazier.

alīl अलील् علیل । अतिक्षीणः adj. c.g. weak, sick, worn to a shadow from sickness or the like.

alāl-khān अलाल्-खान् । आढ्यादिपुत्रः m. a proper name, used metaphorically, like our Crœsus and Dives, to mean the heir of a rich man or king; used as a respectful term when referring to such an one.

åli-åli khasun अंलि-अंलि खसुन्, see **al 1.**

åli-ālam såli-ālam अंलि-आलम संलि-आलम । ऐहिकामुष्मिकम् m. that which continues both in this world and the next (as fame, etc.), said to be connected with **oru** अंरु firm, i.e. of this life, and **soru** संरु absorbed, vanished, i.e. of the next life.

alam अलम् علم । पताका f. a banner, a flag (usually a small one), including the staff. **-pōsh** -पोश् । पताकावस्त्रम् m. the cloth of such a flag (usually three-cornered). **-tulu** -तुलु । पताकोच्छ्रायः m. the height of a flagstaff. **-tulis khārun** -तुलिस् खारुन् । निन्दापात्रीकरणम् m.inf. to cause to ascend to the height of a flagstaff; hence, to render a person liable to general reproach by abusing him.

alami-kūṭu अलमि-कूटु । ध्वजदण्डम् m. a flagstaff. **-pōsh** -पोश् । पताकोर्ध्ववस्त्रम् m. the same as **alam-pōsh.**

ālam عالم m. the world, the universe (YZ. 177).

alomu अलंमु । अनाकर्षितः adj. (f. **alümü** अलंमू), not dragged, not pulled out straight, not extended (of a rope, etc.).

almadath अलमदथ् । सान्त्वम् m. (sg. dat. **almadatas** अलमदतस् and so on), an exclamation of encouragement.

alam-galam अलम्-गलम् । असत्यव्यवहारः m. cheating, swindling (in keeping accounts and the like), embezzlement.

alamnôru अलम्नोरु । ग्रामः m. the name of a village about 16 miles north of Śrīnagar, close to where the River Vĕth (Jehlam) enters the Wŏlur Lake.

almās الماس m. a diamond (El.).

öli-mashīd ऑलि-मशीद् عالي مسجد । म्लेच्छदेवालयभेदः f. the name of the chief mosque in Śrīnagar.

alun अलुन् । अध्रुवता conj. 3 (2 p.p. **alyōv** अल्योव्), to be insecure, to shake.

alūnu अलूनु । अक्षतलवनः adj. (f. **alūñü** अलूञ्), not reaped (of a crop).

alôndu अलोन्दु । अवलम्बमानः adj. (f. **alönzü** अलांज़ू), suspended, hanging down. —**ṭshāḍun** छांडुन्, m.inf.

to seek to get a thing that is hanging out of reach (K.Pr. 10). **alānděn-thapa karaně** अलान्द्यन्-थप करञ । निरर्थसमाश्रयणम् f. pl. inf. to stretch up the hand to things suspended; to grasp at a worthless support.

alônt^u अलोन्तु । अवलम्बमानः adj. (f. **alönt͡s^ü** अलांच़ू), suspended, hanging down.

alanāwun अलनावुन् । संचालनम् conj. (1 p.p. **alanôw^u** अलनोवु), to cause to oscillate, to set swinging (e.g. a cradle or a child's swing).

al-pal अल्-पल् । मद्यमांसादिकम्, पापिष्ठपदार्थः m. the five things commencing with the letter म **m** formerly employed in their religious worship by followers of the left-hand Śākta sect, viz., *madya*, wine; *māṁsa*, flesh; *matsya*, fish; *mudrā*, special attitudes; *maithuna*, sexual intercourse; hence, in modern language, any vile and utterly impure food. **-ta-mal** -त-मल् । अतिशयेनापथ्याभक्ष्यम् m. anything extremely uneatable or undrinkable, or which if eaten or drunk produces illness or is indigestible; lit. "*al-pal* and filth".

alapala अलपल । प्रायः adv. about, approximately.

alīpalī अलीपली f. asparagus (*Asparagus filicinus*) (El.).

alēpralē-kölēṭās अलेप्रले-क्वलेटास् । अतिनिरर्थकम् adv. very uselessly, futilely. Cf. **alēbalē** and **alāṭösi.**

alôr^u अलोरु । अस्निग्धीकृतः adj. (f. **alör^ü** अलांरू) (of vessels) not polished, (of clothes) not properly fullered; on which fuller's earth or polishing paste has been applied, but the final polishing or cleansing has not been carried out.

alaran अलरन् । चेष्टा f. swaying, swinging (as of tree-branches); trembling, shivering of the body (from cold, etc.).

alarun अलरुन् । कम्पनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **alor^u** अलरु), to cause to oscillate or tremble; to move something from rest, to shake.

alarwôn^u अलर्वोनु । अत्यस्थिरः, ईषत्स्थिरः (f. **alarwöñ^ü** अलर्वांञ़ू), very insecure, easily shaken; also, not very secure, moderately secure, of a stone or the like fixed in a wall.

alarwaňěn-kaňěn अलर्वञन्-कञन् । अतिचञ्चलाधारवत्त्वम् adv. very insecurely, in such a position as to be easily upset, u.w. vbs. of placing or of position, etc.

alarāwun अलरावुन् । चेष्टादानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **alarôw^u** अलरोवु), to set in oscillation, to cause to swing (of a child's swing, or a cradle).

al^arāwun अ़ल्रावुन् । तरलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **al^arôw^u** अ़ल्रोवु), to cause something firm to be in movement, to shake, cause to oscillate or tremble.

alarawun^u अलरवुनु । कम्पनकृत् adj. (f. **alarawüñ^ü** अलरवंञ़ू), one who causes to oscillate or tremble.

àl^ish अ़लिश् । अतसी f. flax, *Linum usitatissimum*; also the seed, linseed. Cf. L. 330.

àl^ishi-kā̃d अ़लिशि-कांड् । अतसीनालम् m. the stem of the linseed plant. **-khüj^ü** -खंज़ू । अतसीकल्कः f. linseed oil-cake, used as a cattle food. **-khal** -खल् । अतसीकल्कः f. linseed oil-cake. **-krüṭ^ü** -क्रंटू । अतसीबुसम् f. (sg. dat. **-kracě** -क्रच्य), linseed chaff, used as a cattle food, and, mixed with earth, as a wall-plaster. **-kosh^u** -कंशु । अतसीत्वक् m. the husk of linseed. **-kāṭh** -काठ् । अतसीतृणम् m. the stem of the linseed plant. **-phal** -फल् । अतसीफलम् m. linseed, as ready for sale or use. **-pröj^ü** -प्रांज़ू । अतसीबुसम् f. linseed chaff, see above. **-tīl** -तील् । अतसीतैलम् m. linseed oil.

ālish आलिश् m. *Rubus fruticosus* (El.).

alsrēṭh अल्स्रेठ् । अतिपुष्टतनुः adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **alsrēṭas** अल्स्रेटस्), very stout, very fat (of an animate being), hence very foolish, witless. Cf. **arsrēṭh. -hyuh^u** -ह्युहु । अतिमूर्खः adj. (f. **-hish^ü**-हिशू), id., a fat fool.

alsēṭh अल्सेठ् । अतिपुष्टः adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **alsēṭas** अल्सेटस्), very stout (whether suitably so or not). **-hyuh^u** -ह्युहु । अतिमूर्खः adj. (f. **-hish^ü** -हिशू), too stout, too fat (of an animate being or inanimate thing); hence, (of a person) a fat fool, (of a thing) unsuitable, useless.

olut^u अ़लुतु । अलक्तः m. (sg. dat. **alatis** अलतिस्), lac, lac-dye.

alātacha अलातछ । अत्यौत्सुक्यम् m. eager desire, eager anxiety for anything or for the success of any action.

ālath आलथ् । आरात्रिका f. the ceremony performed in adoration of a god by moving circularly round the head of the idol a platter containing a five-wicked burning lamp, flour, water, and incense; a similar ceremony performed on a bride and bridegroom, on the occasion of the second visit of the bride to her husband's house, and on other similar occasions.

ālith آلت m. *membrum virile* (El.).

alatamon^u अलतमंनु । कुरूपः adj. (f. **alatamüñ^ü** अलतमंञ़ू) very ill-looking, very ugly.

alatröjě अलत्रुंज्य । दोलायमानता, अतिव्याकुलता f.pl. extreme anxiety or distress, e.g. that caused by terror, the afflictions of those we love and the absence of any means of their relief; helplessness.

alāṭösi अलाटांसि । निरर्थकम् adv. fruitlessly, in vain. Cf. **alēbalē** and **alēpralē-kölēṭās. —döh kar-lösi** —द्वह कर्-लांसि । निरर्थकालक्षेपाकाङ्क्षा adv. desiring to pass one's time fruitlessly.

alī tashīā (corruption of علی تشیّع). The term by which Sunnī Kāshmīrīs refer to Shīʿa Musalmāns; a heretic. Cf. L. 284.

ali-ti-shāph bali-ti-shāph अलि-ति-शाफ् बलि-ति-शाफ्. See **al 1.**

ālaṭsh^{i} आलॖछ़ि or **ālaṭshī आलछ़ी । अलसः** adj. (as subst., f. **ālaṭshī आलछ़ी** or **ālüṭsh^{u} आलॖछ़ु**), lazy, idle, weary, tired. **-būñ^{u} -बूञ्** । **छायावृक्षविशेषः** f. "the weary one's plane-tree", the name of a famous *chenar*, or plane-tree, under which pilgrims rest on the way to Jwālāmukhī. **-mar -मर् । अलसमठः** m. "home for the lazy", the name of a place in the village of Khaṛ^{a}v or Khruv, in the Vihī Pargana of Kashmīr, traditionally said to be a foundation by some merciful person for the benefit of the weary or the work-shy.

āloṭsh^{u} आलॖछ़ु । आलस्यम् m. weariness, idleness.

ālaṭsh^{i}lad आलॖछ़िलद् adj. e.g. idle (W. 21, where it is spelt **ālaṭslad**).

alāv अलाव् । अग्निज्वाला m. a fire in a pit in the open, a bonfire. **-ta-jĕlāv -त-ज्यलाव् । महाज्वाला** m. a great conflagration (e.g., a house on fire, or the burning of a stack of wood); hence, met., the burning of fever, etc.

ālav आलव् । आह्वानशब्दः m. a loud, clear, call or cry (Śiv. 1187); **ālav dyun^{u} आलव् द्युनु** m.inf. to call, shout to a person (K.Pr. 102, Śiv. 532). **-milav -मिलव् । आह्वानशब्दः, तत्तुल्योऽन्यशब्दश्च** m. a loud, clear, call or cry; any loud, clear, sound.

aliv^{ü} अलिवू, see **alyuv^{u}.**

öl^{i}-wākh आॅलि-वाख् । परस्परं शुभपृच्छा m. (sg. dat. **-wākas -वाकस्** and so on), a polite greeting, a "how do you do?" Cf. **āla-guṭsar.**

ālawan आलवन् । नौपरिभ्रामणम् f. the act of bringing a boat to or near the shore.

ālawun आलवुन् । ऊर्ध्वतो भ्रामणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ālow^{u} आलॖवु**), to wave round one's head, wave aloft, to wave (the hands), esp. in a propitiatory ceremony as described below (Śiv. 108, 1692, K Pr. 50); to bring a boat near the shore; to row (El.). **gul^{i} ālawan^{i}**, m. pl. inf. to pass the hands over the head and face in order to pacify, to show affection (K.Pr. 13).

ālawith आलविथ् । शिरसि परिभ्राम्य conj. part. used as adv., waving an offering to a spirit of evil round the head before casting it forth, as in a ceremony for warding off a calamity. **-pālawith -पालविथ् । शिरसो भ्रमित्वा प्रक्षिप्य** adv. waving round the head and casting forth, as in the above ceremony.

alawun^{u} अलवुनु । कम्पमानः adj. (f. **alawüñ^{ü} अलवॗञू**), trembling, shaking.

alwand, ? gend., a kind of woollen cloth, plain or unembroidered *pashmīnā* (L. 377).

ālay आलय्, in **ālay-zāl pyon^{u} आलय्-ज़ाल् प्यनु । बालत्व एव गार्हस्थ्यभारः** m.inf. to be in the condition of an orphan child, on whom devolves all the burden of supporting a house.

alāy-balāy अलाय्-बलाय् । सुखदुःखम् f. (pl. nom. **alāyĕ-balāyĕ अलाय-बलाय**), pleasure and pain, happiness and misery. K.Pr. 134 translates this word by 'sacrifice', in the sense of the use of the word by women whilst waving platters with lamps, etc., round a person's head, to remove all evil. Hence the words have come to mean 'offering', 'sacrifice', 'victim'. Cf. **ālawun. alāyĕ-balāyĕ kaḍun अलाय-बलाय कडुन् । आपद्भ्यो निर्मोचनम्** m.inf. to expel by this waving, to deliver a child from infantile dangers, much as smallpox and the like; similarly, **alāyĕ-balāyĕ-nishĕ rachun अलाय-बलाय-निश रछुन् । आपद्भ्यो रक्षणम्** m.inf. to protect from calamities, as in the ceremony above referred to.

alyūkh^{u} अल्यूखु । अलिखितः adj. (f. **alīch^{ü} अलीछू**), unwritten.

alyov^{u} अल्यवु । अक्षतलेहः adj. (f. **alĕv^{ü} अल्यवू**), not licked, of a dish or vessel to which some dainties are still adhering.

alyuv^{u} अल्युवु । अलिप्तः adj. (f. **aliv^{ü} अलिवू**), not plastered, of the surface of the ground, or a wall.

^{i}lŏz इलाॅज़ or **^{i}lŏz^{u} इलाॅज़ु** f. a secondary suffix used to form nouns of condition from substantives or adjectives. Thus, **mot^{u} मॊतु**, a madman, **mạt^{i}lŏz मॊतिलाॅज़**, the condition of a madman; **brĕṭh ब्रेठ**, ignorant, **brīṭh^{i}lŏz ब्रीठिलाॅज़**, ignorance (Gr.Gr. 143).

am 1 अम् । भक्षणक्रिया m. the act of eating, eating (a nursery word, generally used of food offered to a child being weaned).

am 2 अम् pron. suff. appended to the finite tenses of verbs, with the force of the acc. dat. or ag. sing. of the 1st pers.: me, to me, by me. If the verbal form to which it is added ends in a vowel, the **a** of the suffix is usually elided. Thus, **karan करन्**, they will make, **karan-am करनम्**, they will make me or for me; **kor^{u} कॊरु**, made, **koru-m कॊरुम्**, made by me, I made. When added to the 3rd sing. fut. or to the fut. impve. the **a** is not elided, but, together with the final **i** of these forms, becomes **ĕ**. Thus, **kari करि**, he will make, **karĕm करेम्**, he will make me or for me; **kạr^{i}zi कॖरिज़ि**, you should make, **kạr^{i}zĕm कॖरिज़्यम्** you should make me or for me (Gr.Gr. 183).

ām 1 आम् । उदरकीटः m. human intestinal worms or entozoa, lumbricus (El.).

āma-ḍīj^{u} आम-डीॅजू । उदरोद्भवकीटसमूहगोलकः f. a mass of such worms. **-kyom^{u} -क्यमु । उदरोद्भवः कीटभेदः** m., i.q. **ām 1. -lŏṭsh^{u} -लॊछ़ु । उदरोद्भवकीटसमुदायः** m., i.q. **āma-ḍīj^{u}. -phŏkh -फॊख्** or **-phukār**

-फुकार् । उदरकीटरोग: m. the disease, accompanied by swelling of the belly, of having these worms in the body, most commonly in children. **-shōsh**[i] -शोशि । उदरोद्भवकीटदोषजं श्वासाधिक्यम् f. excessive breathing or panting caused by this disease.

ām 2 आम् عام adj. e.g. common, general (Gr.M.); common persons, people of low birth. **āmas sūty har,** a quarrel with the common people (K.Pr. 11).

ām 3 आम्, he came to me, see **yun**[u].

ōm ओं or ओम्, v. **ōm-kār.**

ama अम f. a grandmother. The word is said to be common among the prostitute families of Śrīnagar (El.); an old prostitute, a bawd. Cf. **am-jī.**

amā 1 अमा । किं नाम ? adv. an interrogative particle, indicating a desire with doubt as to its accomplishment, equivalent to sentences such as 'will you, pray?', 'is it the case that?', 'why, pray?' or the like. Probably the same word as **amā 2.** **-kyāsanā** -क्यासना । किंस्वित् नाम ? adv., i.q. **amā 1,** but more emphatic.

amā 2 اما, conj. but, moreover (El. and W.), (W. 100 spells it *amma*, with a double *m* as in Arabic). **-poz**[u] -पंज़ु । परंतु conj. but.

ami अमि, **ami** अमि, see **ath 1.**

ôm[u] ओमु । आम: adj. (m. sg. dat. **ömis** ओमिस्, abl. **āmi** आमि; f. sg. nom. **öm**[u] ओमू, pl. nom. **āmĕ** आम्य), raw, uncooked (Śiv. 1216); half-cooked; unripe. **—dŏd** —दद् । अपक्वं पय: m. unboiled milk; fresh milk, sweet milk. **—pan** —पन् । आमसूत्रतन्तु: m. loose-spun thread. **—tôk**[u] —टोकु । पाकरहित: शराव: m. a cup or similar earthen vessel of unbaked clay. **—zôm**[u] —ज़ोमु । व्यामिश्रमिव adj. (f. **öm**[u]**-zöm**[u] ओमू-ज़ोमू), mixed up, confused, not clear, of a command or prohibition. **—zāmot**[u] **dŏd** —ज़ामतु दद् । दधिदुग्धे व्यामिश्रे m. a mixture of sweet and curdled milk.

amb 1 अम्ब् । आम्र: f. a mango (the tree or the fruit) (Gr.M.).

amb 2 अम्ब् m. a bramble (El.).

amôb[u] अमोबु । अतिशयवान् adj. (f. **amöb**[u] अमोबू), exceeding, excessive, or adv. exceedingly, excessively.

āmba haldī आम्ब हल्दी f. *Curcuma zedoaria* (El.).

ambar 1 अम्बर् । कूटम् m. a large pile (Śiv. 996) or heap of grain, earth, etc., cf. **ambār.** **—karun** —करुन् । राशीकरणम् m.inf. to heap up, make a heap.

ambaras āsun अम्बरस् आसुन् । आयु: शेषीभाव: m.inf. to be (a material) for piling up, to remain over and above; hence, met., to have a fresh lease of life after recovering from the point of death, or after rescue from mortal peril. **—karun** —करुन् । राशिविषयीकरणम् m.inf. to make to a pile, to pile anything (e.g. grain) up, to make into a pile.

ambar 2 عنبر m. ambergris (Śiv. 1008).

ambār अम्बार् انبار । राशि: m., i.q. **ambar 1,** q.v. (Śiv. 68, 1579, 1610).

ambār[i] अम्बारि in the two following. Cf. L. p. 349. **-trēl** -त्रेल् । फलविशेष: f. a kind of apple, small in size and of excellent flavour. **-ṭsūṭh**[u] -च़ूठु । पालीवतभेद: m. another apple, large, round, red and white, ripening in October, and keeping in condition a long time.

ambōr[i] अम्बोरि (عماری) । परिस्तोम: f. a canopied litter, with ornamented housings, used on an elephant (Śiv. 967).

ombūra ओम्बूर । तक्षसामग्रीविशेष: m. a vice or forceps used by carpenters or blacksmiths for extracting nails, etc.

ombur-būth ओम्बुर्-बूथ् । अमरधूलिभेद: m. (sg. dat. **-būtas** -बूतस् and so on), i.q. **amar-būth,** q.v.

omburhēr ओम्बुर्हेर् । अमरेश्वराख्यो ग्रामविशेष: m. the name of a village about 4 miles north of Śrīnagar on the road towards the Sind Valley. The ancient Amarēśvara. Cf. RT.Tr. vii, 183 n.

ambar-nāth अम्बर्-नाथ् । अमरेश्वरस्थानम् m., i.q. **amar-nāth** अमर्-नाथ्, q.v.

imbrzal (?), a kind of good white rice with a dark leaf (L. 248, 463). Perhaps connected with **amrĕth,** q.v.

amuch[u] अमुछु । अनुद्यापन: adj. (f. **amuch**[u] अमुछू), not brought to a conclusion, not accomplished (of a day on which a fast or the like has been undertaken, but on which the final oblations, etc., cannot, owing to some rule of ritual, be performed).

amȫd[u] अमोँडु । अमिश्रीकृत: adj. (f. **amȫd**[u] अमोँडू), not mingled, not mixed, not kneaded up (of flour or the like in water).

amdam अमदम् adv. at one's own free will (Śiv. 586).

āmdanī آمدنی f. income, receipts, revenue (Gr.M.).

āmahol[u] आमहोलु । शीतालुता, अतिशैत्यबाधा m. numbness caused by contact with snow or ice, frostbite; pain in the teeth from drinking very cold water or from eating ice or snow.

amahôr[u] अमहोरु । अकणश: कृत: adj. (f. **amahör**[u] अमहोरू), not broken to pieces, not reduced to powder (of a lump of boiled rice, sugar, earth, or the like).

am-jī अम-जी f., i.q. **ama,** q.v. (L. 215).

amīj[u] अमीजू, see **amyūl**[u].

amöj[u] अमोजू, see **amȫl**[u].

amȫj[u] अमोँजु । अनिर्मलीकृत: adj. (f. **amȫj**[u] अमोँजू), not cleaned, not scrubbed, not polished (of a metal vessel or the like).

amüj[u] अमुजू, see **amol**[u].

ōm-kār ओं-कार् । प्रणव: m. the mystic syllable **ōm,** used at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vēdas,

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

previously to any prayer, and also as an auspicious salutation.

ām-kọ̆th^{u} आम्-क्रंठु m. raw-kneedness, having weak knees, inability to walk properly (of a child learning to walk), K.Pr. 260, where it is spelt **ām-kuṭ.** Said also to mean incomplete, immature.

amal عمل m. work, action; employment (K.Pr. 10). —**āsun** —आसुन् m.inf. to be brought into use (K.Pr. 10). —**karun** —करुन् m. inf. to act; to obey (El.). —**karanwôl^{u}** —करन्वोलु m. a certain official, a *tahsīldār*, a collector (El.). **cyōnis wananas pĕṭh —karun** च्योनिस् वननस् प्यठ् —करुन् (Gr.M.), to act upon (or comply with) what you say.

amŏl^{u} अम्वलु । निर्मूल्यः adj. (f. **amŏj^{u}** अम्वजू), without price, priceless, that for which a price is impossible; without price, gratis, as a free gift.

amol^{u} अमोलु । अमर्दितः adj. (f. **amüj^{u}** अमुजू), not rubbed or shampooed (of the body or a limb); not used in shampooing (of the customary oil or medicament).

ōm^{a}la ओमल । आमलकी m. the plant *Emblica myrobalan*, *Emblica officinalis*, Gærtn.

am^{a}liāca अम्लिआच, m. *Viburnum stellulatum* (El.).

āmalun^{u} आमलुनु । आमगन्धवत्त्वम् m. the state or condition of possessing a raw or unripe odour; musty smelliness.

amma, see **amā 2.**

āman आमन् । आमगन्धः f. change for the worse; a condition of corruption or of malodorousness.

āmun आमुन् । दाहगन्धः m. a smell of burning or scorching cloth, especially cotton-cloth.

ômān ओमान् । अवमानना m. disrespect, contempt shown by one to another.

amānī امانی f. a certain land tenure, in which the state takes its share of the actual produce of a village (L. 403).

amun^{u} अमुनु । अनवखण्डितः adj. (f. **amuñ^{u}** अमुञू), not pounded in a mortar for the removal of husk, not husked (of rice and other grains).

amond^{u} अमोन्दु । अक्षतमन्थनः adj. (f. **amünz^{u}** अमुंज़ू), not churned, not fully churned (of milk, etc.); met., not fully considered, not worked out (of a story, theory, etc.).

amoṇḍ^{u} अमोण्डु । अमर्दितः adj. (f. **amüṇḍ^{u}** अमुंण्डू, pl. **amanjĕ** अमंज्य), not kneaded (of woollen clothes kneaded under foot in water in order to soften or clean them).

amandoch^{u} अमन्दोछु । अमन्दाचः adj. (f. **amandüch^{u}** अमन्दुछू), without shame, shameless; bold, daring, confident, audacious.

among^{u} अमोंगु । अयाचितः adj. (f. **amünj^{u}** अमुंजू), not asked for; got without asking.

āmanun आमनुन् । विकारः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **āmanyōv** आमन्योव्), to change for the worse; to look exhausted from fatigue or hunger; to go bad, become corrupt and malodorous (of food, etc.).

āmanyô-mot^{u} आमन्यो-मोतु । प्राप्तविकारः perf. part. (f. **āmanyö-müts^{u}** आमन्यां-मुंचू), changed for the worse, disimproved; appearing exhausted from fatigue or hunger; become corrupt, malodorous (of food).

amānath अमानथ् امانت । न्यासीभूतः, निक्षेपः m. (sg. dat. **amānatas** अमानतस्), depositing, committing property to the trust or care of a person; a deposit, a thing placed in charge (K.Pr. 30). **amānatas khiyānath,** embezzlement of a deposit (ib. 11). **-cīri** -चीरि । निक्षेपपत्रिका f. a document certifying a deposit, a deed of trust.

āmanay आमनय् । विकृतिः f. change for the worse, applied to food grown stale and beginning to be offensive.

amünz^{u} अमुंज़ू, see **amond^{u}.**

amañē अमञे । मुखार्पणम् m. the receiving of anything into the mouth, usually applied to a suckling child receiving milk. **-ta-grŏth** -त-ग्रठ् । मुखार्पणपूर्वकं निगरणम् m. putting into the mouth and swallowing (without chewing), usually applied as before to a suckling child.

amīñ^{u} अमीञू, see **amyūn^{u}.**

amañĕ-gamañĕ अमञ-गमञ । व्याकुलत्वम् f.pl. perturbation, fluster, agitation of mind, from fear or other similar cause.

āmpa आम्प । पक्षिणां भुक्तिः, कणमोचः f.pl. the feeding of one bird by another, beak to beak. **-mangañĕ** -मङ्गञ । पुनः पुनः प्रार्थनाः f.pl. asking to be fed in this manner; hence, met., persistently and repeatedly asking for an urgently desired object.

üm^{u}-püm^{u} अंमू-पंमू । प्रक्षिप्य नष्टीभवनम् f. the throwing away and scattering of a powder or anything minutely subdivided, so that to all intents and purposes it ceases to exist.

amri, ? f. L. 349, i.q. **ambār^{i},** q.v.

amar अमर् adj. c.g. undying (Śiv. 931, 935); N. of Śiva (Śiv. 622).

āmĕr आम्यर् । आमता m. rawness, unripeness.

amara अमर, a suffix added to cardinal numerals giving indefiniteness, as in **aiṭh-amara** ऐठमर, about eight (Gr.Gr. 84).

āmāra आमार (= آواره) m. a wanderer (El., who writes it *ámárah*).

am^{a}rōī अम्रोई f. a species of elm (*Ulmus erosa* and *pumila*) (El., who spells it *amrái*).

amūr^{u} अमूरु । अनिष्कृष्टत्वक्कः adj. (f. **amūr^{u}** अमूरू), not shelled, not husked (of peas, vetches, and the like).

ám^{i}rābād अ॑मिराबाद् । उद्यानविशेषः m. the name of a celebrated garden on the Ḍal Lake near Śrīnagar. It was prepared in the latter half of the eighteenth century by Amīr Khān Jawān Shēr.

amar-būth अमर्-बूथ् । अमरभूतिः m. (sg. dat. **-būtas** -बूतस्), or **ombur-būth** अ॑म्बुर्-बूथ्, a certain white powder applied to the limbs by pilgrims to Amarnāth (q.v.). It is made of the gypsum rock of which the cave is composed. Its application is believed to possess great religious efficacy.

ám^{i}rā-kadal अ॑मिरा-कदल् । सेतुविशेषः m. the name of the uppermost bridge over the Vĕth (Jehlam) River in Śrīnagar. It was built by Amīr Khān Jawān Shēr in the latter half of the eighteenth century.

amar-nāth अमर्-नाथ् । अमरेश्वरक्षेत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **-nāthas** -नाथस्) or **ambar-nāth** अम्बर्-नाथ्, Lord of the Immortals, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 192); N. of a cave about 70 *kōs* east of Śrīnagar among the sources of the Sind River (Śiv. 114, 522). It contains a large block of transparent ice formed by the freezing of the water which issues from the rock. This is worshipped as a *liṅga* or emblem of Śiva Amarēśvara. It is a place of great sanctity, and the pilgrimage to it in the month of Śrāvaṇa or June–July attracts many thousands of people not only from Kashmīr but from all parts of India. The pilgrimage is one involving great hardships. See El. s.v., L. 41, and RT.Tr. II, 409. For a description of the modern pilgrimage, see Vigne, *Travels*, pp. 10 ff.

amrĕth अम्रेथ्, अमृथ् । अमृतम् m. (sg. dat. **amrĕtas** अम्रेतस and so on), ambrosia nectar, always represented as a liquid (Śiv. 15, 167, 195, 473, 501, etc.); hence, met., any particularly dainty or delicious food. **amrĕta-zal** अमृत-ज़ल् m. the water of ambrosia, liquid ambrosia, nectar (Śiv. 179).

amis अमिस्, **amis^{ü}y** अमिसूय्, see **ath 1.**

āmot^{u} आमतु । आगतः, उद्भिन्नः adj. (f. **āmüts^{ü}** आमचू), the perf. part. of **yun^{u}**, q.v., come, arrived (e.g. Śiv. 44); of seeds and the like, just sprouting, just appeared above the ground.

amoth^{u} अमथु । अमर्दितः adj. (f. **amüṭsh^{ü}** अमछू), not rubbed (of oil, medicine, or the like, rubbed on the body); not rubbed, not brushed, dusty (of clothes).

amaṭhôr^{u} अमठोरु । असमीकृतः adj. (f. **amaṭhör^{ü}** अमठोरू), not levelled or straightened; hence, of a vessel or dish, etc., not hammered out.

amūtr^{u} अमूँत्रु । अमन्त्रितः adj. (f. **amūtr^{ü}** अमूँत्रू), not rendered subject to charm, not charmed against (e.g. a snake); not offered to a god, etc., with the proper spell or invocation (*mantra*).

āma-tāw आम-ताव् । दाहचिह्नम् m. the mark of slight burning, or scorching, on cloth or the limbs.

amüṭsh^{ü} अमछू, see **amoth^{u}** अमथु.

amāwashy अमावश्य् m. the night of the new moon (Śiv. 1658).

amiy अमिय्, **ámiy** अ॑मिय्, **amyuk^{u}** अम्युकु, see **ath 1.**

amyūl^{u} अम्यूलु । असंमिलितः adj. (f. **amīj^{ü}** अमीजू), not united, not mixed; not met with, rare, difficult or impossible to procure.

ōm^{i}-yām ओ॑मि-याम् । गर्भवैमनस्यम् f. the feeling of disgust, accompanied by vomiting and diarrhœa, experienced by a woman in the earlier months of her pregnancy.

amyūn^{u} अम्यूनु । अमितः adj. (m. dat. sg. **amīnis** अमीनिस्, ag. **amīn^{i}** अमीनि, abl. **amēni** अमेनि; pl. nom. **amīn^{i}** अमीनि, dat. **amēnĕn** अमेन्यन्, ag. and abl. **amēnyau** अमेन्यौ; fem. **amīñ^{ü}** अमीञू, dat. **amēñi** अमेञि, and so on), not measured, not weighed.

an 1 अन् । अन्नम् m. any edible grain, cooked or uncooked; grain food generally (Śiv. 969). As the first member of a compound this word often takes the form **anna** अन्न, see below. —**karun** —करुन् । भोजन-भक्षणम् m.inf. to eat food, generally used as a polite formula in addressing a superior. **-kāṭh** -काठ् । यवाद्यन्नम् m. inferior kinds of grain such as barley, pulses, or the like, eaten by the poorer classes. **-kūṭh** -कूठ् । सत्रविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-kūṭas** -कूटस्), a pile of grain; esp. a pile of grain and other food distributed to the poor at various festivals, especially at the close of the rice harvest. Cf. El. s.v. *ankúṭ* and L. 271. **-kitār^{i}** -कितारि । आखुविशेषः m.pl. a kind of rat which infests granaries. Employed in the plural, as they appear in great numbers. **-pan** -पन् । सर्वमन्नादिकम् m. a reduplication of **an** अन्; grain etcetera, grain and the like; all kinds of food eaten with grain.

ana-gagor^{u} अन-गगोरु । दिवान्धकः m. (f. **-gagür^{ü}** -गगोरू), a musk-rat (W. 115 connects this with **on^{u}** 1). **-kan** -कन् । पिण्डविशेषः m. a kind of cake in the shape of a ball made up of rice, etc., and offered by Brāhmans to deceased ancestors, a *piṇḍa*. **-mūr^{u}** -मूरु or **anna-mūr^{u}** अन्न-मूरु । गन्धमुखी m. a kind of grain-rat, apparently a kind of musk-rat; according to El. (s.v. *anamur*), a mole. **-mĕṭ^{ü}** -म्यटू or **anna-mĕṭ^{ü}** अन्न-म्यटू । भक्तगोलविशेषः f. the amount of cooked grain taken into the hand at one time to put into the mouth, a gobbet of rice; hence, met., any small quantity of food, a mere mouthful. **-mŏṭh** -म्वठ् or **anna-mŏṭh** अन्न-म्वठ् । अन्नमुष्टिः f. a fistful of grain, such as is given to a beggar in charity; hence, met., a very small quantity of grain. **-māyĕ** -माय or **anna-māyĕ** अन्न-माय । अन्नतृप्तिः, पुष्टिः m. the satiety produced in an

invalid by eating only a small quantity of food; the satisfaction of an invalid's hunger. **-pān** -पान् m. bread (El.). **-prāshun** प्राशुन् । अन्नप्राशनम् m. the religious ceremony of putting rice into a Hindū child's mouth for the first time. Cf. L. 260.

an 2 अन् pron. suff. of the 3rd pers. sg. in either the acc. or the ag. case, and added to any finite form of a verb. If the verbal form ends in a vowel, the initial **a** is dropped. Thus, **karān chuh-an** करान् छुहन्, thou makest him; **koru-n** कॊरुन्, made by him, he made. If the verb be in the 3rd person, **an** in the sense of the acc. is not used, **as** अस् being substituted, as in **suh karān chu-s** सुह करान् छुस्, not **suh karān chu-n** सुह करान् छुन्, he makes him (Gr.Gr. 185). **an** अन् is also used to indicate the nom. case, when the nom. represents the object of a transitive verb in a past tense, as in **trôw^{u}th-an,** he was released by thee, thou releasedst him (Gr.M. 1057), so **mŏka-lôw^{u}th-an** (Śiv. 3).

an 3 अन् a primary suffix forming abstract nouns from certain verbal roots. In the case of three verbs whose roots end in ĕ (viz., **chyon^{u}** च्यॊनु, to drink; **khyon^{u}** ख्यॊनु, to eat; and **hyon^{u}** ह्यॊनु, to place) the initial **a** is dropped, and the abstract noun is masc. Thus, **cĕn** च्यन्, drinking. In the case of the other verbs with which this suff. is used, the abs. noun is fem. A list of these verbs will be found in Gr.Gr. 120 ff.

an 4 अन्, **anī 1** अनी, **anas** अनस्, or **anan** अनन्, a secondary suff. added pleonastically to adverbs of place (see Gr.Gr. 155).

ān 1 आन् । आज्ञा f. an order, command, used in the following: **-mōni** -मॊनि । परस्पराज्ञापालनम् f. obeying (mutual) orders, mutual respect; mutual confidence, mutual loyalty. **—mānüñ^{ü}** —मानॖंञू । आज्ञामाननम् f.inf. to obey orders; to become subject to anyone.

ān 2 आन्, a prim. suff. forming the pres. part., as in **kar-ān** करान् doing (Gr.Gr. 104).

ān 3 आन् a sec. suff. added to some few words, giving an adjectival force with a bad sense, as **dand** दन्द्, a tooth, **dandān** दन्दान्, having an ugly tooth (Gr.Gr. 137).

āna 1 आन । पणद्वयमानद्रव्यम् m. the name of a certain coin or sum of money, an anna.

āna 2 आन । समये adv. at a (certain) time, only used -°, as in **tami-āna** तमि-आन, at that time.

anī 2 अनी (for 1 see **an** 4), a primary suffix indicating necessity, like the Latin part. in *-ndum*, as in **karanī** करनी, it must be made. Added to a root ending in a vowel, the initial **a** is dropped, as in **dinī** दिनी, it is to be given (Gr.Gr. 111).

aina ऐन or **ŏna** अ़ान (=آئينه) । आदर्शः m. a mirror, a looking-glass (Śiv. 500, 558, 1547). K.Pr. spells this word **āinah,** transliterating the Pers. آئينه. **-dör^{ü}** -दॊरॖ । आदर्शकवाटः a door ornamented with mirrors. **-gor^{u}** -गॊरु । दर्पणसम्पादकः m. a mirror-maker; a seller of mirrors. **-khünd^{ü}** -खण्डॖ । आदर्शखण्डः f. a piece of a mirror. **-khap^{u}ṭ^{ü}** -खप्टॖ । सूक्ष्मतुच्छ आदर्शः f. a small mirror, of no value or use. **-khôṭ^{u}** -खॊटु । आदर्शपिधानम् m. a mirror-cover, or mirror-case. **-phuṭ^{u}** -फुटु । भग्नलघुदर्पणः f. a broken piece of looking-glass. **-wöj^{ü}** -वॊजॖ । सादर्शोर्मिका f. a kind of finger-ring, fitted with a tiny mirror. **-zömpāna** -ज़ॊम्पान । आदर्शमयशिबिका m. a palanquin, the doors and other parts of which are made of mirrors of glass, crystal, or the like; hence, met., a very fragile conveyance.

ŏna अ़ान, see **aina**.

ŏn^{i} अ़ानि, a prim. suff. forming a kind of adverbial pres. part. Thus, **kar-ŏn^{i}** करानि, while doing. It is only used by rustics (Gr.Gr. 196).

on^{u} 1 अ़नु । अन्धः adj. (m. sg. dat. **anis** अनिस्, Śiv. 746; f. **üñ^{ü}** अ़ञू sg. ag. **añi** अञि, K.Pr. 66), blind (Śiv. 16). **—sapanun** —सपनुन्, to become blind.

añ^{i}-arāth अ़नि-अराथ् । तामिस्रसमागमः m. (sg. dat. **-arātas** -अरातस्), evening, twilight; cf. **arāth.** **-bishta** -बिश्त । अन्धवद्व्यवहर्ता m. one who acts like a blind man, one who acts without foresight. **-gāsh** -गाश् । अत्यल्पप्रकाशः m. all the light that is visible by a blind man; hence, met., dimness, very little light. **-lūṭh** -लूठ् । अन्धलुण्ठनम्, अन्यायः m. looting by a blind man, circumstances under which even a blind man can plunder; hence, met., misgovernment, tyranny. **-mushta** -मुश्त । अनवसरताडनादि f.pl. hitting by a blind man; hence, met., ill-treating without excuse, ill-treating or striking the wrong person. **-raz** -रज़् । अन्धपङ्क्तिः f. a string of blind men. A number of blind men form a line and go along the pilgrim-roads begging. The front man sings a song, to which the others reply in chorus. **-sör^{ü}** -सॊरॖ । अन्धमार्गणा f. search by a blind man; hence, met., searching for anything in the dark; or searching futilely and without system for anything lost or destroyed. **-thapa** -थप । अन्धावलम्बनम् m.pl. grasping by a blind man; hence, met., when the proper resource is wanting, using the first thing that comes to hand as a substitute, or taking hold of anything without first seeing what it is.

anis mush^{a}th hāwüñ^{ü} na sawāb na gŏnāh अनिस् मुश्थ् हावॖञू न सवाब् न ग्वनाह । निष्फलप्रयासः to shake one's fist at a blind man is neither a good action nor a sin (he does not see it, and it neither

pleases him nor angers him); used of making an exertion the result of which is absolutely indifferent.

añĕ-ȧchⁱ-gāsh अन-अंछि-गाश । अन्धाक्षिप्रकाशः m. the light of a blind eye; the little, but much treasured, light of a blind eye; hence, met., an only son, a darling son, a favourite son. **-chapürᵘ** -छपॅरु । क्रीडाविशेषः f. a children's game. One boy is blindfold and another boy hides, the former, after being unblindfolded, having to find out where the latter is. **-gāth** -गाथ् । कलङ्कवाङ्क्ष्यम् m. (sg. dat. **-gātas** -गातस् and so on), a disgrace, a mark of shame or dishonour brought on as the result of some sinful act, or (in the case of a family) by sinful practices. **-khöröṭⁱ** -खॊरॊटि । अत्यरोचकः adj. c.g. extremely unpleasant, deserving to be hidden away.

añi-gaṭa अनि-गट f. or **-goṭᵘ** -गटु m. । अन्धकारः darkness, whether by day or by night (Śiv. 157); met., the sensation of darkness caused by fainting or the like; f.abl. **añigaṭi**, in the dark (K.Pr. 13, 82, cf. 226). **-gaṭilad** -गटिलद् adj. c.g. dark (of a night, or the like) (Gr.M.).

onᵘ 2 अंनु, see **anun.**

onᵘ 3 अनु, **un 1** उन्, **unᵘ 1** उनु, a m. prim. suff. forming (1) the verbal noun or infinitive, and (2) the future passive participle, as in **karonᵘ** करंनु, **karun** करुन्, or करुनु **karunᵘ**, the act of doing, to do, or about to be done, necessary to be done. See Gr.Gr. 112 ff.

un 2 उन् (for 1 see under **onᵘ** 3). A sec. suff. indicating condition, only noted in **mait-un** मैतुन्, the condition of a corpse (Gr.Gr. 144).

unᵘ 2 उनु (f. **üñᵘ** अंञू), a suffix forming the genitive, used mostly with masc. proper names, as in **rāmunᵘ** रामुनु (f. **rāmüñᵘ** रामंञू), of or belonging to Rāma, and with the word **pāna** पान self, forming the adj. **panunᵘ** पनुनु (f. **panüñᵘ** पनंञू), own (Gr.Gr. 42, 152). For **unᵘ 1** see **onᵘ 3.**

unᵘ 3 उनु, a sec. suff. used with the words **kūṭᵘ** कूटु, a beam, and **dag** दग्, a blow. Thus, **kūṭunᵘ** कूटुनु, a small beam; **dagunᵘ** दगुनु, a club, a mace (Gr.Gr. 148).

anubaw अनुबव् m. perception, understanding, experience.

anubawa-bāw अनुबव-बाव् m. a condition in which one is capable of experiencing or understanding the merits of any person or thing (Śiv. 75).

ãncār आंचार्, see **ācār.**

and अन्द् । अन्तः m. either end or edge of any inanimate thing; the end or limit (of a person's greatness, existence, majesty, etc.) (Śiv. 46, 97); a boundary, limit (L. 458); the end, conclusion, or termination of any action or condition; adv. to the end, right through to the end in due order (Śiv. 120); in various idioms noted below the word 'end' is extended to mean the outer end, the exterior. Cf. **anta** and **önth. -borᵘ** -बंरु । समाप्तिसाम्मुख्यम् m. nearness to a conclusion, getting near the end. **-gŏd** -ग्वड् । आद्यन्तम् m. the end and the beginning, the beginning and the end, the alpha and omega of anything. **—hĕth** —ह्यथ् । आद्यमारभ्य lit. having taken the end; hence, as an adv., from the beginning, from the first. **-pĕṭh** -प्यठ् । भर्तृगेहे कन्यार्पणम् adv. lit. on the outside, the converse of **gara-pĕṭh** गर-प्यठ्, q.v. under **gara.** Used with reference to a bride being made over to her husband's house, as contrasted with a son-in-law who lives with the bride in her parents' house. **—wātun** —वातुन् । समाप्तीभवनम्, पर्यापणम् m.inf. to arrive at the end, to be successfully concluded; to conclude a long and successful life.

ȧndⁱ अंन्दि adv. on the edge, outside (YZ. 40). **-ȧndⁱ** -अंन्दि । बहिर्बहिः, परितः adv. round and round outside, as in **-ȧndⁱ bīṭhⁱ yĕgyĕs** -अंन्दि बीठि यग्यस् they were seated round the sacrifice (Śiv. 78), **-ȧndⁱ pakun** -अंन्दि पकुन् or **-ȧndⁱ phērun** -अंन्दि फेरुन्, to walk ceremonially round any person or thing, keeping him or it to the right hand, as a token of reverence (cf. YZ. 89). **—gaṭshun** —गछुन् । बहिर्भावः m.inf. to go outside; hence, of a missile, to miss the mark or, of a person, to act vainly or uselessly (Śiv. 22). **—karun** —करुन् । परित्यागः m.inf. to make outside; to separate from a group or collection; to despise, reject; to abandon. **-pȧkhⁱ** -पंखि । बहिरन्तिके adv. outside and here, outside and inside; here, there, and everywhere; u.w. vbs. of searching, etc. **—thawun** —थवुन् । गूढस्थापनम्, i.q. **anda thawun** ab. **-wati** -वति । भिन्नमार्गेण adv. by an outer way, by another way (usually with the idea of secrecy); u.w. vbs. of going, etc. **-wath hĕñᵘ** -वथ् ह्यञू । परोक्षगमनम् f.inf. to take the outer way, to go away secretly.

andukᵘ अन्दुकु । अन्तिमः adj. (f. **andücᵘ** अन्दंचू), of or belonging to the end, final, the last. **—and** —अन्द् । समग्रोऽन्तिमभागः m. the end of all, end, e.g. of a row or of a strip of cloth.

anda-kani अन्द-कनि । अन्तभागे adv. in the end, at the end, to one side, on the outer side, close by, u.w. vbs. of placing, pointing out, and the like; apart from, free from, devoid of, **māyāyĕ anda-kani,** free from delusion (Śiv. 422). **-kani manz-bāg** -कनि मञ्ज़-बाग् । अन्तस्थितियुक्तमध्यभागे adv. being on the outer side (to sit) in the middle; (of any action) going off right into the middle of things (cf. K.Pr.12). **-kanyukᵘ**

-कन्युकु । अन्तभागभवः adj. (f. -kanic^{u} -कनिचू), of or belonging to the end, edge, outer side or vicinity. -pĕṭha -प्यठ । मूलतः, अन्ततो वा adv. from the end, as in counting from either end of a row. -pĕṭha önthas-tāñ -प्यठ आंन्थस्-ताञ् । आदितोऽन्तपर्यन्तम् adv. from one end to the other, from beginning to end, thoroughly, u.w. vbs. of investigating, searching, and the like. —thawun —थवुन् । गुढस्थापनम् m.inf. to place outside, to hide anything away. -wand -वन्द् । आदितः समाप्त्यन्तम् adv. from beginning to conclusion, u.w. regard to anything implying length, such as a line, a road, or the like; continually, without cessation (of time) (Śiv. 334).

andā-and अन्दा-अन्द् adv. on the edge (L. 460).

aṇḍ अण्ड् m. an egg (El.).

öndi आंन्दि, see **ȫdi**.

anöḍi अनांडि or **anöri** अनांरि । अनभिज्ञः adj. e.g. unskilful, awkward, clumsy, inexpert; inexperienced, unpractised; ignorant, uncouth.

aṅdihīr^{u} अंन्दिहीरू । आन्ध्यम् f. the thick darkness of a clouded dark night (Śiv. 1034); clouds or a dust-storm, causing such darkness by day; met., tyranny, injustice. Cf. **ȫdi**.

andakār अन्दकार् । अन्धकारः m. darkness, want of sunshine or other light; met., tyranny, unjust rule (cf. K.Pr. 126); as a religious tech. term, the darkness of delusion, the conception of sense, egoism (= Sanskrit *ahaṁkāra*) (Śiv. 3, 18); sinful delusion generally (Śiv. 59, 66, 67).

andim^{u} अन्दिमू, see **andyum^{u}**.

andun अन्दुन् । समाप्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **andyōv** अन्द्योव), to be ended, concluded; of a lawsuit or dispute, to be decided, settled.

andon^{u} अन्दनु । समापनीयः adj. (f. **andūñ^{u}** अन्दूञू), fit or worthy to be ended; approaching the conclusion (of a story, action, etc.).

andar अन्दर् اندر । अन्तरम् adv. and postpos. inside, within (Śiv. 763), in (Śiv. 21, 866). As postpos. it governs the dat., e.g., **khābas andar,** in a dream (YZ. 80); **nayi andar,** on the plateau (K.Pr. 156); **māgas andar,** in the month of Māg (Śiv. 590); **nētran andar,** in the eyes (Śiv. 767). —**atsun** —अचुन् or —**gatshun** —गछुन्, to go in, to enter. -**kun**-कुन् । आन्तरभागे adv. to within, u.w. vbs. of placing, etc. -**kūṭh** -कूठ । ग्रामविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -**kūṭas** -कूटस्, and so on), the name of a village in Kashmīr some 14 miles below Śrīnagar on the left bank of the Vēth (Jehlam). It is on the site of Jayapura, the ancient capital of King Jayapīḍa, see RT.Tr. iv, 506–11, and II, 479. -**nĕbar** -न्यबर् । अन्तर्बहिः adv. inside and outside, within and without. —**yun^{u}** —युनु m.inf. to come in, to enter.

aṇd^{a}ra 1 अंन्द्र । अन्तरात् adv. and postpos. from within, from inside; from among (as in one from among several). In K.Pr. 156 it means simply 'inside'. As postpos. it governs the abl. For **aṇd^{a}ra 2** see under **aṇd^{a}r.** -**kanĕn** -कन्यन् । अन्तःप्रदेशे adv. inside, within. -**kanyuk^{u}** -कन्युकु । अन्तर्भागभवः adj. (f. -**kanic^{u}** -कनिचू), of or belonging to the inside, internal, interior. -**nĕb^{a}ra** -न्यंबर । अन्तर्बहिः adv. from within and from without.

aṇd^{a}r^{i} अंन्द्रि । अन्तरात् adv. from within. -**aṇd^{a}ri** -अंन्द्रि । अन्तरन्तरम् adv. very private (of a consultation, etc.), secretly between the parties. -**aṇd^{a}r^{u}y** -अंन्द्रुय । अन्तरन्तर एव adv. quite within; very privately. -**dam** -दम् । आन्तरश्वासनिरोधः m. the name of a disease in which there is inhibition of the breath in the air passages caused by the morbid accumulation of phlegm; bronchitis, ? asthma. -**kin^{i}** -किनि । अन्तर्भागे, मध्यभागात् adv. in the middle, within, inwardly (Śiv. 764); from within, from in. -**tam** -तम् । आन्तररोगतामिस्रम् m. darkness of in the middle; hence, fainting, or extreme pain, owing to an internal disease, of which the symptoms are not visible. -**tsūr** -चूर् । गूढरोगः m. a thief of in the middle; a hidden, incurable, internal disease.

aṇd^{a}r अंन्द्र् । अन्त्रम् m. entrail, intestine. Cf. **aṇd^{a}ram.** Its abl. is **aṇd^{a}ra 2** अंन्द्र, hence the following. For **aṇd^{a}ra 1** see under **andar.**

aṇd^{a}ra-chal अंन्द्र-छल् । कुक्षिभेदनम् f. rupture or exposure of the intestines; lesion of the intestines; ? hernia. -**humal** -हुमल् । कृपणचित्तः adj. e.g. one who is in the habit of offering entrails in sacrifice; hence, met., very mean, miserly. -**wãṭh** -वाँठ् । अन्त्रसारः m. the chief organ in the intestine, the main bowel.

anādar अनादर् । अनादरः m. disrespect, contempt, rudeness offered to one to whom respect is due.

aṇd^{a}ram अंन्द्रम् । अन्त्रम् m. an intestine, entrail; the intestines, as a whole. Cf. **aṇd^{a}r.** -**kūṭun^{u}** -कूटुनु । अन्त्रखण्डः m. a piece of intestine; a portion of the intestines, a gut. -**lŏtsh^{u}** -ल्वछु । अन्त्रकूटम् m. a lump of intestine; hence, a portion of extruded intestine, the extruded intestine in hernia. -**lŏtshür^{u}** -ल्वछूरू । अन्त्राल्पकूटम् f. id., but of a smaller lump. -**nōr^{u}** -नोरु । अन्त्रनाडी m. a tubular portion of the intestines.

aṇd^{a}ruṭh^{u} अंन्द्रठु । अन्तरपक्वता m. the condition of not being cooked within, of not being cooked through and through; hence, met., indigestion.

aṇd^{a}ryum^{u} अंन्द्र्युमु । अन्तर्भवः adj. (f. **aṇd^{a}rim^{u}** अन्द्रिमू), within, internal, inner (cf. K.Pr. 13); met., inner,

heartfelt, sincere (of affection) (Gr.M.). The converse is **nĕbaryumᵘ** न्यबर्युम्, q.v. (El. spells this *andarum.*) —**nĕbar karun** —न्यबर् करुन् । आन्तरस्य बहिर्विधानम् m. to make what is within outside, to turn inside out; to slay by evisceration.

andashĕ अन्दश । औदासीन्यम् adv. without connexion with, apart from, excluded from.

andusurun अन्दुसुरुन् m. *Wrightea antidysenterica* (El.).

andyumᵘ अन्द्युम् । अन्तिमः adj. (f. **andimᵘ** अन्दिम्), final, concluding, last.

andyotᵘ अन्द्योत् । अन्योन्यकन्यादानम् m. (sg. dat. **andĕtis** अन्द्यतिस्), the reciprocal giving in marriage of children, as when two persons have each a son and a daughter, and agree to marry the son of one to the daughter of the other and also the daughter of one to the son of the other.

andāza अन्दाज़ انداز । अभिमतम् m. the desired result of any action; an approximation, rough calculation, estimate (Gr.M.).

ang 1 अङ्ग । अङ्गम् m. a limb (not only of a living being but also of a tree, etc.); a member of the body (including such members as eyes, ears, etc.); a relation, a person related by blood, belonging to the same family. —**dyunᵘ** —द्युन् । अङ्गेषु वस्त्रादिग्रहणम् m.inf. to apply to the body, hence a certain ceremony; when a new garment is procured, the body or appropriate limb is touched by it for the first time at a lucky moment, as a preliminary to bringing it into wear. This is called 'applying them to the body'. —**hyonᵘ** —ह्योन् । नूतनवस्त्रभूषादिधारणम् m.inf. to put on new clothes for the first time, usually applied to putting on one's own body some one else's new clothes, so as to take the newness off them. This wards off the evil eye, etc., from their real possessor.

anga-būz अङ्ग-बूज़् । अङ्गपुष्टिकृद्भोजनादि m. food or medicine which makes the limbs stout, nourishing food or medicine, a tonic. **-dorᵘ** -द्रोर् । दृढाङ्गः adj. (f. **-dūrᵘ** -दूर्), having firm or strong limbs (generally of men or animals). **-dūsh** -दूष् । अङ्गदोषः m. a fault or blemish in a person's limb or member of the body, e.g. one-eyedness, which would be, for instance, considered as a blemish in arranging a marriage with a person so afflicted. **-hyūnᵘ** -ह्यून् । हीनाङ्गः (fem. **-hīnᵘ** -हीन्), wanting a limb or limbs, or having a deformed limb or limbs (usually of a human being or of an image). **-rāg** -राग् । अङ्गरागः m. a cosmetic, especially the lac-coloured cosmetic applied to the cheeks, etc., of a bride, rouge. **-wōlᵘ** -वोल् । अल्पकुण्डलम् m. a small permanent earring fixed for luck in the lobe of the ear, from which larger earrings or other ear-ornaments may be suspended. It is made of gold or silver. **-wāṭukh** -वाटुख् । अङ्गसंधायकः m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭakas** -वाटकस्, and so on), a treatment or medicine which helps to unite a broken limb.

ang 2 अङ्ग । व्रणादेरारोग्यम् m. granulations of a healing sore or wound. —**yunᵘ** —युन् । व्रणादेरारोग्यसांमुख्यम् m.inf. to begin to granulate, to show signs of healing (of sore or wound).

anga 2 अङ्ग । उपहासाविष्कारः f.pl. (for **anga 1** see under **ang 1**), a method of ridicule, when a crowd of children or the like shout imitative sounds over and over again at a person. —**wuṭhun** —वुठुन् m.inf. or —**wuṭhañĕ** —वुठञ f. pl. inf. उपहासविशेषः, to adopt a method of ridicule or abuse employed by low-caste people and the river population when quarrelling and abusing each other; it consists in the disputant twisting up rags into the form of a doll and showing it meaningly to the other (**wuṭhun,** to twist).

angōca अङ्गोच । अङ्गमार्जनवासः m. a bathing-towel, a towel.

ongᵘjᵘ अंङ्गुज्, often written **ongᵘjⁱ** अंगुजि । अङ्गुली f. a finger (cf. K.Pr. 59, 157, 191, 218); a toe. —**gatshūñᵘ** —गछ़ुञ् । वञ्चनाप्राप्तिः f.inf. to be cheated, to be swindled out of anything.

ongᵘji-gand अंङ्गुजि-गण्ड् । अङ्गुलीग्रन्थिः m. a finger-joint, a toe-joint. **-nam** -नम् । अङ्गुलीनखः m. a finger-nail, a toe-nail. **-pōtsam** -पॉच़म् । वञ्चनविशेषः f. a method of swindling, as when a thief who is caught stealing conceals somewhere the stolen property and displays his five fingers, i.e. his open hand, to show that there is nothing in them. **-ṭyondᵘ** -ट्योण्ड् । अङ्गुल्यग्रम् m. (sg. dat. **-ṭĕndis** -ट्यण्डिस्), the top joint of a finger or toe, a finger-tip, a toe-tip.

ongul अंङ्गुल् । अङ्गुलः m., i.q. **ongᵘjᵘ**, q.v. -° (added to any word expressing a thing capable of measurement in length), a finger's breadth, a measure of length equal to about eight barleycorns (cf. K.Pr. 226). —**dyunᵘ** —द्युन् । वमनार्थं मुखेऽङ्गुलीप्रक्षेपः m. to tickle the throat with the fingers in order to induce vomiting.

ongula अंङ्गुल । अङ्गुलीमानः m. -° measuring one finger-breadth (see above).

angōlikā अङ्गोलिका । अश्लीलविशेषः f. an indecent action, thrusting the finger into a woman's privities; a slang term for swindling.

angalⁱ-wār अङ्गलि-वार् । मङ्गलग्रहवारः f. a particular astrological period, i.e. when the planet Mars (*Mangala*) is in the twelfth, first, or second sign of the zodiac from the particular sign in which the moon was at the

time of the birth of a person; such periods are unlucky for that person.

āngun आङ्गुन्, i.q. **ā̃gun**, q.v.

angūr अङ्गूर्, m. (pl. nom. **angūr** अङ्गूर्, K.Pr. 180), a grape (W. 155).

anugrah अनुग्रह् m. favour, kindness (Śiv. 885). **anugraha** अनुग्रह interj. show favour! show mercy! (Śiv. 127).

angrāshā अङ्ग्राशा m. *Spiræa Kamtschatika* (El.).

angrīzī अङ्ग्रीज़ी adj. c.g. English; subst.f. the English language (Gr.M.).

ongūṭsa अंङ्गूत्स । अल्पा कर्तरी m. the small cutters used by a jeweller or goldsmith.

angūza انگوزہ m. *Narthex assafœtida* (El.).

an-huhur^{u} अन्-हुहुर् । अनूढः adj. (sg. dat. **an-haharis** अन् हहरिस्, and so on; f. **an-harish^{ü}** अन्-हरिशू), unwedded, unmarried, (m.) a bachelor, (f.) a maid. Cf. K.Pr. 13.

an-haharĕr अन्हहर्यर् । अविवाहितत्वम् m. the state or condition of an unmarried person, bachelorhood, maidenhood.

anhār अन्हार् or **anahār** अनहार्, a prim. suff. indicating fitness, as in **karanhār** करन्हार्, fit to be done, **khĕnahār** ख्यनहार्, fit to be eaten (Gr.Gr. 129).

an-harish^{ü} अन्-हरिशू, see **an-huhur^{u}**.

on^{u}has अंनुहस्, he was brought by them, see **anun** (cf. YZ. 129).

anāhata-shĕbd अनाहत-श्यब्द् m. the Limitless Word, a mystic N. of the Deity in Yōga philosophy (Śiv. 1656).

an-hĕṭs^{ü} अन्-ह्यत्सू, see **an-hyot^{u}**.

an-hĕṭsar अन्-ह्यत्सर् । अहितत्वम् m. unfriendliness, malevolence, ill-nature, unkindness; of an action, an ill result, a result which only does harm to the doer, a disappointment.

an-hyot^{u} अन्-ह्योतु । अनिष्टकृत् adj. (f. **an-hĕṭs^{ü}** अन्-ह्यत्सू), unfriendly, malevolent, ill-natured, unkind; of an action, having a result harmful to the doer, disappointing, of evil effect.

anāj अनाज् m. grain, corn (Gr.M.).

anjabār انجبار m. *Polygonum bistorta* (El.), a creeping plant, from which a drink is prepared with sugar for obstinate colds and hæmorrhages.

anjĕ-kor^{u} अञ्ज्य-कोरु । पूर्णपात्रम् m. a large vessel brimful of anything.

anjām انجام m. end, termination, conclusion (El.); completion, accomplishment. —**sapadun** —सपदुन्, to be completed, finished, accomplished (Gr.M.).

anjuman انجمن m. an assembly, meeting, company, society (El.).

anjīr انجیر m. *Ficus carica* and *Ficus caricoides*. It is small and wild (El.).

anēkh अनेख् adj. c.g. many, manifold.

ainakh ऐनख् عینک । उपनेत्रकम् m. (sg. dat. **ainakas** ऐनकस्), a pair of spectacles, an eyeglass (either for improving the sight or for protecting against glare). **-gara** -गर । उपनेत्रगृहम् m. a spectacle case.

onukh अंनुख् they brought (with masc. sing. obj.), see **anun.**

ankār انکار m. a denial (El.).

ānkār आङ्कार्, see **ā̃kār.**

ōnkār ओङ्कार्, see **ō̃kār** and **om-kār.**

anēkatā अनेकता f. manifoldness (Śiv. 1486).

ankath अन्कथ् । प्रतिकथम् adv. word by word, statement by statement, u.w. vbs. of remembering and the like.

önkawan अंङ्कवन्, see **ō̃kawan.**

anam अनम् or अनुम् **anum,** in the following compounds. **-nĕnam** -न्यनम् or **anum-nĕnum** अनुम्-न्यनुम् । अविचारितम् adv. without due regard to proportion, unthriftily, uneconomically, without considering exact quantities, u.w. vbs. of giving, bringing, etc., giving without considering whether the gift is excessive or too little. **-nĕnam-pöṭh^{i}** -न्यनम्-पांठि, **anum-nĕnum pöṭh^{i}** अनुम्-न्यनुम्-पांठि, **-nĕnam-pöṭhin** -न्यनम्-पांठिन्, or **anum-nĕnum-pöṭhin** अनुम्-न्यनुम्-पांठिन् । अनुचितप्रकारेण adv. id.

anom^{u} अनंमु । अनम्रस्वभावः adj. (f. **anüm^{ü}** अनंमू), not bent, not bowed down; not humble, not polite by nature.

anmān अन्मान् । हस्तक्षेपः m. setting one's hand for any purpose to any work, whether that work is being already performed by another or not; ability to understand the purport of any such work, acumen, comprehensive power.

anamān अनमान् । अवसरदानम्, अवधानम् m. the occurrence of an opportunity, the right moment for doing anything, an opportunity; intentness, attention applied to any work.

āni-māni आनि-मानि । अर्थतात्पर्याद्यनवबोधः m. ignorance, or want of comprehension, of the meaning of anything, failing to understand anything.

anna अन्न, see **an 1.**

anan अनन्, see **an 4.**

anun 1 अनुन् 2nd sg. impve. of **anun 2,** with suffix 3rd pers. sing. acc., 'bring him' or 'bring it', liable to be confounded with **anun,** the infinitive.

anun 2 अनुन् or **ānun** आनुन् । आनयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **on^{u}** अंनु, f. **ün^{ü}** अंनू; 2 p.p. **anöv** अनोव्), to bring, convey, fetch (Śiv. 194, 516, 589); to bring, conduct, invite (a person) (Śiv. 72, 89, 154); to bring forward

(arguments, etc.); to bring forward, quote, borrow a story (YZ. 239); to bring forward, grant, give (Śiv. 603). **tāb anun,** to bring forward endurance, to endure (Śiv. 584). **—nād dith —नाद् दिथ्,** to bring having called out, to call for, summon, send for.

onᵘ-motᵘ अंनु-मंतु । आनीतः perf. part. (f. **ünᵘ-mütsᵘ** अंनू-मंचू), brought, conveyed; brought into the house, hence a slave, bondman, servant. **anĕ-matsĕ-hondᵘ tsonᵘ-motᵘ** अन-मच्य-हंन्दु चोनु-मंतु । अधिकारानर्हः adj. (f. **anĕ-matsĕ-hünzᵘ tsönᵘ-mütsᵘ** अन-मच्य-हंजू चांनू-मंचू), the brought in one (of a bondwoman), i.e. the child of some servant, who has been introduced into a house, but who has no authority comparable with that of the children of the house; hence, met., one unworthy of authority, unfit for exercising authority.

ānand आनन्द् । आनन्दः m. happiness, joy, pleasure, delight; ecstatic bliss, rapture (Śiv. 15, 21, 182, 195, etc.); rest, leisure (cf. K.Pr. 187). **ānanda-gan** आनन्द-ग(घ)न् adj. c.g. consisting of pure joy, all rapture through and through (of saints) (Śiv. 102). **-sān** -सान्, quietly (El.).

onᵘnam अंनुनम् he was brought by him for me (YZ. 350), see **anun 2.**

ananth अनन्थ् adj. c.g. endless, as subst. (voc. **ananta** अनन्त), N. of Śiva (Śiv. 931).

ananāwun अननावुन् । आनयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ananôwᵘ** अननोवु) (this verb is classed by native grammarians as the caus. of **yunᵘ** युनु, to come; it is really the caus. of **anun 2,** to bring, see Gr.Gr. 171), to cause to bring, to cause another to convey, to get brought.

an-ōpᵘ अनोँपु । अदीप्तः adj. (f. **anōpᵘ** अनाँपू), not shining, not bright (of jewels, metal vessels, and the like).

an-par अन्-पर् । अपठितविद्यः adj. c.g. unread, not learned, ignorant (Śiv. 1519).

anapūrᵘ अनपूरू । अन्नपूर्णा f. the name of a certain goddess; a certain image made of boiled rice, and after consecration worshipped at the *śrāddha* ceremony.

anörⁱ अनांरि । अग्निचितः adj. c.g., i.q. **anöḍⁱ** अनांडि q.v.

anūrād अनूराद् । नक्षत्रविशेषः f. the name of the seventeenth out of the twenty-eight *nakṣatras*, or lunar mansions, Anurādhā.

ānirāsĕ-bānirāsĕ आनिरासे-बानिरासे । विलापशब्दानुकरणमिव adv. like the noise of lamenting and beating breasts, lamentably.

anarĕy अनऱ्य । विस्फोटविशेषः f. a certain kind of boil, described as having a small white opening, and as being hard, not small, round, and very painful.

ans (L. 128), see **ünzᵘ.**

anas अनस्, see **an 4.**

anāsū अनासू m. *Anagallis cærulea* (El.).

anis अनिस्, see **onᵘ.**

onus अंनुस्, I am brought (YZ. 134), see **anun 2.**

anāshun अनाशुन् । अनशनम् m. not eating, starvation, fasting, from famine, sickness, poverty, anxiety, or on account of a fast.

anāsīr अनासीर् । अवधानम् f. freedom from flurry, composure, coolness, imperturbability.

anit, see **anōtᵘ.**

anta अन्त, the first member of the following compound. Cf. **and** and **önth.** **-rostᵘ** -रस्तु । निरन्तः adj. (f. **-rütshᵘ** -रंछू), endless, without end, never ending. Cf. **önta-rostᵘ,** under **önth.**

ānṭi आण्टि, see **ā̃ṭi,** under **ā̃ṭh.**

ôntᵘ ओन्तु, see **ōtᵘ** 1 and 2.

önta आंन्त, see **ōta** under **ōtᵘ** and **önth.**

önṭᵘ आंण्टु, see **ōṭᵘ.**

ōntabawan ओंतभवन्, see **ōtabawan.**

önth आंन्थ् । अन्तः m. (sg. dat. **öntas** आंन्तस्, and so on), the end of anything, cf. **and** and **anta.**

önta-gômotᵘ आंन्त-गोमंतु । दीनतां गतः adj. (f. **-gömütsᵘ** गांमंचू), gone beyond the end, being at the last extremity, absolutely poverty-stricken. **—gatshun —गछुन् ।** दैन्यप्रापणम्, अधीनत्वप्राप्तिः m.inf. to go (beyond) the end, to be at the last extremity, to be absolutely destitute; to become subject to another, dependent, submissive, humble. **-rostᵘ** -रस्तु । अन्तरहितः adj. (f. **-rütshᵘ** -रंछू), endless, limitless; very long, of which the end is not apparent, tedious (e.g. of a road, or a story); cf. **anta-rostᵘ,** under **anta.** **-ratshar** -रछर् । निरन्तता m. endlessness, limitlessness; tediousness.

öntha-rostᵘ आंन्थ-रस्तु । अन्तरहितः adj. (f. **-rütshᵘ** -रंछू), i.q. **önta-rostᵘ** ab. **-ratshar** -रछर् । अन्तरहितता m., i.q. **önta-ratshar** ab.

anath अनथ् । अनन्तः m. (sg. dat. **anatas** अनतस्), an ornament used as an amulet, made of string formed of *kuśa*-grass, and worn in the sacrificial thread after the sacrificial ceremony of the **anta-tsödāh** festival, q.v.; an armlet of silver or gold worn by men on the right arm; an ornament, usually of gold, worn by Brāhman women on the left ear.

anāth अनाथ् m. one without a master, hence an orphan, a fatherless person (Śiv. 987, 1751); a poor man, one in evil plight (Gr.M.).

anöthī अनांथी f. the condition of one who is without a master, poverty, distress (Gr.M.).

anōṭhᵘ अनोँठु । अनिष्फलः, अकठोरः adj. (f. **anōṭhᵘ** अनाँठू), not fruitless, fertile (of seeds and the like); not obstinate, not hard (of character).

anathnāg अनथ्नाग् m. the name of a pargana of Kashmīr in the Division of Marāz. It is also called Islāmābād,

after the chief town of the division, and Islāmābād itself is also called Anathnāg. The word is said to mean endless springs, the ancient name being Anantanāga (El.). Cf. RT.Tr. II, 466, and Śiv. 1162.

antakaran अन्तःकरण् m. the heart, soul (Śiv. 1752).

anāt^{a}m अनातम् m. selflessness, ignorance of the nature of self (Śiv. 1850).

antarbahiḥ अन्तर्बहिः (borrowed from Sansk.), adv. within and without, through and through, entirely (Śiv. 761).

ôntur^{u}-khôntur^{u} ओण्टुरु-खोण्टुरु, see **ō̃tur^{u}-khō̃tur^{u}**.

anĕtis, see **añot^{u}**.

antatsŏdāh अन्तचुदाह। अनन्तचतुर्दशी f. the festival of the *Ananta-caturdaśī*, held on the fourteenth day of the light half of the month of Bhādrapada, on which Śēṣa or Ananta, the Serpent of Eternity, is worshipped.

ānṭa-wānṭh आण्ट-वाण्ठ, see **ā̃ṭa-wā̃ṭh**.

anĕts^{ü} अन्यंचू, see **anyot^{u}**.

antsūr^{ü} अन्चूरू। अक्षतयोनिः f. a virgin, an unblemished maiden.

antsrēth अन्च्रेठ। अन्त्येष्टिक्रिया f. the last rites, the funeral sacrifice and ceremonies.

anitshā अनिच्छा f. want of wish, unwillingness; sg. dat. used as adv., against one's will, unexpectedly (Śiv. 19, 1215).

anôw^{u} 1 अनोवु। अशोधितः adj. (f. **anöw^{ü}** अनांवू), not cleaned, not polished (of any metal article, etc.).

anôw^{u} 2 अनोवु। नामहीनः adj. (f. **anöw^{ü}** अनांवू), nameless, without a name.

anwacĕ अन्वच्य, see **anwüṭ^{ü}**.

anawun^{u} अनवुनु m. (f. **anawüñ^{ü}** अनवंञू), one who brings (K.Pr. 13); cf. **anun 2**.

anwār अन्वार्। अनुवारः f. a time, round, bout, period, routine (Śiv. 8, 1160), a turn (as when men move turn and turn about or in turn). —**panwār** —पन्वार्। प्रायोऽनुवारः f. a reduplication of the foregoing, but less definitely indicating fixed periods of alternation. —**wanwār** —वन्वार्। प्रायोऽनुवारः f. id.

anwüṭ^{ü} अन्वंटू। भयश्रुतिः f. (sg. dat. **anwacĕ** अन्वच्य), alarming news. **anwacĕ pĕnĕ** अन्वच्य प्यन। विभीषिकावाप्तिः f. pl. inf. the falling of alarming news; hence, to be in terror or panic, to be utterly distraught and panic-stricken through fear. **anwacĕ tshunañĕ** अन्वच्य छुनञ। विभीषिकाश्रावणम् f. pl. inf. to give news calculated to make a person panic-stricken.

anĕwôz^{u} अन्यवोज़ु। अनिवेदितः adj. (f. **anĕwöz^{ü}** अन्यवांज़ू), not presented, not given (as an offering to a god, or to a lord, etc.).

any-, üny-, etc.; for most words beginning thus, see under **añ-, üñ-**, etc. Many English writers (including El. & W.) represent **ñ** by **ny**.

anay अनय् a prim. suff. giving the force of the past conj. part. negatived, as in **kar-anay** करनय्, not having made. With roots ending in vowels, the initial **a** is dropped, as in **ni-nay** निनय्, not having taken (Gr.Gr. 111).

ānay आनय्। दायविशेषः f. a present of fruit, such as walnuts and other things, sent to a woman's father's house by her father-in-law, on the occasion of her giving birth to a child.

anyot^{u} अन्यतु। अकल्तितरोमकः adj. (f. **anĕts^{ü}** अन्यंचू), not sheared, unshorn (of a sheep, etc.).

ünz^{ü} अंज़ू। हंसः m. (f. **anziñ** अज़िञ्), a male swan; a male goose, a gander (Śiv. 1810; K.Pr. 220); the grey goose (L. 128, *ans*). **-bor^{u}** -बरु। अल्पद्वारकपाटम् m. or **-baran** -बरन्। वाटिकाद्वारम् f. a goose-door, a small door in the wall of a courtyard or of a vegetable garden, by which the larger quadrupeds cannot enter, but which men can enter by bending their bodies or 'ducking' as a goose ducks his head to go through a low hole. **-böw^{ü}** -बांवू। हंसोरुभागः f. the upper leg of a goose, especially when boiled down to a broth. **-gardan** -गर्दन्। हंसग्रीवा f. a swan's neck; met., a long thin neck of a man. **-wür^{ü}** -वंरू। व्यञ्जनविशेषः f. the name of a certain soup or sauce made of the pounded flesh of a goose boiled in water.

anzal अज़ल्। अञ्जलिः f. the open hands placed side by side and slightly hollowed, a mark of supplication.

anzol^{u} अज़ोलु। पटाद्यन्तभागः m. the border or hem of a cloak, veil, shawl, or mantle, usually woven with a special pattern.

ànzim^{ü} अंज़िमू। तर्जनी f. the first of the four fingers, the index-finger.

anzim^{ü}-manzim^{ü} अज़िमू-मज़िमू, see **anzyum^{u}-manzyum^{u}**.

anz-manz अज़्-मज़्। अन्तर्मध्यम् adj. c.g. within and in the middle, in the centre of anything, not nearer one side than the other. Cf. **anzyum^{u}-manzyum^{u}**.

anza-manza अज़-मज़। मध्यत एव adv. from in the centre, from in the middle, from not nearer one side than the other. **anzas-manzas** अज़स्-मज़स्। अन्तर्मध्यम् adv., i.q. **anz-manz**.

anzan अज़न् f. or **anzon^{u}** अज़ोनु m.। धान्यभेदः a species of rice, producing a white grain, soft and sweet-smelling when cooked. Cf. **anzun**, and L. 333.

anzān अन्ज़ान्। अज्ञातः adj. c.g. unknowing, unpractised (in an action or profession) (Śiv. 1733); unknown, unrecognized, a stranger (of a person).

anzon^{u} अज़ोनु। धान्यभेदः m., i.q. **anzan**, q.v.

anzun अज़ुन्। शालिभेदः m. a kind of white rice, cf. **anzan**.

For words beginning with ĕ, i, ī, see under yĕ, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

anziñ अझ्ञिञ् । हंसी f. a hen-swan; a hen-goose; see **ünz^{u}**.

ạnz^{a}ran अंझ़रन् । सिद्धान्तक्रिया f. finishing, completion; decision (of a dispute, etc.).

ạnz^{a}run अंझ़रुन् । समापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ạnz^{o}r^{u}** अंझ़ॖरु), to finish or conclude (a dispute, story, etc.); to decide, conclude (a dispute or law-case).

ạnz^{a}ron^{u} अंझ़रॊनु । समापनीयः fut. p.p. (f. **ạnz^{a}rüñ^{u}** अंझ़रंञू), fit to be finished; fit to be decided.

ạnz^{a}rāwun अंझ़रावुन् । समापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ạnz^{a}rôw^{u}** अंझ़रॊवु), i.q. **ạnz^{a}run**, q.v. **ạnz^{a}rāwon^{u}** अंझ़रावॊनु । समापनीयः fut. p.p. (f. **ạnz^{a}rāwüñ^{u}** अझ़रावंञू), i.q. **ạnz^{a}ron^{u}**, q.v.

anzas-manzas अझ़स्-मझ़स्, see **anz-manz**.

anzawol^{u} अझ़वॊलु । ग्रामविशेषः m. a village in the Anatnāg (q.v.) Pargana of Kashmīr, below the temple of Mārtāṇḍa, on the bank of the Lambōdarī River.

anzyum^{u} - manzyum^{u} अन्ज़्युमु - मन्ज़्युमु । मध्यमः adj. (f. **anzim^{u} - manzim^{u}** अझ़िमू - मझ़िमू), middling, mediocre, neither good nor bad; cf. **anz-manz**.

ãñ आञ् । आं, एवम् adv. yes, a particle of assent; cf. **ãkār**.

añĕ अञे, see **on^{u}** and also **anun 2**.

añi अञि, see **on^{u}**.

iñ^{u} इञू, **^{u}ñ^{u}** अंञू f. two primary suffixes forming abstract nouns. See Gr.Gr. 118 ff.

üñ^{u} 1 अंञू, etc. See **on^{u}** and also **anun 2**.

üñ^{u} 2 अंञू, a feminine suffix forming abstract nouns. It is the fem. form of **on^{u} 3**, etc. See Gr.Gr. 118.

añĕcĕ अञेच्य, see **añot^{u}**.

añĕch अञछ् । पुरविशेषः f. the name of a small district in Kashmīr which formerly comprised the town of Anatnāg (Islāmābād) (q.v.) and the tract immediately to its south and west. See RT.Tr. II, 467. **-wör^{i} pulahor^{u}** -वांरि पुलहॊरु । तृणमयपादुकाविशेषः m. a kind of grass-sandals manufactured in the Añĕch District.

añĕgot^{u} अञगॊटु, see **on^{u}**.

añĕma अञम । मासरः m. rice-water, rice-gruel; gruel of any other similar grain (cf. K.Pr. 23). **-dāl** -द्राल् । मासरयुता दाली f. a dish of rice-gruel and cooked pulse. **-dām** -द्राम् । मासरपानक्रिया m. as much rice-gruel as is taken into the mouth at one time; hence, fig., a very small amount of it. **-dāra** -द्रार । मासरधारा m. a thin stream of rice; hence, fig., a very small amount of it. **-gol^{u}** -गॊलु । मासरमुखपूर्तिः m. as much gruel as will fill the mouth, a mouthful of it. **-hanā** -हना । अत्यल्पो मासरः f. a little rice-gruel. **-khor^{u}** -खॊरु । मासरपालितः adj. (f. **-khür^{u}** -खंरू), brought up on gruel, fed on gruel (of a child, etc.). **-khāv** -खाव् । मासरभक्षणशीलः adj. c.g. accustomed to eat or making a practice of eating nothing but rice-gruel (e.g. from religious motives). **-mŏyā** -म्वया । अत्यल्पमासरः f. a small amount of gruel, a tiny dish of gruel, such as would be given to an invalid. **-nôr^{u}** -नॊरु । मासरप्रणाली m. the drain in a cook-room down which waste rice-water is poured. **-nör^{u}** -नांरू । मासरनालिकाकुण्डी f. the sink or receiving-bowl of such a drain. **-nyūr^{u}** -न्यूरु । नेत्रस्फोटविशेषः m. a stye in the eye. **-phyor^{u}** -फ्यॊरु । मासरबिन्दुः m. (sg. dat. **-phĕris** -फ्यरिस्), a splash of gruel; met., a very little gruel. **-phyūr^{u}** -फ्यूरु । अत्यल्पमासरः m. (sg. dat. **-phīris** -फीरिस), a very small portion of rice-gruel. **-pot͡sh^{u}** -पंछु । मासरफेनः m. the foam or froth of rice-water, used as a medicine for fever, etc. **-thaph** -थफ् । स्त्यानीभूतमासरः f. coagulated or congealed rice-gruel. **-ṭĕkh** -ट्यख् । मासरबिन्दुविशेषः f. a small circular drop of rice-gruel. **-ṭör^{i}** -टांरि । मासरवत्क्लिन्ननेत्राच्छादने m.pl. gruel-eyelids, eyes running with mucus. **-ṭôr^{u}** -टॊरु । क्लिन्ननेत्रपटलः adj. (f. **-ṭör^{u}** -टांरू), afflicted with the above eye-disease.

añĕ-mat͡sa अञ-मच़ and **üñ^{u}-müt͡s^{u}** अंञू-मंच़ू, see **on^{u}-mot^{u}** under **anun 2**.

añĕr अञर् । अन्धता m. blindness, want of sight (Śiv. 1756); met., unjust rule, injustice, tyranny.

añūr^{u} 1 अञूरु । मीनविशेषः m. the name of small black fish with a large head. See L. 158, where it is called *unyaur*.

añūr^{u} 2 अञूरु । अनन्धोऽन्धवद्व्यवहारी adj. (f. **añūr^{u}** अञूरू), one with sight who acts as if he were blind; not careful, not provident.

añot^{u} अञॊटु । स्थालीपिधानम् m. (sg. dat. **añĕtis** अञटिस), a cooking-pot cover, a saucepan-lid. Cf. K.Pr. 14, where it is spelt **anit**, and 13, where the sg. dat. is spelt **anĕtis**.

añĕt^{u} अञंटू । अल्पोखापिधानिका f. (pl. nom. **añĕcĕ** अञच्य), a small dish-cover, dim. of the preceding.

añĕcĕ-han अञच्य-हन् । अल्पोखापिधानिका f. a small dish-cover or saucepan-lid.

añuv^{u} अञुवु । नेत्ररोगविशेषः m. blindness, whether caused by disease or existing from birth, or, temporary, caused by weeping, separation from one's beloved, or the like.

añiv^{i}lad अञिविलद् । आन्ध्यरोगहतकः adj. c.g. afflicted with such blindness.

ãpa ऑप (Śiv. 1051), see **āmpa**.

op^{u} ऑपु । अल्पप्रज्ञः, अल्पपात्रः adj. (m. sg. dat. **apis** अपिस्; f. nom. **üp^{u}** अंपू, dat. **apĕ** अप्य), ignoble, mean, of low degree, of small consideration (K.Pr. 33); ignorantly satisfied with a small return for one's labour.

apöc^{u} अपांचू, see **apôk^{u}**.

apüc^{u} अपंचू, see **apok^{u}**.

apachônuy अपछ्योनुय् । उपलक्षणं विनैव adv. without recognizing, without heeding, without discrimination, u.w. vbs. of taking, etc.

āpadā आपदा । आपत् f. a calamity, misfortune, esp. a public calamity, such as a flood, a drought, a plague, or the like; misfortune, ill-fortune (Gr.M.).

ŏ̃ph ऑँफ् । आशा f. hope (rare). —**thawüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ —थवँञ् f.inf. to hope (for); as in **öph thüw**$^{\ddot{u}}$**nas** ऑँफ् थवूनस् he hoped for it.

aphöī افواهی, reported, rumoured, a report, a rumour (Gr.M.).

aphacĕ अफच्य, see **aphoṭ**^{u}.

aphucĕ अफुच्य, see **aphuk**^{u}, **aphuṭ**^{u}.

aphuc$^{\ddot{u}}$ अफुचू, see **aphuk**^{u}.

aphacĕr अफच्यर् । अभिन्नत्वम् m. the condition of being unsplit or unbroken (of any article of wood, metal, or the like).

aphŏj$^{\ddot{u}}$ अफ़ुंजू, see **aphŏl**^{u}.

aphüj$^{\ddot{u}}$ अफजू, see **aphol**^{u}.

aphuk^{u} अफुकु । अप्रदीपिताङ्गारः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphukis** अफुकिस्; f. sg. nom. **aphuc**$^{\ddot{u}}$ अफुचू, dat. **aphucĕ** अफुच्य), of a stove or the like, not having the fire lit up (whether supplied with fuel or not) by blowing with the mouth used as a bellows; not set alight, 'cold.'

aphŏl^{u} अफ़ुंलु । अविकसितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphŏlis** अफ़ुलिस्; f. sg. nom. **aphŏj**$^{\ddot{u}}$ अफ़ुंजू, dat. **aphŏjĕ** अफ़ुज्य), not expanded, not blossomed (of a bud or flowering tree); not blossoming (of a plant which does not bear blossoms).

aphol^{u} अफंलु । अजीर्णः, अनुपभुक्तः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphalis** अफलिस्; f. sg. nom. **aphüj**$^{\ddot{u}}$ अफंजू, dat. **aphajĕ** अफज्य), (of clothes, etc.) not worn out; unworn, new.

āphīn आफीन्, see **āfīn**.

aphôn^{u} अफोनु । अनिःशेषीकृतः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphönis** अफांनिस्, abl. **aphāni** अफानि; f. sg. nom. **aphöñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ अफांञू, dat. **aphāñĕ** अफाञ्य), not made entirely void; (of a person) not utterly deprived of wealth; (of a vessel, etc.) not entirely emptied.

aphár^{i} अफंरि । साहसकारित्वम् m.pl. a hasty disposition, the disposition of doing things at once without reflection, precipitancy, impetuosity. **aphari-thaphari** अफरि-थफरि । ससंभ्रमम् adv. hastily, precipitately, impetuously, headlong, slapdash.

āpharī-bād आफरी-बाद् آفرین باد interj. may there be applause! be thou praised (Śiv. 655).

aphrāri-tiphrāri अफ्रारि-तिफ्रारि । इतस्ततः प्रक्षेपनम् adv. destroyed and then scattered abroad, flung to the winds.

apahôs अपहोस् । असत्यथोपहासः m. ridicule, derision, esp. with regard to an unfounded report, as when a report spreads abroad that a woman is pregnant, and nothing happens.

aphshān افشان f. tiny pieces of gold-leaf scattered over paper, etc., as an ornament (Gr.M.).

aphsōs अफ़्सोस्, **aphsūs** अफ़्सूस्, see **afsōs**.

aphoṭ^{u} अफंटु । भङ्गरहितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphaṭis** अफटिस्; f. sg. nom. **aphüṭ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ अफंटू, dat. **aphacĕ** अफच्य), not split, not broken (of anything made of wood, metal, etc.).

aphuṭ^{u} अफुटु । अभग्नः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphuṭis** अफुटिस्; f. sg. nom. **aphuṭ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ अफुटू, dat. **aphucĕ** अफुच्य), (of a vessel, etc., made of earthenware, metal, etc.) not broken; not breakable, not fragile.

āphath आफथ् آفت । आपत् f. (sg. dat. **āphüṭs**$^{\ddot{u}}$ आफंचू), a disaster, misfortune, calamity (Gr.M. 1165). Cf. **āpath**.

aphyôr^{u} अफ्योरु । अनिष्कासितरसः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphyöris** अफ्यांरिस्, abl. **aphyāri** अफ्यारि; f. sg. nom. **aphyör**$^{\ddot{u}}$ अफ्यांरू, dat. **aphyārĕ** अफ्यार्य), not strained, not passed through a sieve.

apŏj$^{\ddot{u}}$ अप्वंजू, see **apŏl**^{u}.

apaj^{o}**r**^{u} अपंज़्रु । असंस्कृतस्यूतिः adj. (f. **apaj**$^{\ddot{u}}$**r**$^{\ddot{u}}$ अपंज़्रू), (of clothes in the making) half-sewn, not permanently sewn, tacked together.

apŏjĕr अप्वज्यर् । अशैथिल्यम् m. absence of weakness, firmness.

apok^{u} अपंकु । अपक्वः adj. (m. dat. **apakis** अपकिस्; f. sg. nom. **apüc**$^{\ddot{u}}$ अपंचू, dat. **apachĕ** अपच्य), (of food) not cooked, not fully cooked; (of food already eaten) not digested, not fully digested.

apôk^{u} अपोकु । पाकरहितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **apökis** अपांकिस्, abl. **apāki** अपाकि; f. sg. nom. **apöc**$^{\ddot{u}}$ अपांचू, dat. **apācĕ** अपाच्य), uncooked (of food, etc.); badly cooked.

apakār अपकार् । अपकारः m. causing injury, causing wrong, oppression; doing ill to one to whom gratitude is due, ill-requital.

apīl अपील् f. an appeal in the law-courts (the English word) (Gr.M.).

apŏl^{u} अप्वंलु । अशिथिलः adj. (m. sg. dat. **apŏlis** अप्वलिस्; f. sg. nom. **apŏj**$^{\ddot{u}}$ अप्वंजू, dat. **apŏjĕ** अप्वज्य), not slack, firm, strong; strong, accustomed to carry burdens; strong in an argument, strong in a war of words.

apamān अपमान् । अवमानम् m. disrespect, contempt (shown to some one worthy of respect).

āpaimān आपैमान् m. a certain kind of grape, considered to be the best of all (K.Pr. 43, W. 144, and El. s.v. **dach**).

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under yō, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

apanöyĕth अपनांयथ् । स्वीयता f. (sg. dat. **apanöyüts^{u}** अपनांयच्रु, and so on), treating as one's own, showing affection for any person or thing as if he or it were closely connected with oneself.

apop^{u} अपंपु । अपक्कः adj. (m. sg. dat. **apapis** अपपिस्; f. sg. nom. **apüp^{ü}** अपंपू, dat. **apapĕ** अपप्य), unripe (of fruits, crops, etc.).

apapĕr अपप्यर् । अपक्कता m. unripeness, immaturity.

apar अपर् adj. c.g. transcending, infinite, a N. of the Deity (Śiv. 1659).

apĕr अप्यर् । अल्पपात्रत्वम् m. ignorance, want of skill; ignobility, lowness of degree, smallness of consideration; being ignorantly satisfied with too small a result from or reward for one's labour.

apor^{u} अपंरु । अपठितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aparis** अपरिस्; f. sg. nom. **apür^{ü}** अपंरू, dat. **aparĕ** अपर्य), illiterate, uneducated. **apar^{i}-achar** अपंरि-अछर् । अनधीताक्षराणि m.pl. unread letters, hence the acquirement of knowledge without literary study; knowledge not acquired from book-learning.

apôr^{u} अपोरु । पारम् m. (sg. dat. **apöris** अपांरिस्, ag. **apör^{i}** अपांरि, abl. **apāri** अपारि), the opposite or far side of anything (e.g. of a river, a mountain, or the like); that direction as opposed to this direction. **—tarun** —तरुन् m.inf. to cross over to the far side, to cross. **-yĕpôr^{u}** -यपोरु । पारावारम् m. the far side and the near side, the far shore and the near shore. Cf. K.Pr. 14, 240.

apārĕ अपार्य, i.q. **apāri**, q.v (Śiv. 968).

apāri अपारि । पारे adv. on the other side. **-kani** -कनि । पारभागे adv. to on the other side, on the other side (with verbs of placing, etc.). **-kanyuk^{u}** -कन्युकु । पारभवः adj. (m. sg. dat. **-kanikis** -कनिकिस्; fem. sg. nom. **-kanic^{ü}** -कनिचू), of or belonging to the far or opposite side. **-yĕpāri** -यपारि । पारावारे adv. on the far side and on this side, on the far shore and on the near shore. **-yĕpôr^{u}** -यपोरु । पारादवारपर्यन्तम् adv. from the far side to the near side, from the far shore to the near shore.

apör^{i} अपांरि । पारात् adv. from the far side (Śiv. 1460); from that direction as opposed to this direction. **-kin^{i}** -किनि । पारप्रदेशात् adv. from the direction of the far side. **—tārun** —तारुन् m.inf. to bring over from the other side (K.Pr. 14). **-yĕpör^{i}** -यपांरि । पारावारात्, इतोऽमुतः adv. from that side and from this side, from all sides. **-yĕpör^{i}-kin^{i}** -यपांरि-किनि । पारावारप्रदेशात् adv. from the direction of the far side and of this side (with verbs of inquiry and the like).

oprubọd^{u} अंप्रबुदु । अप्रबुद्धः adj. (m. sg. dat. **oprubŏdis** अंप्रबुदिस्; f. sg. nom. **oprubŏz^{ü}** अंप्रबुज़ू, dat. **oprubŏzĕ** अंप्रबुज्य), unenlightened, uneducated, without understanding.

aparād अपराद् । दोषः m. a fault, offence, transgression (Śiv. 1726); sin, vice.

aprakh^{a}cĕr अप्रख्च्यर् । अप्रकटत्वम् m. non-manifestness, the non-display or non-declaration of some glory, fame, quality, or condition.

aprakh^{o}ṭ^{u} अप्रंखटु । अप्रकटः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aprakh^{a}ṭis** अप्रंखटिस्; f. sg. nom. **aprakh^{ü}ṭ^{ü}** अप्रंखटू, dat. **aprakh^{a}cĕ** अप्रंखच्य), not manifest, not famous; hidden, concealed.

āparan आपरन् । मुखेऽर्पणम् f. (sg. dat. **āparüñ^{ü}** आपरंञू, and so on), the putting a morsel or gobbet of food into another person's mouth; hence, insistence upon giving an unwilling person some work.

āparun आपरुन् । मुखेऽर्पणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **āpor^{u}** आपंरु), to feed another person with one's own hand as a token of hospitality (Śiv. 45, 1151); to put food into the mouth of another person (e.g. a helpless invalid, or a child).

aprinz^{ü} अप्रिंज़ू, see **apryunz^{u}**.

aprasan अप्रसन् । अप्रसन्नः adj. c.g. not pleased, displeased, dissatisfied: **chhus tihandis sangas aprasan,** I dislike their company (Gr.M.).

aprôṭ^{u} अप्रोटु । अखनितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **apröṭis** अप्रांटिस्, abl. **aprāṭi** अप्राटि; f. sg. nom. **apröṭ^{ü}** अप्रांटू, dat. **aprācĕ** अप्राच्य), not dug, not dug up, not mined.

apūrv अपूर्व् adj. c.g. unprecedented, incomparable (Śiv. 1659).

āparāwun आपरावुन् । मुखेऽर्पणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **āparôw^{u}** आपरोवु), to feed another person, to put food into the mouth of another person (e.g. an invalid or a child).

apray अप्रय् । अप्रीतिः f. want of affection, disaffection.

aproy^{u} अप्रंयु । अवत्सलः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aprayis** अप्रयिस्; f. sg. nom. **aprüy^{ü}** अप्रंयू, dat. **aprayĕ** अप्रय्य), (of a living being) not loved (even though deserving love), unloved; (of an inan. object) not pleasing, unpleasant.

apöryum^{u} अपांर्युमु । पारभवः adj. (m. sg. dat. **apörimis** अपांरिमिस्, f. sg. nom. **apörim^{ü}** अपांरिमू), of or belonging to the far side or shore of anything (e.g. of a river, mountain, or the like), of or belonging to that direction as opposed to this direction. Cf. K.Pr. 15.

apryunz^{u} अप्र्युंज़ु । अप्रेरितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aprinzis** अप्रिंज़िस्, f. sg. nom. **aprinz^{ü}** अप्रिंज़ू), not sent, not dispatched, not deputed for any work.

apryutsh^{u} अप्र्युछु । अपृष्टम् adv. unasked, spontaneously.

apās अपास् । अपक्कादिरोगविशेषः m. the name of a certain disease, ? bleeding piles. Cf. **apātsuk^{u}**.

apashĕbd अपशब्द् । परिभाषणम् m. reviling, abuse.

āpath आपथ् । आपत् f. (sg. dat. **āpüṭsᵘ** आपंच़्, and so on), a calamity, misfortune (Gr.M. 263). Cf. **āphath.**

apŏthᵃr अप्वथर् । अपुत्र: adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **apŏtras** अप्वत्रस), sonless.

apatrọkᵘ अपत्रुकु । अबद्धं वाक्यम् m. a nonsensical, absurd, or preposterous speech, gibberish. **-mapatrọkᵘ** -मपत्रुकु । प्राय: अबद्धवाक्यम् m. gibberish and that kind of thing (a rhyming repetition of the preceding).

apāṭsukᵘ अपाच़ुकु । अजीर्णरोगोद्भवो रुधिरावस्कर: m. (sg. dat. **apāṭsakis** अपाच़किस, but ag. and pl. nom. **apāṭsᵃkⁱ** अपाच़्कि), the bloody stools of dysentery; hence, dysentery. Cf. **apās.**

apuṭsonᵘ अपुच़नु । अभिन्नाग्र: क्षत: adj. (m. sg. dat. **apuṭsanis** अपुच़निस; fem. sg. nom. **apuṭsüñᵘ** अपुच़ञ़्, dat. **apuṭsañĕ** अपुच़ञ), not picked to pieces (leaf by leaf) (of flowers).

ôpᵘ-ṭsôpᵘ ओपु-च़ोपु । अन्नप्राशनम् m. (sg. dat. **öpis-ṭsöpis** ऑपिस्-च़ॉपिस, abl. **āpi-ṭsāpi** आपि-च़ापि), putting rice-milk for the first time into a child's mouth, the *annaprāśana* ceremony, performed six months after birth in the case of a boy and seven months after birth in the case of a girl.

āpyā आप्या । आप्यायनम् f. any oblation offered for the satisfaction of the gods or deceased ancestors (Śiv. 1430).

apoyᵘ अपंयु । अपक्वधातु: adj. (m. sg. dat. **apayis** अपयिस्; f. sg. nom. **apüyᵘ** अपंयू, dat. **apayĕ** अपय्य), not heated or roasted (of metals), not baked (of bricks).

āpayĕ-kāl आपय-काल् । सस्यालाभकाल: m. the time between the complete consumption of the old crop and the ripening of the new, the early autumn.

apayĕsh अपयश् । अकीर्ति: m. loss of reputation, disgrace, infamy.

apozᵘ अपंज़ु । असत्यम् m. (sg. dat. **apazis** अपज़िस्), a lie, a false statement, a falsehood (Śiv. 765). Also adj. (f. **apüzᵘ** अपंज़ू, dat. **apazĕ** अपज़्य), false, untrue; incorrect, erroneous (for m. sg. dat. cf. K.Pr. 15) (Gr.M.). **-bāpār** -बापार् । असद्व्यवहार: m. a course of conduct, business or trade conducted dishonestly. **—dapun** —दपुन् m.inf. to speak falsely, to lie, to tell lies (El.). **-mapozᵘ** -मपंज़ु । अत्यन्तासत्यम् m. a thoroughly and totally false course of conduct, practice, or action. **-pozᵘ** -पंज़ु । सत्यानृतम् m. a mixture of falsehood and truth, a romance founded on fact. **—wanun** —वनुन् m.inf. to tell lies, to lie (El.). **—wananwôlᵘ** —वनन्वोलु m. a speaker of lies, a liar (El.).

apāzⁱ-bāpār अपंज़ि-बापार् । असच्छीलव्यवहार: m. the conduct or practice of untruthful persons, the kind of conduct you would expect from liars.

apozwāh-mapozwāh अपंज़्वाह्-मपंज़्वाह् । द्यसत्यासत्यम् m. (with the suff. **āh** indicating the indefinite article), a mixture of truth and falsehood, in most parts true, but with some falsity.

apüzᵘ driy अपंज़ू द्रिय् f. a false oath, perjury (El.).

apazar अपज़र् । असत्यता m. untruthfulness, untrustworthiness, disloyalty to a promise.

apāzⁱyôrᵘ अपंज़ियोरु । असत्यवादी m. (sg. dat. **apāzⁱyöris** अपंज़ियॉरिस्, abl. **apāzⁱyāri** अपंज़ियारि; f. sg. nom. **apāzⁱyārĕñ** अपंज़ियार्यञ्, dat. **apāzⁱyārĕñĕ** अपंज़ियार्यञ), a liar, either habitually or on an occasion. Cf. K.Pr. 103.

apāzⁱyārᵘzᵘ अपंज़ियारुज़ु । असत्यवादिता f. (dat. **apāzⁱyārᵃzĕ** अपंज़ियार्ज़्य), untruthfulness, lying.

ar 1 अर् । आर्त: adj. c.g. helpless, without resource (owing to poverty, sickness, or the like). **-dachĕ** -दछ्य । अत्यन्वेषणेन क्लेशदानम् f.pl. the persistent and constant troubling of somebody in order to procure the achievement of some purpose; selfish worrying.

ara anun अर अनुन् । आर्तीकरणम् m.inf. to cause distress to anyone directly or indirectly, mentally or physically.

ar 2 अर् in **ar karun** अर् करुन् । मूलोद्धरणम् m.inf. to root up, pull up by the roots, pull up from the ground. Cf. **arra.**

ar 3 अर् m. a saw (Śiv. 1776). **-kash** -कश् । दारुखण्डनशिल्पी m. (f. **-kash bāy** -कश् बाय्, his wife), a sawyer whose profession it is to cut logs into planks. L. 463 (*arikash*). Cf. **ara 1** and **ürᵘ 3.**

ar 4 अर् m. a secondary suffix which, added to adjectives, forms abstract nouns. It is added to the m. sg. abl. of the adjective, the final **i** of which becomes **y.** This **y,** with the initial **a** of the suffix, usually becomes **ĕ.** The presence of the **y** also causes certain changes in the final consonant of the base. Thus, **popᵘ** पंपु, ripe, m. sg. abl. **papi** पपि, hence **papĕr** पप्यर्, ripeness; but **nyukᵘ** न्युकु, little, m. sg. abl. **niki** निकि, hence **nicĕr** निच्यर्, littleness.

Some adjectives of three or more syllables take **ār** आर् instead of **ar** अर्. Thus **wŏzulᵘ** व्वज़ुलु, red, **wŏzajyār** व्वज़ज्यार्, redness.

For further particulars see Gr.Gr. 138 ff.

ār आर् عار । दया m. compassion, mercy, pity (K.Pr. 95; Śiv. 6, 129, 168, 192, 948; YZ. 486, 568); meanness, a mean action, a shameful act (K.Pr. 247; cf. W. 135).

āra-barutᵘ आर-बरुतु । दयापूर्ण: adj. (f. **-barᵘṭsᵘ** -बरुच़ु), compassionate, merciful, whether by nature or owing to some special accidental cause. **—gōmotᵘ** —गोमतु adj. (f. **-gōmüṭsᵘ** -गोमंच़ू), gone to pity, a subject of pity (YZ. 39). **-hotᵘ** -हंतु । दयाकुल: adj. (f. **-hüṭsᵘ** -हंच़ू), smitten with compassion, pitiful. **-krōtᵘ**

-क्रौँतु । दयाक्रान्तः adj. (f. -krŏ̄ts^u -क्रौँचू), smitten by compassion; smitten by some pain, etc., which excites compassion; worthy of compassion, in a condition which excites a feeling of tenderness (e.g. a sleeping infant). **-k^ot^u** -कुतु। दयाशील: adj. (f. **-k^üts^u** -कुचू), of a compassionate nature; deserving of compassion (Śiv. 113, 1473). **-rost^u** -रस्तु । दयारहितः adj. (f. **-rüth^u** -रछू), void of compassion, merciless (Śiv. 334, 943), either by nature or for some special reason.

ara 1 अर । खण्डनादिचेष्टा m. the action of moving up and down of a saw, when cutting logs into planks; the act of such sawing, sawing (Śiv. 167). Cf. **ar 3** and **ür^ü 3**. **-aḍāv** -अडाव् । काष्ठच्छेदनाधारकाष्ठबन्धः m. the wooden framework for supporting a log of wood when being sawn. **-cīr** -चीर् । ककचच्छेदाकर्षणम् m. the pulling of a saw up or down. **-kosh^u** -कशु । खण्डितदारुचूर्णम् m. sawdust. **-lit^ür^ü** -लितरू । बृहत्क्रकचः f. a large saw (for cutting logs into planks) **—wālanĕ** —वालञ । खण्डशः करणम् inf. f. pl. to saw in pieces or into planks.

ara 2 अर । बलादुत्थापनम् m. the raising of any heavy object, such as a rock or a log of wood, with the aid of temporary supports, levers, or the like.

ara 3 अर । शिरःकेशान्तभागः f.pl. the hair of the border of the scalp, the border hair of the forehead. **-kāsanĕ** -कासञ । केशान्तसमावर्तनम्, केशप्रान्त वपनम् inf. f. pl. to shave the hair of the forehead, a ceremony performed upon brāhmaṇ youths on the final return home of a student from his preceptor.

āra 1 आर । वलयीकरणम् m. the act of encircling, surrounding, enclosing; standing in a circle (of a number) of people (Śiv. 947); a necklace (K.Pr. 143). Cf. **āru** and **ör^ü 3.**

āra 2 आर । सोपला नदी m. a rocky river, a hill-stream, or the like (Śiv. 948, 1638); the head-stream of a large river (Śiv. 1075). **-bal** -बल् । सोपलनदीस्थानम् m. the ground near a hill-stream. **-gŏḍ^u** -गाँडू । अटवीमीनः f. a certain fish found in rapid hill-streams. **-grazun** -ग्रज़ुन् । अटवीगर्जनम् m. the noise made by the water of a rocky, rapid hill-stream; met. any such noise. **-hiy** -हिय् । अटवीमालती f. a kind of jasmine which grows by such hill-streams. **-kŭñ^ü** -कंञू । अटवीशिला f. the round stones or rocks found in the bed of a hill-stream. **-pal** -पल् । सोपलनदीपाषाणः m., id. **-path** -पथ् । अटवीमध्यभूः f. land or fields situated, like an island, in the bed of a mountain stream. **-paṭh^ür^ü** -पथरू । अटवीमध्यदेशः f. a village or collection of hamlets in such an island. **-wal** -वल् । पुष्पभेदः f. a kind of wild rose with a yellow blossom (cf. El.) (Śiv. 55, 469, 948, 1611). **-wôñ^u** -वोञ् m. the water of a mountain stream. **-wara** -वर । सोपलनदीसमः adj. e.g. like a hill-stream, i.e., impetuous, twisted, and washing away what lies in its course; hence, of character, impetuous, crooked, and destructive of all that comes in the way.

āru आरु । मण्डलीकरणम् m. the standing of a number of people in a circle; a circle of people. Cf. **āra 1** and **ör^ü 3.**

ōr 1 ओर् । पारम adv. on the far side of anything, over there, beyond. Cf. **āra-pôr^u**, **öryum^u-pöryum^u**, **ör^ikaṭin-tör^ikaṭ^i**, **ar-war, ara-war**, and **wūry.** **-kun** -कुन् । परपार्श्वे adv. on the far side, opposite, in that (opp. to this) direction (Gr.Gr. 160). **—na yōr** —न योर् । दोलारूढ इव adv. neither there nor here, undecidedly, hesitatingly. **-yōr** -योर् । वैपरीत्यम् adv. there and here, inconsistently, (of a place) uncertainly, indefinitely. **-yōr pakun** -योर् पकुन् m.inf. to wander (El.).

ōra ओर । पारतः adv. from the far side, from over there. **-kani** -कनि । परपार्श्वे adv., (with vbs. of placing) on the far side, (with vbs. of coming) from the far side, thence (Gr.Gr. 159, Śiv. 1674). **-kanĕn** -कन्यन् । परपार्श्वे adv. id. **-kanyuk^u** -कन्युकु । परपार्श्वभवः adj. (f. **-kanic^u** -कनिचू), of, belonging to, or produced in the far side, or in some place other than here. **-yōra** -योर । परावर्येण adv. from that side and this, thoroughly; (knowing) from both sides, or the whole, of a subject; mutually.

ōruk^u ओरुकु । पारपार्श्वभवः, परः adj. (f. **örüc^u** ओरुचू), of or produced on the far side, hence foreign, not belonging to this country. **-yōr^u** -योरु । विपरीतम् adv. of there, here; in reversed order, the preceding being put after the succeeding. **-yōruk^u** -योरुकु । परावरोद्भवः adj. (f. **örüc^u-yörüc^u** ओरुचू-योरुचू), of, belonging to, or produced in, there and here, of uncertain origin.

ōr 2 ओर् in **ōra-bĕñĕ** ओर-ब्यञ । वैमात्रेयभगिनी f. the daughter of one's stepmother, a stepsister. **-bāpār** -बापार् । विमातृव्यापारः m. the conduct of a stepmother to her stepchildren. **-bôy^u** -बोयु । वैमात्रेयः m. a stepbrother, by the same father but a different mother. **-dryuy^u** -द्र्युयु । अनौरसदेवरः m. a husband's younger brother by a different mother, a stepbrother-in-law. **-hash** -हश् । अनौरसश्वश्रूः f. a stepmother-in-law, the stepmother of a wife's husband or of a husband's wife. **-mŏj^u** -माँजू । विमाता f. a stepmother, the co-wife of one's own mother. **-môl^u** -मोलु । विपिता m. a stepfather, the second husband of one's mother, one's own father being dead. This can, of course, only occur

amongst Musalmāns, not amongst Kāshmīrī Hindūs. **-nōn^{u}** -नोन् । विपितामही, विमातामही f. a stepgrand-mother, the stepmother of one's father or of one's mother. **-pokh^{u}** -पोखु, **-paksh** -पक्ष । अनौरसपक्षः m. step-relatives, a general term for the near relations of one's stepmother. **-r^{a}sh** -रश् । वैमात्रेयेर्ष्या f. the mutual jealousy between co-wives and between their respective children. **-zām** -ज़ाम् । अनौरसननान्द्रा f. (sg. dat. ag. and abl., and pl. nom. **-zōm** -ज़ोम्, pl. dat. **-zōm^{a}n** -ज़ोमन्, ag. and abl. **-zōm^{a}w** -ज़ोमव्), a husband's stepsister, a stepsister-in-law.

ōr 3 ओर् a secondary suffix forming adverbs of place, as in **tōr** तोर्, there. Its abl., **ōra** ओर, forms adverbs of motion from, as **tōra** तोर, from there. With emphatic **y**, **ōr** ओर् becomes **ūry** ऊर्य्, as in **tūry** तूर्य्, even there (Gr.Gr. 155, 156).

or^{u} ओरु । स्वदृढः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aris** अरिस्, K.Pr. 15; f. sg. nom. **ür^{u}** ओ़रु), (of an an. obj.) sound, well, healthy; (of an inan. obj.) firm, hard, not easily broken (El. **ur**, and so K.Pr. 263; cf. K.Pr. 15, where **àr^{i}**, the m. pl. nom., is written **ari**). **-wur^{u}** -वुरु । अतिदृढः adj. (f. **ür^{u}-wur^{u}** ओ़रु-वु़रु), extremely or entirely sound, etc.; extremely or entirely firm, etc. **-zuv** -ज़ुव् । नीरोगशरीरत्वम् m. good health, freedom from sickness. **-zuv ta dor^{u}-kọth^{u}** -ज़ुव् त द्रु-क्ठु । स्वस्थशरीरत्वं दृढजानुत्वं च adv. (used in blessings or good wishes), with healthy body and firm knees (for walking).

ari-wuri अरि-वुरि । स्वस्थतया adv. (u.w.vbs. of giving, etc.), completely, entirely, in perfect condition (of the gift), or cheerfully, whole-heartedly (of the giver).

ör^{u} 1 आंरु । आरुकम् m. a kind of plum, *ālū-ē-Bukhāra* (*Prunus domestica*) (El.), = K.Pr. 137, **ár**, and L. 73, 348, *Prunus communis*. **-kuj^{i}** -कुजि । आरुकलता f. a plum-vine, a creeping tree on which a species of plum grows. **-kul^{u}** -कुलु । आरुकवृक्षः m. a plum-tree.

ör^{u} 2 आंरु । आरा f. a shoemaker's awl (El. **ār**).

ör^{u} 3 आंरु । वेष्टनम् f. encircling; a circle, band, fillet; a ring (as of rope, or as formed by a snake lying curled up); a wisp of straw or grass, bound in a ring, for supporting round-bottomed vessels so as to prevent their overturning. Cf. **āra 1** and **āru**. **-pör^{u}** -पांरु । परित आवरणम् f. surrounding a person to prevent his departure, forming a circle of people round him, crowding round a person.

ur^{u} उरु (f. **ir^{u}** इरु), a secondary suffix only occurring in the word **köshur^{u}** कांशुरु (f. **köshir^{u}** कांशिरु), of or belonging to Kashmīr (see Gr.Gr. 150).

ūr^{u} ऊरु (f. **ūr^{u}** ऊ़रु), a secondary suffix as in **nastūr^{u}** नस्तूरु, having an ugly nose (**nast** नस्त) (Gr.Gr. 137).

ür^{u} 1 ओ़रु, **-wur^{u}** -वु़रु, see **or^{u}**.

ür^{u} 2 ओ़रु । उपाधिः f. a title, a nickname; esp. an abusive title given in the course of a verbal altercation.

ür^{u} 3 ओ़रु । क्रकचविशेषः f. the large saw used for cutting logs into planks and the like. Cf. **ar 3** and **ara-lit^{u}r^{u}** under **ara 1**.

arāba अराब । पुनःपुनर्निक्षेपः m. throwing again and again, as stones to form an embankment; a bombardment, a continuous volley of cannon or musketry.

arāb^{i} अराबि عربی adj. c.g. Arabian, as in **-gur^{u}** -गुरु । अरबदेशोद्भवोऽश्वः m. an Arab horse, a horse of Arab strain.

arabī عربی f. the Arabic language.

arbāb ارباب m. a chief or head, lord, possessor (El.).

arbŏd अर्बुद् । रोगविशेषः m. a certain disease, the symptoms of which are tumours on the loins. It is described as difficult to cure.

ar-côb^{u} अर्-चोबु । खनकपदार्थः m. the name of an implement for digging, described as having a wooden handle and a wedge-shaped point, ? a spud or hoe.

ārüch^{u} आरु़छु । वस्त्रप्रान्तखण्डः f. the spare cloth remaining beyond the seam when, in making clothes, two pieces of cloth are sewn together, which is only fit to be pared off and thrown away.

ar-côk^{u} अर्-चोकु । अप्रज्ञानः adj. (f. **-cöc^{u}** -चांचु), stupid, unintelligent.

ar-cakh अर्-चख् । ग्रीवानिगडः m. a neck-shackle, a chain worn on the neck by a prisoner.

ard अर्द् ord. half (Śiv. 1428).

ārad آرد m. flour, meal. Cf. K.Pr. 180.

aradāh अरदाह् । अष्टादश card. c.g. eighteen (Śiv. 671, 853).

aradöh^{i} अरदांहि the form which **aradāh** takes in multiplication, as in **z^{a}h aradöh^{i} shěyĕtr^{a}h** ज़ह अरदांहि षयत्रह, two eighteens (are) thirty-six.

aradöhyum^{u} अरदांह्युमु । अष्टादशमः ord. (f. **aradöhim^{u}** अरदांहिमु), eighteenth.

ardal अर्दल् । अग्रसरणम् f. the setting out of a forerunner, i.e. of the attendant who runs in front of his master's conveyance (derived from the next).

ardål^{i} अर्दलि । अग्रेसरः m. a forerunner, an attendant who runs before his master's conveyance (a corruption of the English 'orderly').

āradan आरदन् । आराधना f. adoration, worship, homage. **—karün^{u}** —करु़नु f.inf. to worship (Gr.M.).

āradun आरदुन् । आराधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ārod^{u}** आरोदु, f. **ārüz^{u}** आरु़ज़ु; 2 p.p. **ārazôv** आरज़ोव), to worship, adore, pay homage to (esp. in order to obtain something), to conciliate; to make happy, entreat hospitably (K.Pr. 126).

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

ardanōrīshŏr अर्द्(र्ध)नारीश्वर् m. the lord who is half a woman, N. of Śiva in his bisexual form (Śiv. 974).

ardŏph अर्द्दफ् । शब्दानुकार: adv., onomat., plump, crash, bang, with the noise caused by a heavy body falling from a height.

arda-rāth अर्द्-राथ m. midnight (El., who spells it **arda-rāt**).

ardashĕrīr अर्द्(र्ध)शरीर् adj. c.g. possessing half a body, N. of Pārvatī or Śiva, as one-half of the conjoint bisexual form of Śiva-Pārvatī (Śiv. 114).

arfa, see **arpha**.

ar^{a}g अरग् । अर्घ: m. (sg. dat. **argas** अर्गस्, and so on, exc. pl. nom.), unhusked rice or barley offered to a god, etc., at the time of worship, etc. **-pōsh** -पोश् । अक्षतपुष्पाणि m. grains and flowers similarly offered.

arga-phol^{u} अर्ग-फलु । अक्षतकणा: m. a small offering of such grains, a few of such grains; also, a general term for the grains offered, whether few or great. **-ṭsāl** -चाल् m. a handful of such grain in the act of being offered (Śiv. 662).

āra-gab आर-गब् । तन्तुवैपरीत्यम् m. a flaw or irregularity in the arrangement of the threads as set for weaving.

argajĕ अर्गज्य । यक्षकर्दम: m. a well-known perfume compounded of several scented ingredients, such as *kakkōla*, aloes, musk, and camphor. Another formula gives saffron, aloes, musk, camphor, and sandal. The Sanskrit name is *yakṣa-kardama*.

argon अर्गोन् (?) m. a person whose father is a Kāshmīrī but whose mother is not (El., q.v. for further particulars).

ārōgy आरोग्य m. (sg. dat. **ārōgĕs** आरोग्यस्, and so on), good health, freedom from disease, health (Gr.M.).

ar^{a}hākh अर्हाख् । दारुलघुखण्डा: m.pl. (dat. **ar^{a}hākan** अर्हाकन्), small, round bits of wood broken off timber floating down a river or the like.

ar^{a}haṭh अरहठ् । उद्घाटनम् m. (sg. dat. **ar^{a}haṭas** अरहटस्), the 'Persian wheel', an endless string of earthen pots attached to a revolving wheel over a well, which go down empty and return full, and tilt the water into a trough.

arahaiṭh अरहैठ् । अष्टषष्टि: card. c.g. sixty-eight.

arahaiṭhyum^{u} अरहैठ्युमु । अष्टषष्टितम: ord. (f. **arahaiṭhim^{u}** अरहैठिमु), sixty-eighth.

arak عرق m. sweat (El.).

ar-khōl^{u} अर्-खोलु । पूतिकाष्ठभेद: m. the name of a certain tree, *Rhus acuminata* (Śiv. 1062); it grows in the hills, and blisters the hand that holds it. The branches of this tree droop like the weeping ash (El.). Cf. **ar-khŏr** and L. 76, 79, and (for its poisonous properties) 82. In 79 L. calls it *Rhus Wallichii*.

ar-khŏr अर्-खुर् । काष्ठविशेष: m. id.

ar-khōr अर्-खोर् । दुश्चेष्टा m. misconduct, misbehaviour; esp. of children, naughtiness.

ar-khūr^{u} अर्-खूरु । ऊकारस्वरचिह्नम् f. the name of the vowel **ū**, when non-initial, represented in the Śāradā character by the sign ⅃. Cf. **ar-mūnth^{a}r.**

ar-khōrlad अर्-खोर्लद् । दुश्चेष्टाकारी adj. c.g. one who misconducts himself, one who is guilty of misbehaviour; esp. of children, naughty.

ar-kash अर्-कश्, **arikash**, see **ar 3.**

ŏr^{i}katin-tŏr^{i}kaṭ^{i} ओरिकटिन्-तोरिकटि । अन्यवञ्चनार्थं नाना मतकथनादि adv. talking hither and thither, speaking in such a way as to confuse a person, with the object of deceiving or swindling him. Cf. **ōr 1.**

aralānz अरलाञ्ज् । ईषा m. the pole or beam of a plough.

aralāth अरलाथ् । द्रव्यसंपत्ति: f. (sg. dat. **aralöṭs^{u}** अरलांचु), a general term for a quantity of money, garments, rice, etc., collected together for distribution in charity or as free gifts.

aram अरम् । दंष्ट्रा f. a molar tooth, a double tooth.

armi-chal अर्मि-छल् । दंष्ट्राखण्ड: f. a broken fragment of a molar tooth. **-mūl** -मूल् । दंष्ट्रामूलम् m. the root or fang of a molar tooth.

ār^{a}m आरम् । आरामिक: m. a market gardener, a kitchen gardener, a man who keeps a garden for his livelihood. His wife is called **āramĕñ** आरम्यञ्. Cf. K.Pr. 13, where the sg. ag. **ār^{a}m^{i}** is written **ārimi.** **-gŏg^{a}jĕ** -गगज्य । आरामिकरक्ताल् f.pl. a kind of red turnip cultivated by market gardeners, and sweeter than the ordinary kind. **-hākh** -हाख् । आरामिकशाक: m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस्), a superior kind of green vegetable or spinach grown by market gardeners. **-hand** -हन्द् । शन्दाविशेष: f. a kind of *Cichorium* grown by market gardeners, and much esteemed as a vegetable. **-wōr^{u}** -वारु । आरामिकवाटिका f. the garden of a market gardener (well cultivated as compared with ordinary gardens).

āram आरम् m. a place for repose, a home of rest (Śiv. 1274).

ārām آرام m. peace, rest, repose. Cf. Gr.M. and K.Pr. 80.

āramb आरम्ब m. commencement, beginning. **-karun** -करुन् m.inf. to begin, commence (Gr.M.).

armān अर्मान् ارمان । अकृतकृत्यता m. longing, hankering, solicitude, eager desire for something not yet obtained (K.Pr. 13; Śiv. 160, 430, 706, 1655); disappointment, unsatisfied longing.

ar-mūnth^{a}r अर्-मून्थर् । ईकारचिह्नं f. the name of the vowel **ī**, when non-initial, represented in the Śāradā character by the sign ⅂. Cf. **ar-khūr^{u}.**

āramĕñ आरम्यञ् । आरामिकी f., see **ār^{a}m.**

ar-māṭ अर्-माँट । टकार: m. the name of the letter **ṭa** used in schools.

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

aram-töjy अरम्-तांज्य् । अतिविभवः m. greatness, whether owing to high rank or wealth. Cf. **aratöjih 2.**

armāyĕ-darmāyĕ अर्माय-दर्माय । धर्मार्थम् adv. for the sake of religion, as an act of piety (u.w. vbs. of giving and the like).

arna 1 अर्न । बुद्धिहीनः adj. c.g. presumptuous, ignorantly ready to undertake a task for which one has no qualifications or which one has not attempted to understand.

arna 2 अर्न m. *Clerodendron siphonanthus* (El.).

arun अरुन् । अरुणदेवः m. (dat. **arunas** अरुनस्), the dawn-god, the dawn.

ar-nābi अर्-नांबि । असमीक्ष्यकारी adj. c.g. ignorantly presumptuous, rashly undertaking a task with bad results.

arundati अरुन्धती f. the star Alcor, considered as the consort of the seven *rĕshis* or the Great Bear (Śiv. 638, 686); also N. of the wife of the saint Vasiṣṭha (Śiv. 676).

arongu अरंगु । रङ्गरहितः adj. (f. **arünju** अरंजू), not coloured, not dyed (of cloth, etc.).

arünju अरंजू, see **arongu**.

aranamath अरनमथ् । अष्टनवतिः card. c.g. ninety-eight.

aranamatyumu अरनमत्युमु । अष्टनवतितमः ord. (f. **aranamatimu** अरनमतिमू), ninety-eighth.

arinĕn-kālan अरिन्यन्-कालन् । असमये adv. at the wrong time, at an inauspicious time (u.w. vbs. of going, etc.).

aranāw-karanāw अरनाव-करनाव् । सर्वत्र adv. everywhere, universal (u.w. vbs. indicating fame, repute, etc.).

arañĕ अरञ in the following. —**kāth** —काठ । अरणिकाष्ठम् m. the piece of wood used for kindling fire by attrition for sacrificial purposes. **-ruth** -रुथ् । मेखलासंस्कारः m. a certain ceremony at the investing of a youth of a twice-born caste with the Brahmanical cord (*yajñōpavīta*).

ariñu अरिञू । पीतमालती f. a certain kind of yellow jasmine. **ariñĕ-pōsh** अरिञ-पोश् (or -पोष्) । पीतमालतीपुष्पम् m. its flower (Śiv. 54). **-raṅg** -रङ्ग । पीतवर्णत्वम् m. the colour of the yellow jasmine, yellow; esp. when the colour is not natural but is acquired owing to ill-health, or to becoming decayed.

arpha अर्फ عرفہ । उत्सवाह्नोभेदः m. a vigil or wake kept on the night preceding the *'īd* festival of the Musalmāns.

arpan अर्पन् m. a present, offering (Śiv. 169, 192, 984, 1620, 1640); -° as an offering to, hence out of love for (Śiv. 1697).

āra-pôru आर-पोर् । प्रथमान्ताद्द्वितीयान्तं यावत् adv. from one end to the other, completely, entirely, without a break. Cf. **ar-war** and **ōr 1.**

arī-parī अरी-परी । अतिमानिता f. high estimation, high repute (on the score of wealth, learning, family, rank, or the like).

arpāw अर्पाव् । पातनम् m. throwing or pushing down from a height.

arpāwun अर्पावुन् । पातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **arpôwu** अर्पोवु), to throw down; to fell, esp. (of an illness) to floor a person, to render him utterly incapacitated.

arra अर्र । अधो निष्कर्षणम् m. the act of pulling, lifting, or rooting up something heavy, such as a rock or a post fixed in the ground; a lever or other implement for raising such.

arĕr अर्यर् । स्वास्थ्यम् m. good condition, soundness (of things); good health, health, healthiness (of animate creatures). Cf. Gr.M. **-darĕr** -दर्यर् । स्वास्थ्यदार्ढ्यम् m. good condition and strength; good health and strength.

arra-paiwand (?), a graft (L. 460).

arosu अरंसु । रसरहितः adj. (f. **arüsu** अरंसू), juiceless, sapless; (of a literary composition) dry, insipid.

arsh عرش m. the heaven, the sky. Its ablative and dative are used in the following phrases: **arshĕ pyonu** अर्शं प्यंनु । अकस्मात्पातः m.inf. to fall from heaven, used of a sudden and unexpected downfall from a high position, power, or wealth. —**wasun** —वसुन् । अकस्मात्प्राप्तिः m.inf. to descend from heaven, of some sudden and unexpected piece of fortune, whether good or bad.

arshĕs-khasun अर्शस्-खसुन् । उद्धतीभवनम् m.inf. to mount to heaven, to be filled with pride or conceit, owing to the attainment of some quality or of wealth, etc.

arish अरिश् । अर्शोरोगविशेषः f. a certain disease, piles, hæmorrhoids.

öri-shiñu आंरि-शिञू । अधन्यता f. poverty, adversity, ill-luck.

arashīth अरशीथ् । अष्टाशीतिः card. c.g. eighty-eight.

arashītyumu अरशीत्युमु । अष्टाशीतितमः ord. (f. **arashītimu** अरशीतिमू), eighty-eighth.

arasara अरसर । दीर्घसूत्रता, किंकर्तव्यमोहः, m.pl. procrastination, dilatoriness; hesitation, inability to make up one's mind (Śiv. 1750).

arsrēth अर्स्रेठ । अतिपुष्टः adj. c.g. very stout, very fat; hence, foolish. Cf. **alsrēth.** **-hyuhu** -ह्युहु । अति स्थूलो मूर्ख इव adj. (f. **-hishu** -हिशू), like one who is very fat and clumsy, a perfect fool.

arsāth अर्साथ् । अतिसंकोचः m. (sg. dat. **arsātas** अर्सातस्), distress owing to poverty, the possession of only very narrow means; met. incurring great trouble or difficulty.

arsēth अर्सेथ् । अतिप्रयासः f. (sg. dat. **arsīchu** अर्सीचू), great exertion, great efforts directed towards some

object either very difficult to obtain or impossible of attainment. Cf. **araseth.**

araseth अरसेथ् । निष्फलप्रयासः f. (sg. dat. **arasīts^{ü}** अरसीच़ू), bootless exertion, efforts great but in vain. Cf. **arseth.**

arsīts^{ü}lad अर्सीच़ूलद् । अतिप्रयासशीलः adj. c.g. accustomed to use great exertions, esp. at some impossible task.

arasīts^{ü}lad अरसीच़ूलद् । विचिन्नचित्तः adj. c.g. wearied with long-continued exertions; one accustomed or fond of attempting difficult or impossible tasks.

arasatath अरसतथ् । अष्टसप्ततिः card. c.g. seventy-eight.

arasatatyum^{u} अरसतत्युम् । अष्टसप्ततितमः ord. (f. **arasatatim^{u}** अरसततिम्), seventy-eighth.

ārtī आर्ती or **ār^{a}tī** आरती f. a special kind of address to a god in which praise is mingled with petitions for graciousness, a litany (Śiv. 740, 1318).

ar^{a}t अरत्, the same as **arth,** q.v.

ār^{a}ti आरती, see **ārtī** ab.

ar^{o}t^{u} अर्तु । अशोभनः adj. (f. **ar^{ü}ts^{ü}** अर्च़ू), not good, bad (either in character or in appearance), no good (of a sentient being); useless, no good for any specific purpose (of an inan. obj.).

ôr^{o}t^{u} ऑर्तु । आर्तः adj. (f. **ör^{ü}ts^{ü}** ऑर्च़ू), afflicted, distressed, whether by sickness or by cruelty.

arth अर्थ् । प्रयोजनम् m. (sg. dat. **arthas** अर्थस्), meaning, purport; aim, object, purpose.

arāth अराथ् । रात्रिमुखम् m. (sg. dat. **arātas** अरातस्), nightfall, but not full night, evening. Cf. **on^{u}.**

arātan अरातन् । अराचौ adv. by evening-time, at even, not till evening; generally of something which should be commenced in the daytime, but which is delayed till evening; hence, after considerable delay. **-bög^{i}** -बॉगि । प्रायो रात्रिमुखकाले adv. by nearly evening, by about evening (u.w. vbs. signifying arrival or the like).

arthāt अर्थात् adv. that is to say, videlicet (Gr.M.).

aratöjih 1 अरतॉजिह् । अष्टचत्वारिंशत् card. c.g. forty-eight.

aratöjih 2 अरतॉजिह् । अतिविभवशालित्वम् m. greatness, whether owing to high rank or wealth. Cf. **aram-töjy.**

aratöjihyum^{u} अरतॉजिह्युम् । अष्टचत्वारिंशत्तमः ord. (f. **aratöjihim^{u}** अरतॉजिहिम्), forty-eighth.

artal अर्तल् । सुवर्णादिधातुमयपत्रम् f. leaf or foil of gold, silver, or mixed metal. Eaten as a medicine, as well as used for ornamentation.

aratr^{a}h अरत्रह् । अष्टत्रिंशत् card. c.g. thirty-eight.

aratr^{a}hyum^{u} अरत्रह्युम् । अष्टत्रिंशत्तमः ord. (f. **aratr^{a}him^{u}** अरत्रहिम्), thirty-eighth.

arūts^{u} अरूच़ु । अरोचकः adj. (sg. dat. **arūtsis** अरूच़िस्, but pl. dat. **arötsen** अरोच़्यन्, ag. pl. **arötsyau** अरोच़्यौ; fem. sg. nom. **arūts^{ü}** अरूच़ू, dat. **arötsĕ** अरोच़्य, and so throughout), unpleasing, disagreeable (e.g. food, ornaments, expressions, etc.).

ar^{ü}ts^{ü} अर्च़ू, see **ar^{o}t^{u}.**

ör^{ü}ts^{ü} ऑर्च़ू, see **ôr^{o}t^{u}.**

arūtsh अरूछ् । अरुचिः f. (sg. dat. **arūtsi** अरूच़ि), disgust, want of appetite.

öritsh ऑरिछ् । प्रेतनित्यार्चा f. (sg. dat. **öritsi** ऑरिच़ि, and so on), the daily or continual *arcā,* or worship and feeding a brāhman which goes on for a year after a death in a family. **öritsi-brôhmun** ऑरिच़ि-ब्रोह्मुन् । प्रेतनित्यार्चाश्राद्धभोक्ता ब्राह्मणः m. the brāhmaṇ who receives the offerings of food on these occasions. **öritsi-ṭūr^{u}** ऑरिच़ि-टूरु । प्रेतनित्यार्चापाचविशेषः f. a copper vessel, in which the food offered on these occasions is cooked.

artsan अर्चन् f. worship, adoration (of a deity) (Śiv. 1162).

artsun अर्चुन् । पूजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **orts^{u}** ऑर्चु; 2 p.p. **artsöv** अर्चॉव्), to worship, adore.

arītsar, [?], the name of the first **khushābā** or process of weeding and working the young rice-plant (L. 463, where it is spelt **aree-tsar;** cf. also 327).

ör^{a}tsar ऑरच़र् । आर्तता m. affliction, distress (Śiv. 1640, 1675).

aruv^{u} अरुवु । अरोपितः adj. (f. **aruv^{ü}** अरुवू), not transplanted, not planted out (of cultivated plants, such as rice, which are grown in seed-beds and then transplanted); self-sown (of wild plants, which have grown up without such planting out).

ārawan आरवन् । कर्कशीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **arawüñ^{ü}** अरवंञू), the act of roughening a grindstone or the like; see **ārawun.**

ārawun आरवुन् । कर्कशीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ārow^{u}** आरॊवु), to make rough, to roughen (u.w. ref. to grindstones, millstones, etc., which have worn smooth).

arawanzāh अरवञ़ाह् । अष्टपञ्चाशत् card. c.g. fifty-eight.

arawanzöhyum^{u} अरवञ़ॉह्युम् । अष्टपञ्चाशत्तमः ord. (f. **arawanzöhim^{u}** अरवञ़ॉहिम्), fifty-eighth.

arwa-pata अर्व-पत adv. at length (W. 95).

ar-war अर्-वर् । पारावारात् adv. from that side and from this; hence, of an indefinite area, of indefinite extent. Cf. **āra-pôr^{u}** and **ōr 1.**

ara-war अर-वर् । पारावारम् adv. from the far side to this side, on the whole, entirely, (of something long) from one end to the other.

öryum^{u}-pöryum^{u} ऑर्युम्-पॉर्युम् । व्यस्ततया प्रक्षेपणम् adv. scattered here and there in a group without order; esp. (in a children's game) of a handful of cowries scattered on the ground, and hence, generally, of any number of things accidentally fallen on the ground.

For words beginning with ĕ, i, ī, see under yĕ, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

öryuvᵘ ऑर्युवु । पटलाधोवर्तिस्थानभेदः m. the space between the top of a wall and the roof, used as a kind of shelf.

arᵃz अरज़् عرض । विज्ञप्तिः m. a representation, petition, request (Śiv. 880). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make a representation, represent, submit, state humbly; to make a request, to make an application (Gr.M.). This word is masc. in Kāshmīrī, although fem. in Hindōstānī (W. 18).

arzī عرضی f. a respectful representation, a written petition (Gr.M.).

ōrzōh ओर्ज़ोह् آرزو । अत्यपेक्षा m. longing, craving; persistent begging, importunate supplication.

arzān अर्ज़ान् m. *Panicum miliaceum* (El.). Cf. Persian ارزن.

arzun 1 अर्ज़ुन् । उपार्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **orzᵘ** ऑर्ज़ु), to earn, acquire, get, gain.

arzun 2 अर्ज़ुन् m. a proper N., Arjuna, one of the heroes of the Mahābhārata (Śiv. 739, 1734).

arzöni-yĕlath अर्ज़ॉनि-यलथ् । अत्ययोग्यः adj. c.g. very useless, of no use for any particular purpose. Cf. Persian ارزانی cheapness.

arzath अर्ज़थ् । अर्जनम् f. (sg. dat. **arzüťsᵘ** अर्ज़ॅछ़ु and so on), earnings, gain, profit. Cf. Gr.Gr. 128.

as 1 अस् pron. suff. of 1st pers. sing. nom. After a vowel the initial **a** is elided. Thus, **karyōn-as** कर्योनस् I (as) was made by him; **poku-s** पॊकुस् I went (Gr.Gr. 183).

as 2 अस् pron. suff. of 3rd pers. sing. dat. After a vowel the initial **a** is elided. Thus, **karān chuh-as** करान् छुहस् thou makest for him (as); **kara-s** करस् I shall make for him. This suff. is also used for the acc. when the verb is in the 3rd pers., as in **karān chi-s** करान् छिस् they make him (Gr.Gr. 185).

ās 1, the same as **ös**, q.v. This is the spelling of K.Pr., e.g. pp. 145, 171, 248.

ās 2 आस be thou, impve. sg. 2 of **āsun**, q.v.

ās 3 आस् I (m.) came, or he came for him; see **yunᵘ**.

ās 4, as in K.Pr. 157 = **ösᵘ**, she was; see **āsun.**

ā̃s आँस् adv. yes (El., who spells the word **áṅs**).

asā عصا m. a staff of office, a sceptre (El., who spells it **ása**).

āsa 1 आस, see **ös.**

āsa 2 आस they (f.) were; see **āsun.**

asĕ अस्य, **ásⁱ 1** ॲसि, see **bŏh.**

ásⁱ 2 ॲसि, see under **asun.**

ös or **ösᵘ 2** ऑस्, ऑसू (for 1 see **āsun**) । आस्यम् m. (sg. dat. **ösas** ऑसस् (K.Pr. 15, 90, 157), abl. **ösa 1** ऑस, and so on), the mouth, the face (Śiv. 199, 1795); cf. **ās 1.** -**bab** -बब् । मुखे स्तनार्पणम् f. (putting) the nipple into the mouth to quiet a suckling babe (to put, **thawünᵘ**); hence, met. giving great pleasure to a person, giving him something that he longs for. -**bĕha** -ब्यह । अल्पतूष्णींभावः m. temporary silence, as in the phrase **ös-bĕha chuy nā?** can't you hold your tongue for a little? -**nicĕr** -निच्यर् । अल्पास्यभावः m. the condition of having a small mouth; a reticent habit, taciturnity, a habit of speaking little. -**nyukᵘ** -न्युकु । अल्पास्यः adj. (f. -**nicᵘ** -निचू), having a small mouth, small-mouthed; one who speaks little, taciturn, not loquacious, reserved, reticent by nature. -**nyūrᵘ** -न्यूरु । मुखरोगविशेषः m. a certain cattle disease, swelling of the mouth and feet (cf. L. 459, **asnur**). -**phakh** -फख् । मुखदुर्गन्धः m. (sg. dat. -**phakas** -फकस्), the stink of an evil-smelling mouth, foul breath. -**pav** -पव् । अशनादित्वरता m. greediness, gluttony, edacity. —**surawun** —सुरवुन् । मुखशोधनम् m.inf. to clean the mouth; hence, to mind one's words, speak carefully or respectfully, to use proper language, not to use foul talk, e.g. **ös suraw,** 'clean your mouth,' said to some one who is using indecent abuse. -**thopᵘ** -थॊपु । आस्यनिरोधः m. restraint of the mouth; esp. shutting by one woman the mouth of another who is lamenting, thus inducing her to restrain her voice; met. a gift or other inducement given to a gabbler or censorious person to make him hold his tongue. —**ťshĕťᵃrun** —छ्यॅट्रुन् । आस्योच्छिष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to render the mouth impure; hence, putting food into one's mouth, eating; esp. taking food twice daily after the conclusion of the funeral fast held by a brotherhood after the death of one of its members. -**ťshyonᵘ** -छ्योनु । छिन्नास्यः adj. (f. -**ťshĕ̃nᵘ** -छ्यॅञू), having the mouth split or cleft, either from birth, from disease, or injury. —**ťsaṭun** —च़टुन् । मुखच्छेदनम् m.inf. to cut the mouth; hence, to stop a person speaking as soon as he commences; to stop a person eating something he has just put into his mouth. —**yunᵘ** —युनु । मुखविकारः m.inf. to make a face indicating disgust at nasty food or at having the same food over and over again.

ösa bab nērünᵘ ऑस बब् नेरॅञू । मुखात्स्तननिर्याणम् f.inf. the nipple to slip from the mouth (of a suckling child); met. a slip to occur betwixt cup and lip, a sudden disappointment to happen on the brink of success. -**bodᵘ** ऑस-बॊडु । बृहदास्यः adj. (f. -**büḍᵘ** -बॅडू), big-mouthed; hence, loud-voiced; hectoring, laying down the law; impudent; loquacious, given to much talking. -**hath** -हथ् m. a hundred mouths (K.Pr. 25). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । मुखान्निःसारणम् m.inf. to drag

out from the mouth; hence, to utter forcibly, esp. a command or abuse. **-kath** -कथ् । मुखकथा f. (sg. dat. **-kathi** -कथि), a word in the mouth; hence, any word or statement which is remembered and held ready for utterance on the tongue, even though previously heard only once; gossip, hearsay. **-tsoṭ^u** -च॑टु । छिन्नास्यः adj. (f. **-tsüṭ^u** -च॑टु), having the lips, the tongue, or other parts of the mouth cut off; met. ugly-mouthed, having an ugly mouth; or, speaking badly or indistinctly. **-zĕv** -ज़्यव् । मुखजिह्वा f. a tongue in the mouth, i.e. which fills the mouth and leaves room for nothing else, the tongue of a babbling, loquacious person.

ôs^u, ös^ü 1, see **āsun.**

us 1 उस् a sec. suff. forming adverbs of time, indicating the year in which a thing occurred, as in **yih-us** यिहुस्, this year; **par-us** परुस् last year (Gr.Gr. 158).

us 2 उस् m. a sec. suff. appearing in the words **mŏnḍ-us** म्वंडुस्, widowhood, and **dŏb-us** द्वबुस्, a washerman's club (Gr.Gr. 144).

asbāb अस्बाब् اسباب । पदार्थसमूहः m.sg. implements, tools, instruments; goods, chattels, effects, property (Śiv. 430); articles, things; furniture; baggage, luggage.

asbarg, m. the flowers of the *Delphinium saniculæfolium* (El.).

asĕd अस्यद् । असिद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **asĕz^ü** अस्यज़ु), want of success, non-success; incompletion, non-accomplishment.

asôd^u 1 असोदु । असाधितः, असाध्यः adj. (f. **asöz^ü** असांज़ु), not effected, unaccomplished, imperfect, incomplete; (of a disease, etc.) incurable, chronic, mortal, fatal.

asôd^u 2 असोदु । माधुर्याद्यास्वादरहितः adj. (f. **asöz^ü** असांज़ु), flavourless, without taste, not sweet (of food, of language, or of a sound).

asādul^u असादुलु । अनास्वादवान् adj. (f. **asād^üj^ü** असाद्‌जु), i.q. **asôd^u 2,** q.v.

asādi-vĕts^ü असादि-व्यंचु or **āsādi-vĕts^ü** आसादि-व्यंचु । गर्भिणी f. (of a female, human or other) pregnant, with child.

asog^u असोगु । असिक्तः adj. (f. **asüj^ü** असंजु), not sprinkled with water, not watered (of a plant, etc.).

ash, i.q. **ösh,** q.v., in K.Pr. 2.

āsh आश् । आशा f. hope, expectation (Śiv. 28, 1021, 1693); wish, desire, longing; **chyön^ü āsh,** hope of (seeing) thee (YZ. 457), hope in thee (Śiv. 1574). **—barüñ^ü** —बरुंञ् । आशाभरणम् f.inf. to hope, long for, hope for, earnestly desire. **—dārüñ^ü** —दारुंञ् । आशाधारणम् f.inf. to place hope on a person, to hope for something from some one. **—rōzüñ^ü** —रोज़ुंञ् । आशाधृतिः f.inf. to be hopeful, be in hope of anything, to look hopefully (to), to hope (for), expect (from). **—thawüñ^ü** —थवुंञ् आशास्थापनम् to entertain or cherish a hope (of); to look to (for), to repose trust (in), expect (from) (Śiv. 945, 1166, 1558). (El. *āsha thāvinyi.*)

āshi-rost^u आशि-रॊस्तु । निराशः adj. (f. **-rüts^ü** -रुछु), without hope, hopeless (El. *āshāī-rust*) (Śiv. 945). **-ratshar** -रछर् । निराशत्वम् m. hopelessness. **-wôl^u** -वोलु । आशावान् adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), possessing hope, hopeful.

āsha (El.), **āshā** आशा (Śiv. 1480, 1736, 1745, 1755), f. **ashāī** (El.), m., i.q. **āsh,** q.v.

aish عیش m., i.q. **ösh,** q.v. (K.Pr. 173).

ösh अ॑श् عیش । भोगः m. pleasure, luxury, enjoyment of wealth, etc., spelt *ash* in K.Pr. 2 and *aish* in K.Pr. 173. **öshĕ-mot^u** अ॑श-मतु । अतिभोगशीलः adj. (f. **-müts^ü** -मंचु), luxury-mad, addicted to luxury or enjoyment.

osh^u अ॑शु । अश्रु m. a tear (weeping) (Śiv. 1588, 1619, 1892). **—sĕṭhāh pakān** —स्यठाह् पकान् many tears flow (El.; cf. YZ. 132, pl.; 417, sg.). **ash^i pĕy** अ॑शि प्यय्, tears fell (YZ. 262). **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् m.inf. to weep (Śiv. 1250, 1741, 1910). **—yun^u** —युनु । परोत्कर्षासहनम् tears to come, to weep; hence, to weep tears of envy, to be envious or jealous. **kawa yiyĕm oshu-y?** why should a tear come to me? why should I cry? (K.Pr. 58, where the word is spelt *ushye*, and 76, where it is *aushye*).

ash^i अ॑शि or **ashi** अशि. All the following compounds here commencing with **ash^i** अ॑शि may optionally commence with **ashi** अशि. **ash^i-buka** अ॑शि-बुक । अश्रूच्छ्रासः m.pl. the welling-up of tears in the eyes; tears filling the eyes but not streaming forth. **-dag** -दग् । अश्रुदुःखम् f. the pain in the eyes caused by tears, tear-swollen eyes. **-digiñ** -दिगिञ् । अश्रुसंपातः f. a sudden and copious torrent of tears, as it were a flow of water from a broken jar. **-dāra** -दार । अश्रुधारा: f. a stream of tears. So **ashic^u dār** (Śiv. 1366). **-ganḍ** -गण्ड् । अश्रुग्रन्थिः m.pl. a knot of tears; an accumulation of tears in the eyes, not flowing forth, but forming 'knots' or 'beads' in the eyelashes. **-gaṭa** -गट । अत्यश्रु f. the flow of tears produced by smoke, etc; the temporary darkness or blindness caused by such. **-gaṭakār** -गटकार् । अश्रुप्रवाहः running or watering of the eyes, from disease, from smoke, or from the application of drugs. **-phyor^u** -फ्यॊरु । अश्रुबिन्दुः m. (sg. dat. **-phĕris** -फ्यरिस्), a tear-drop (Śiv. 1210). **-phyūr^u** -फ्यूरु । अश्रुबिन्दुः m. (sg. dat. **-phīris** -फीरिस्), a tear-drop, usually applied to a very small or minute drop. **-ṭör^i** -टॉरि । अश्रुपूर्णपटले

m.pl. eyelids filled with tears. **-tsāla** -त्साल । अश्रुप्रसृतिः f.pl. a handful of tears, tears sufficient to fill the hollow of the hand, a great flood of tears. **-tsör^{i}** -त्सोरि । अश्रुपूर्णता m.pl. (of the eyes), fullness with tears, tearfulness.

ashi-phĕr^{i} अशि-फ्यरि । अशिफ्यरि नामकं तीर्थम् m.pl. the name of a sacred place (*tīrtha*) in Kashmīr, where there are two springs, one hot and the other cold, which are said to be the goddess Pārvatī's tears of sorrow and joy respectively. It is situated in the hill-country of Lahara (Lār) Pargana, beyond the Haṁsadvāra Mountain, about half-way along the Haramukuṭagaṅgā pilgrim route.

ashicĕ-dāra अशिच-द्वार । अश्रुणो धाराः f.pl. streams of tears (poet.). Cf. **ạsh^{i}-dāra** ab.

ashiñĕ-dāra अशिञ-द्वार । अश्रुणो धाराः f.pl., id. (poet.). So **-tsāla** -त्साल f.pl., id. (poet.) (Śiv. 255, 1688).

ôsh^{u} ओशु । धवः m. (sg. dat. **ōshis** ओशिस्, abl. **āshi** आशि), a woman's husband (used by the wife), only used in old language and poetry. The fem. is **āshĕñ** आशञ्, a wife, which is still in use.

ōsh^{i}-nāv ओशि-नाव् । संबन्धी m. a relation by marriage, a connexion. **-nāv-bāy** -नाव्-बाय् । संबन्धिस्त्री f. the wife of a relation by marriage. **-növī** -नावी । परस्परसंबन्धः f. relationship by marriage.

ashŏb अश्वब् । अमङ्गलम् m. something unlucky, a piece of ill-luck.

ashūb^{u} अशूबु । अशोभनः m. (m. sg. dat. **ashūbis** अशूबिस्, abl. **ashōbi** अशोबि; f. sg. nom. **ashūb^{ü}** अशूबू, dat. **ashōbĕ** अशोब्य), wanting in beauty, ugly, bad (of appearance or quality).

ashĕbd अशब्द् adj. c.g. soundless, silent; N. of impersonal deity of the Vēdānta philosophy (Śiv. 1766).

ashŏd अश्वद् । अशुद्धः adj. (f. **ashŏz^{ü}** अश्वज़ू), impure (either naturally or owing to some accidental cause); not clear, not free from foulness; (as subst.) an impurity; an error in copying or writing; incorrect or impure language; (of words) impure, rude, abusive (Śiv. 92).

ashud अशुद् । औषधम् m. (sg. dat. **ashĕdas** अशदस्; pl. nom. **ashĕd** अशद्), a certain wild mountain herb used as medicine, esp. any medicine for the eyes, collyrium (K.Pr. 148). When a bear gets this grass it is said that he devours it greedily, and becomes unconscious for six months (K.Pr. 76). Cf. **ōshĕd**. **—lagun** —लगुन् । तीव्रगन्धौषधियोगमूर्छा m.inf. to feel the influence of this herb, to become faint or dizzy from its smell when travelling in the mountains. **—lāgun** —लागुन् । नेत्रौषधिसेवनम् m.inf. to apply medicine to the eyes.

ashĕd-göl^{ü}kh^{ü} अशद्-ग्वलखू । नेत्रौषधिगुटिका f. a small lump of this collyrium applied to the eyes. **-gor^{u}** -गोरु । नेत्रवैद्यः m. (his wife is **ashĕd-gár^{i}-bāy** अशद्-गरि-बाय्, while a female eye-doctor is **ashĕd-gür^{ü}** अशद्-गरू), a maker of medicine for the eyes, an eye-doctor, oculist. **-gár^{i}-wān** -गरि-वान् । नेत्रचिकित्सकाश्रयः m. an oculist's consulting room or shop; (fig.) a place where a number of crying children have collected. **-püṭ^{u}** -पटु । औषधपट्टिका f. the rag tied over a sore on which medicine has been applied; a rag smeared with medicament for application to a wound, a plaster. **-tuj^{i}** -तुजि or **-t^{ü}l^{ü}** -तलू । औषधतूलिका f. a needle or stick, usually made of silver, for applying collyrium to the eyes; hence, the little particle of collyrium in the end of the needle. **-wān** -वान् । औषधापणः m. a medicine shop, an apothecary's shop. **-wôñ^{u}** -वोञु । औषधविक्रेता m. a seller of simples, an apothecary.

ōshĕd ओशद् । औषधम् m. a herb, esp. one used for medicine, a simple, medicine (Śiv. 49, 517, 632, 1838). Cf. **ashud**.

ōshid ओशिद् । आश्विनः m. the name of a month, equivalent to September–October. Cf. K.Pr. 128, where it is spelt *āshid*.

ashŏdī अश्वदी f. an error or mistake (in writing). **—kaḍüñ^{u}** —कडञु, to criticize (Gr.M.),

ashgul, m. a tax levied upon Musalmāns of the Valley of Kashmīr for the support of Hindu priests (El.).

ashĕhüj^{ü} अशहजू, see **ashĕhol^{u}**.

ashĕhol^{u} अशहोलु । अशीतलः adj. (f. **ashĕhüj^{ü}** अशहजू), not cool (by nature or for any special cause), hot, (of temper) violent.

ashka अश्क । नाडीमर्माणि f.pl. the joints or articulations between the bones.

ạsh^{e}kh अंशख् عشق । मैथुनेच्छा m. (sg. dat. **ạsh^{e}kas** अंशकस्), love, affection, passion, lustfulness (K.Pr. 36).

ạsh^{e}ka-nyāy अंशक-न्याय् । कामिविरोधः m. jealousy or opposition between two suitors for the favours of one woman; met. any sudden apparent mutual opposition. **-pēcān** -पेचान् । पुष्पविशेषः m. a kind of ivy; the American jasmine, (?) *Ipomœa cœrulea* (El. *ishpecha*). **-wāwüj^{ü}** -वावजू । अतिकामुकी f. an amorous or erotically disposed woman; one who gets herself up to entice men.

āshĕkh 1 عاشق m. (sg. dat. **āshĕkas**), a lover (El.).

āshĕkh 2, see **āsun**.

ashkhāsh अश्खाश् । सर्वनाशः m. total destruction of one's life, wealth, or property—a word mainly employed in cursing, etc.

ashkal अश्कल् । स्तनंधयविनयनमस्कृतिशिक्षाविशेषः f. a

reverence or 'salām' made to infants when teaching them.

aṣh^{e}kun^{u} अंश़्कुनु adj. (f. **aṣh^{e}kün̄^{u}** अंश़्कंञ्जू), of or belonging to love (K.Pr. 86).

ashĕkth अशक्थ् adj. c.g. (as subst. sg. dat. **ashĕktas** अशक्तस्), without power, incompetent, utterly feeble (Śiv. 993, 1553).

ȧsh^{i}līsh अंशिलीश् । अश्लेषा: f. the name of a certain lunar mansion or *nakṣatra*, in Sanskrit *aślēṣā*.

ashĕm 1 अशम् । ग्राम: m. the name of a village situated on the bank of the River Vĕth (Jihlam), in the Lahara (Lār) Pargana of Kashmīr.

ashĕm 2 अशम् । स्त्रीनाम f. a woman's name, used amongst Musalmāns.

aṣh^{e}muj^{i} अंशमुजि । ग्रामविशेष: f. the name of a village in Lahara Pargana.

āshnōī آشنائی f. acquaintanceship, friendship, intimacy (K.Pr. 104).

āshani, i.q. **āshĕñ**, q.v. (K.Pr. 86).

āshain, see **āshĕñ**.

āshĕn आश्वन्, see **āsun**.

ashŏn अश्वन् । अश्विनी f. the name of the first of the twenty-seven *nakṣatras*, or lunar mansions.

asahun असहुन् । असहनम् m. (sg. dat. **asahanas** असहनस्), inability to endure (another's action, or the sight of his prosperity, etc.).

ashĕnār अशनार् । ग्राम: m. the name of a village in Kuṭahāra Pargana.

āshnāv (= آشنا), m. a blood-relation, kinsman (El. and K.Pr. 16, 159).

āshĕñ आशञ् । जाया (f. of **ôsh^{u}** ओशु, q.v.), a wife. El. spells this word *āshain* and *āshainyi*.

ashīr^{u} अशीरु, see **ashyūr^{u}**.

ashrāf اشراف m. a nobleman, grandee; a gentleman (K.Pr. 16).

ashrafī اشرفی f. behaviour like a gentleman, gentlemanliness (K.Pr. 16); a gold coin, gold money (K.Pr. 16).

ösh^{e}ran ओंशरन् । आश्रयणा f. (sg. dat. **ösh^{e}rüñ^{u}** ओंशरंञ्जू), dependence on a person for livelihood, taking refuge with a person.

ösh^{e}run ओंशरुन् । आश्रयणम् conj. 1 (poet. pres. part. **ösh^{e}ran** ओंशरन् (Śiv. 1050); 1 p.p. **ösh^{o}r^{u}** ओंशरु or **öshir^{u}** ओंशिरु), to go to for refuge or protection, to take refuge in (a place) or with (a person) (Śiv. 1050, 1867); to settle in (a country) for one's livelihood; to live under (a person's) patronage.

öshir^{u}-mot^{u} ओंशिरि-मतु । आश्रित: perf. part. (f. **öshirü-müts^{u}** ओंशिरू-मंचू), one with whom refuge is taken; a country in which one settles; a patron.

öshor^{u}-pitur^{u} ओंशरु-पितुरु । गोत्रज इव adj. (f. **öshĕr^{u}-pitarĕñ** ओंशरू-पितरंञ्), one who, like a near relation who is not bound by the ordinary rules of ceremonial politeness, finds fault with or impedes another, an interfering busybody.

ösh^{e}rāwun ओंशरावुन् । आश्रयणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ösh^{e}rôw^{u}** ओंशरोवु), i.q. **ösh^{e}run**, q.v. **ösh^{e}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** ओंशरोवु-मतु । आश्रित: perf. part. (f. **ösh^{e}röw^{ü}-müts^{u}** आशरोंवु-मंचू), i.q. **öshir^{u}-mot^{u}**, q.v.

ashṭa अष्ट card. c.g. (borrowed from Sanskrit), eight. The eight *siddhis* (Śiv. 115, 519) are the eight supernatural powers acquired by Yōgins. The **ashṭa-dala hrĕday** (Śiv. 519), or eight-leaved heart, is the name of a mystic diagram used in the worship of Shiva. The **ashṭa-mūrti** (Śiv. 519), or eight forms of Shiva, are the five elements, the sun, the moon, and the sacrificing priest. Eight forms of Shiva are classed as Bhairavas (Śiv. 986). Cf. **börav**.

ashṭadashĕ अष्टदश card. (borrowed from Sanskrit), eighteen (Śiv. 1510).

ashṭamī अष्टमी f. the eighth day of a Hindū lunar fortnight; cf. L. 263, 265, 266.

ashōts अशोछ् । अशौचम् m. (sg. dat. **ashōtsas** अशोत्सस्), ceremonial impurity, esp. that caused by a death, by the birth of a child, or the like.

āshtsar आश्चर् adj. c.g. wonderful, extraordinary, odd, unusual (Śiv. 153, 622, 739); or, as subst. m., astonishment, surprise (Śiv. 1162). —**karun** —करुन्, to be surprised (Gr.M.).

āshtsarĕ आश्चर्य or **āshtsarī** आश्चरी adj. c.g. wonderful, extraordinary (Gr.M., El., Śiv. 888, 1846).

āshiv, see **āsun**.

aṣh^{e}wal अंशवल् । वेश्या f. an unchaste woman, esp. one who is so privately, and who is not a public prostitute.

āshāwān आशावान् adj. c.g. hoping, having hope (Śiv. 1634).

ashŏwār अश्ववार् । अश्वारोह: adj. c.g. one accustomed to riding, a good rider, a rough rider, horse-breaker, jockey.

aushye, ushye (K.Pr. 76, 58), see **osh^{u}**.

ashyūk^{u} अश्यूँकु । नि:शङ्कम् adv. fearlessly, securely, confidently (with verbs of going and the like).

ashyūr^{u} अश्यूरु । असंस्कृत: adj. (f. **ashīr^{u}** अशीरु), not put together, not prepared; not put together, not repaired (after being torn, broken, or the like).

ashŏz^{u} अश्वज़ु, see **ashŏd**.

ashŏzar अश्वज़र् । अशुद्धत्वम् m. impurity, uncleanness, dirtiness; fig. distemper, an unhealthy condition of the body (owing to disease) or of the mind (owing to anger, etc.).

asüj[u] **असंज़ू**, see **asog**[u].

asakhor[u] **असखोर्** । विना प्रस्थानम् adv. without setting forth (u.w. vbs. of obtaining, etc., to indicate that the article has been got without having to go for it).

as[a]**l** **असल्** اصل । अकृत्रिमः adj. c.g. real, true, genuine; material, important, principal, chief, main; of good stock or breed; pure, unalloyed. **as**[a]**l mölikh** **असल् मालिख्**, the chief owner of a business (Gr.M.).

as[a]**lī** اصلی adj. c.g. real, original (not a copy) (Gr.M.).

asīl اصیل adj. c.g. of good stock, noble, well-born (El.).

asom[u] **असंमु** । अतुल्यः adj. (f. **asüm**[ü] **असंमू**), uneven, unequal (in birth, appearance, quality, or number), as compared with something else of the same kind; uneven, not level (of surface).

asöm[i] **असांमि** । राशिः f. a pile of grain, as that on a threshing-floor.

asömī اسامی m. a cultivating tenant, an occupier of village land (L. 426 ff., 443). **asömi-wār khēwaṭ**, an assessment on Kashmīr villages, made in the year 1880 (L. 403).

asambôl[u] **असंबोलु** । असंस्कृतः, असुष्ठु रचितः adj. (f. **asamböj**[ü] **असंबांज़ू**), not put together, not repaired (of something damaged); not looked after, not taken care of, not kept in good order.

asamokh[u] **असमंखु** । विना समचीभवनम्, असमचीभवनशीलः adj. (f. **asamüch**[ü] **असमंछू**), not easily visible, not easily found, difficult to get, rare; adv. without seeing, without noticing (u.w. vbs. of getting and the like).

asmān **अस्मान्** or **āsmān** **आस्मान्** آسمان । आकाशः m. the sky, the firmament, the vault of heaven (Śiv. 1146). **āsmāna pyon**[u] **आस्मान प्यंनु**, to fall from heaven, to be utterly ruined after great prosperity (K.Pr. 16). **buzi buzi gāḍa āsmānas süty** **बुज़ि बुज़ि गाड आस्मानस् सूंत्य्**, cooking fish by the sun's heat (K.Pr. 38).

asmön[i] **अस्मांनि** آسمانی । आकाशसदृग्वर्णः adj. c.g. of the colour of the sky, sky-blue; azure, cærulean. **-rang** **-रंग्** । आकाशस्येव वर्णः m. the colour of the sky, sky-blue. **-ranga** **-रंग** । आकाशवर्णः adj. c.g., i.q. **asmön**[i].

asamĕr **असम्यर्** । विषमता m. inequality (in birth, appearance, quality, or number); unevenness (of surface).

asamatsār **असमत्सार्** । अनैकमत्यम् m. difference of opinion, want of unanimity; dissimilarity, unlikeness.

āsan 1 **आसन्** । कटिप्रोथमध्यभागः m. the seat of a human being, buttocks, rump; the anus (El.).

āsan 2 **आसन्** । आसनम् m. a seat, stool, mat for sitting upon (Śiv. 1849); a seat, secure abode (Śiv. 20). **āsana-dār** **आसन-दार्** adj. c.g. possessing a seat or throne; met. a place worthy of housing or receiving a deity (Śiv. 57).

āsan 3 **आसन्**, they will be. See **āsun**.

āsān 1 **आसान्** آسان । सुकरः adj. c.g. easy, facile, feasible, manageable. **—pöṭh**[i] **—पांठि** । सुकरप्रकारेण adv. easily.

āsān 2 **आसान्** pres. part. of **āsun**, q.v.

asun **असुन्** । हसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **os**[u] **ओंसु**; 2 p.p. **asōv** **असोव्**), to laugh (K.Pr. 48). In the past tenses this verb is construed impersonally. Thus, **osu-m** **ओंसुम्**, it was laughed by me, I laughed; **osu-n** **ओंसुन्**, he or she laughed; **os**[u] **ओंसु**, we laughed, and so on.

asun **असुन्** m. a laugh (K.Pr. 260, Śiv. 788). Its abl. is **asana** **असन**, as in the following.

asana-hanā **असन-हना** f. a small laugh, a smile. **—karüñ**[u] **—करंञु**, to smile (Gr.M.).

asān-asān **असान्-असान्** । अत्यानन्देन, अतिशीघ्रम् pres. part., laughing, laughing; hence, as adv., cheerfully, happily, joyfully, and met., very quickly, speedily (Śiv. 899, 917).

às[i]**-às**[i] **ओंसि-ओंसि** । हसित्वा हसित्वा conj. part. laughing, laughing; hence, as adv., joyfully, quickly, speedily.

āsun **आसुन्** । भवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **ôs**[u] **ओसु**, pl. **ös**[i] **आंसि**; f. **ös**[ü] **आंसू**, pl. **āsa 2** **आस**; 2 p.p. **āsyōv** **आस्योव्** is not used), (lit.) to sit; hence, to remain, continue, abide (Śiv. 1832); to be, to become (*passim*). The past tense is employed as the ordinary past tense of the verb substantive. Thus, **ôsus** **ओसुस्**, I was. Similarly, for all other tenses except the present, 'I am' being **chhus** **छुस्**. The present of this verb indicates condition. Thus, **suh chhuh yitshanwôl**[u] **āsān** indicates that he is not only eager, but that he is in a general condition of eagerness (so Śiv. 90, 1040).

The verb is also employed as an auxiliary, like the Hindōstānī *thā* or *hōnā*; thus it forms an imperfect, as in **suh ôs**[u] **karān**, he was doing; a pluperfect **tâm**[i] **ôs**[u] **kor**[u]**-mot**[u], he had done, and other tenses, such as **suh āsi karān** (*wōh jāntā hōgā*), he is probably doing, **hargāh bŏh karān āsahö** (*agar maĩ karta hōtā*), had I been doing, or **yĕduwai mĕ āsihē kor**[u]**-mot**[u] (*agar maĩ-nē kiyā hōtā*), had I done. As a verb substantive it often governs a dative of possession, then meaning 'to have'. Thus, **mĕ āsi** or **āsĕ-m**, there will be to me, I shall have; **mĕ ôs**[u] or **ôsu-m**, I had. Gr.M., K.Pr. 114, YZ. 245.

This verb has a benedictive mood, which is thus conjugated: sg. 2, **āshĕkh** **आश्यख्**, mayst thou be; pl. 2, **āshiv** **आशिव्**, sg. and pl. 3, **āshĕn** **आश्यन्** (Śiv. 188, 940).

In poetry the pres. part. is sometimes **āsan** **आसन्** or **āsana** **आसन**, instead of **āsān** **आसान्** (e.g. Śiv. 1040, 1724).

āsun-bāsun आसुन्-बासुन् । द्रव्यसंपत्तिः m.inf. being and appearance, or possibly a jingling repetition of **āsun**; hence, a person's possessions, property.

āsan-wôlᵘ आसन्-वोलु । समृद्धः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), wealthy, having great possessions.

āsana आसन, an adverbial suff. implying a question with doubt, as in **khĕwān chw-āsana?** ख्यवान् छ्वासन, is he really eating? **bata kaity-āsana āsān chih?** बट कैत्यासन आसान् छिह् how many brāhmaṇs are there really? (Gr.Gr. 181).

asondᵘ असंन्दु see **ath 1.**

asandorᵘ असन्दॊरु । विना संधुक्षणम् adv. without kindling, without setting alight (u.w. vbs. of burning, etc.).

asŏndar अस्वन्दर् । अशोभनः adj. e.g. not beautiful, ugly.

asnur (L. 459), see **ös-nyūrᵘ** under **ös.**

asan-villa असन्-विल्ल । स्मितानि f.pl. smiles, cf. **asana-hanā** under **asun.**

asanāwun असनावुन् । हासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **-nôwᵘ** -नोवु), to cause to laugh, make a person laugh (K.Pr. 166).

asanāwawunᵘ असनाववुनु । प्रहासयन् adj. (f. **asanāwa-wüñᵘ** असनाववंञू), one who causes another to laugh, amusing, comical.

asünzᵘ असंज़ु, see **ath 1.**

asĕñᵘ अस्यंञू, see **asyonᵘ.**

ās-pās आस्-पास । अभितः adv. near, in proximity to; near on all sides, round about and near (Śiv. 1441).

asar اثر m. a sign, mark; impression, influence (Gr.M.); result, consequence; the effect of a medicine (Gr.M.).

asara-vēsar असर्-व्यसर् । इन्द्रियशैथिल्यम् f. weariness of the limbs, slackness of the limbs from weariness.

asār असार् । साररहितः adj. e.g. without kernel, hence worthless, unsubstantial, esp. as a religious term, with reference to this world. i.q. **asôrᵘ 1.**

āsara आसर् । आश्रयः m. asylum, shelter (Śiv. 152, 626, 1173, 1435); support, protection, patronage.

asīr اسیر m. a prisoner, captive (YZ. 208).

asŏr अस्वर् i.q. **asur,** q.v.

asọ̆rᵘ अस्वंरु । स्मरणं विना adv. without remembering, forgetfully.

asorᵘ असंरु । अस्मृतः adj. (f. **asürᵘ** असंरू), not remembered, not recognized, forgotten.

asôrᵘ 1 असोरु । अस्थिरः adj. (f. **asörᵘ** असांरू), without permanence, impermanent, fleeting (Śiv. 189). Cf. **asār.**

asôrᵘ 2 असोरु । अस्पृष्टः adj. (f. **asörᵘ** असांरू), untouched.

asôrᵘ 3 असोरु । अनेकत्रीकृतः adj. (f. **asörᵘ** असांरू), not collected in a heap, not gathered in (of a crop, etc.).

āsorᵘ आसंरु । आसुरी m. a certain kind of mustard plant, (?) *Sinapis ramosa.* It ripens about September (El.).

āsârⁱ-byôlᵘ आसंरि-ब्योलु । राजिकाबीजम् m. mustard-seed. **-mŏṇdᵘ** -म्वंण्डु । राजिकामूलम् f. the root of the mustard plant, used as a medicine for cutaneous diseases.

asur असुर् or **asŏr** अस्वर् । असुरः m. (f. **asŏrĕñ** अस्वर्यञ्), an evil spirit, demon, *Asura* (Śiv. 859, 932, 1179).

asūrᵘ असूरु । अनवसितः adj. (m.dat. **asūris** असूरिस, abl. **asōri** असोरि; f.nom. **asūrᵘ** असूरू, dat. **asōrĕ** असोर्य), not entirely spent, not entirely used up, not exhausted (of a collection or store of anything, whether partially expended or not).

asōrun असोरुन् । अनवसानता conj. 2 (1 p.p. **asūrᵘ** असूरु; 2 p.p. **asōryōv** असोर्योव), not to be spent, not to be exhausted (of things); hence, to be broad, long, extensive.

asŏrĕñ अस्वर्यञ् । असुरस्त्री f. a female demon, see **asur.**

asọ̆rshᵘ अस्वंर्शु । अकृतशुद्धिः adj. (f. **asŏrshᵘ** अस्वंर्शू), not washed, not cleansed, dirty (of the hands, or of a vessel, etc.).

asōrawunᵘ असोरवुनु । अतिदीर्घः adj. (f. **asōrawüñᵘ** असोरवंञू), inexhaustible, never coming to an end; hence, very long, endless.

asta 1 अस्त । हस्तप्रमाणम् m. a certain measure of length; a cubit (Gr.M.).

asta 2 अस्त (= آهسته), adv. slowly, gently. **—asta** —अस्त । शनैः शनैः adv. slowly, gently; gradually, by degrees (Śiv. 191, emph. **astay-astay**); easily, leisurely; gently, mildly.

asth अस्थ । अस्तम् m. (sg. dat. **astas** अस्तस् and so on), the setting of a heavenly body; the obscuration of one heavenly body owing to its conjunction with another, e.g. the obscuration of a planet by the sun; met. a season of obscuration. **—karun** —करुन् । अस्तंगतिः m.inf. to set (of the sun, etc.), to be obscured (as a star by conjunction with the sun); met. to be eclipsed, rendered powerless, owing to the opposition of a powerful master.

astas karun अस्तस् करुन् । पराजितीकरणम् m.inf. to defeat, conquer (in a verbal dispute or in a battle). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । अस्तंगमः m.inf. to be conquered, to acknowledge defeat (in a verbal dispute or in a battle); to be helpless, unable to do anything; to be reduced to poverty.

asath असथ । असत्यम् adj. and subst., m. (as subst., sg. dat. **asatas** असतस्), untrue, false (Śiv. 765); untruth, falsehood (Śiv. 1271).

asthān अस्थान् m. a Hindu temple or shrine (L. 286).

āstān, āstāna آستان, آستانه m. a threshold (El.); door, entrance; entrance to a shrine; abode of a *faqīr* or holy man (K.Pr. 143).

astar 1 अस्तर् استر । वस्त्रान्तरवस्त्रम् m. the lining of a garment (Gr.M.).

astar 2 अस्तर् استر । अश्वतर: m. a mule.

astarak, ? m. knuckle-bones and other bones which are left after a Hindū is burnt (L. 266, 461).

astŏth अस्त्वथ् f. (sg. dat. **astŏts^{ü}** अस्त्वंच़ू), praise, eulogy (Śiv. 708, 1905).

asta-vĕsth अस्त-व्यस्थ् । विपरीत: adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **-vĕstas** -व्यस्तस् and so on), scattered hither and thither, confused, disordered.

astay-astay अस्तय्-अस्तय्, see **asta 2.**

asiv^{ü} असिवू, see **asyuv^{u} 1** and **2.**

asuv^{u} असुवु । अकृतसूचीकर्मा adj. (f. **asuv^{ü}** असुवू), not sewn, (of clothes) not sewn together; not stitched up.

asāvidān असाविदान् । असमाहित: adj. c.g. careless, heedless, inadvertent.

asawun^{u} असवुनु । हसनशील: adj. (f. **asawüñ^{ü}** असवंञू), laughing, one who laughs, either for some special reason, or who is of a laughing, sunny disposition (YZ. 72, 145; Śiv. 736, 817, 1560, 1324).

āsawun^{u} आसवुनु adj. (f. **āsawüñ^{ü}** आसवंञू), one who remains, or is continually in a certain condition (Śiv. 196); one who is (Śiv. 201); one who is, one who is really existent (Śiv. 50, 91).

ȧsiy ॳसिय्, see **bŏh.**

asyod^{u} अस्यंदु । अनृजु: adj. (m. sg. dat. **asĕdis** अस्यदिस्; f. sg. nom. **asĕz^{ü}** अस्यंज़ू), not straight, crooked (in shape or in disposition).

asyon^{u} अस्यंनु । अकोमलीभूत: adj. (f. **asĕñ^{ü}** अस्यंञू), not softened, either lit., as by cooking, etc., or fig., as by conciliatory language.

asyuv^{u} 1 अस्युवु । अकृतपाकविशेष: adj. (f. **asiv^{ü}** असिवू), not boiled in water, not stewed.

asyuv^{u} 2 अस्युवु । अनायत्तीकृत: adj. (f. **asiv^{ü}** असिवू), not tamed, not made obedient, wild (of an animal or bird).

asĕz^{ü} अस्यज़ू, see **asyod^{u}.**

asöz^{ü} असांज़ू, see **asôd^{u} 1** and **2.**

asūz^{u} असूज़ु । प्रेषणं विना adv. unsent, without sending, (arriving) of one's own accord.

aṭ अट्, see **aṭh 4.**

aṭa 1 अट । स्कन्धौ, स्कन्धबन्धनरज्जु: f. the shoulder (in old language); the rope for tying a burden on the shoulders; plaited hair hanging over the shoulders. **-bôr^{u}** -बोरु । स्कन्धभार: m. a burden carried on the shoulder or back; a shoulder on which a burden is carried (K.Pr. 147). **-bāri brôhmun** -बारि ब्रोह्मुन् । आसक्तभिक्षु: m. a brāhmaṇ or other beggar, unable to walk, whom some one out of charity carries home on his back from his begging station, and who, on arrival, declines to get down; a person one cannot get rid of, an old man of the sea. **-bāri hyon^{u}** -बारि ह्यंनु । स्कन्धे धारणम् m.inf. to carry on the shoulders or on the back (cf. K.Pr. 147); met. to give protection to one who is defenceless. **-bāri khasun** -बारि खसुन् । स्कन्धभारारोहणम् m.inf. to mount as a burden on somebody's shoulder, to ride on somebody's back; met. (of some mean person suddenly elevated) to act insolently. **—karüñ^{ü}** —करंञू । स्कन्धयोर्भारबन्धनम् f.inf. to fasten a bundle tightly on the shoulder or back. **-pūr^{u}** -पूरु । क्रीडाविशेष: m. a children's game, in which they mount on each other's shoulders. **-pūt^{u}** -पूतु । स्कन्धस्थबालक:, तद्धेतुकक्रीडाविशेषश्च m. 'a son on the shoulders', a game played with children. The child is taken on the shoulder, and then caused to hang down, a cry being uttered at the same time. **-raz** -रज़् । भाराकर्षणरज्जु: f. the sling or cord with which a burden is tied upon the shoulders.

aṭas khasun अटस् खसुन् । स्कन्धारोहणम् m.inf., i.q. **aṭa-bāri khasun**, ab.

aṭa 2, 3, and **4** अट, see **aṭh 1, 2,** and **3** and **aṭa-nyūr^{u}.**

ati अति । अत्र adv. there (within sight or pointed to), u.w. vbs. of existing, placing, etc. (Śiv. 747); from there, thence (Gr.Gr. 155). **wuṭhañĕ chĕs ati,** the twists are there (still remaining) (K.Pr. 178, cf. 111 and 239). **-barābad** -बराबद् । अत्र प्रदेशे, adv. there, in that place (in sight), e.g. of a place pointed to on the ground or in a book, u.w. vbs. of seeing, etc. **-kin^{i}** -किनि । अमुष्मात्पार्श्वत: adv. from there (within sight or pointed to), thence (within sight or pointed to), u.w. vbs. of bringing, etc.

atic^{ü} अतिचू, see **atyuk^{u}** below.

atinuk^{u} अतिनुकु । अत्रत्य: adj. (f. **atinüc^{ü}** अतिनंचू), of or belonging to that place (within sight or pointed to).

atith^{i} अतिथि । अत्र adv. there, in that place (within sight or pointed to), u.w. vbs. of placing, etc.

atiy 1 अतिय् । अस्मादेव adv. (for **atiy 2,** see s.v.), from that very place (within sight or pointed to). **-kin^{i}** -किनि । अस्मादेव पार्श्वत: adv. from that very place, even thence, u.w. vbs. of motion.

atyuk^{u} अत्युकु । अत्रत्य: adj. (f. **atic^{ü}** अतिचू), of or belonging to that place (within sight or pointed to).

atyukuy अत्युकुय् । अत्रत्य एव adj. (f. **atic^{ü}y** अतिचूय्), of or belonging to that very place (within sight or pointed to).

aṭi अटि, see **aṭh 2.**

ȧt^{i} ॳति । अत्रैव adv. there (within sight); here (of a place pointed to) (Gr.Gr. 154).

ȧt^{i}nas ॳतिनस् । अत्र adv. there (within sight or pointed to), u.w. verbs of placing, etc. **ȧt^{i}n^{ü}y**

अ॑तिनूय् । अत्रैव adv. there indeed (within sight or pointed to), in that very place (within sight or pointed to).

àt^{i}th^{u}y अ॑तिथूय् । अत्रैव adv. id. àtiy अ॑तिय् । अत्रैव adv. id.

àṭ^{i} अ॑ट्टि, see **àṭ^{i}-àṭ^{i}.**

āṭi आटि, see **ôṭ^{u}.**

ā̃ṭi आँटि, see **ā̃ṭh.**

iṭ इट्, see **iṭh.**

ō̃ta 1 ओँत, i.q. **ōnta,** q.v. under **ōnth.**

ō̃ta 2 ओँत, see **ō̃t^{u} 1.**

öṭ^{i} ऑटि, see **ôṭ^{u}, öṭ^{i}-darshun,** and **öṭ^{i}-pan.**

ot^{u} अ॑तु । अत्र adv. thither, to that place (within sight or pointed to). Cf. Gr.Gr. 156. **-kun** -कुन् । अमुं स्थानं प्रति adv. towards that direction (within sight or pointed out). Cf. Gr.Gr. 160. **-kun^{u}y** -कुनूय् । अमुं स्थानं प्रत्येव adv. towards that very direction (within sight or pointed out).

otuth अ॑तुथ् । अत्र adv., i.q. **ot^{u}.** Cf. Gr.Gr. 156. **ot^{u}th^{u}y** अ॑तुथूय् । अत्रैव adv. to that very place (Gr.Gr. 156). **otuy** अ॑तुय् । अत्रैव adv. id. Cf. id.

ō-tu ओ-तु, see **o 2.**

ôt^{u} ओतु । केवलः, उन्नताकारश्च adj. (f. **ôts^{u}** ओत्सु), alone, only (Śiv. 1658), often used adverbially at end of a compound to signify merely so and so; tall, prominent in shape. Cf. El. **ot,** only, and **yôt^{u}.**

ôṭ^{u} ओटु । पिष्टम् m. (sg. dat. **öṭis** ऑटिस्, abl. **āṭi** आटि), flour, of wheat or other grain (Śiv. 1828, cf. K.Pr. 77, 85, where it is spelt *auṭ*; cf. *āṭhih* in K.Pr. 158, which is a misprint for *āṭih*, i.e. *āṭi*, voc. sg.).

öṭ^{i}-basta ऑटि-बस्त । चार्म पिष्टपात्रम् f. a leather bag for holding flour. **-mŏṭh** -म्वठ् । मुष्टिमात्रग्राह्यपिष्टम् f. (sg. dat. **-mŏṭhi** -म्वठि), as much flour as can be grasped in the hand, a fistful of flour; hence any small quantity of flour. **-phol^{u}** -फलु । अल्पपिष्टसमूहः m. a small quantity of flour, a little flour. **-raz** -रज़् । पिष्टतन्तुः f. flour worked up with butter, etc., into a rope-like form for making into cakes. **-thaph** -थफ् । पिष्टसंघातः m. (sg. dat. **-thapi** -थपि), lit. a handful of flour; hence, a lump of dough.

ō̃t^{u} 1 ओँतु । अमृतम् m. nectar; met. anything liquid delicious like nectar, a pleasant drink.

ō̃ta-dāra ओँत-दार । अमृतधारा f. a stream of nectar, a flow of pleasant drink. **-lawa** -लव । अमृतलवाभिषेकः f. a few drops of nectar, etc.; a sprinkling with drops of nectar, etc.

ō̃t^{u} 2 ओँतु । अगाधतान्तः m. the limit of bottomlessness, the depth or deepness of anything; the shallowness of anything. **-wō̃t^{u}** -वोँतु । अगाधतावधिः m. the depth or shallowness of anything (water, etc.), more indefinite than **ō̃t^{u}.** Cf. Gr.Gr. 95.

ỗṭ^{u} ऑँटु । फलगर्भगुटिका, अष्टि f. (sg. dat. **ā̃cĕ** आँच्य), the stone of a fruit. **—kumalün^{u}** —कुमलंन्‌ । कार्योपयोग्यङ्गमार्दवम् f.inf. to become soft-stoned; met. of a limb, to become pliant or supple by practice, used in reproaches or abuse, or in **ỗṭ^{u} kumalyēyēs nā?** ऑँटु कुमल्येयस् ना hasn't his kernel softened yet? **—marün^{u}** —मरंन्‌ । यथेच्छतृप्तिपूर्तिः f.inf. 'to be dead-stoned', to be thoroughly satisfied, with no possibility of the desire being felt again.

ā̃cĕ आँच्य । अष्टयः f.pl. fruit-stones, a group of stones inside a fruit. **-mār** -मार् । गर्भघातः m. killing fruit-stones; met. killing something so insignificant as not to be worth killing, even though it deserves it = using a steam-roller to crack a nut, wasting powder and shot, or breaking a butterfly on the wheel. **-tīl** -तील् । अष्टितैलम् m. oil expressed from fruit-stones.

uṭ उट्, see **uṭh.**

ūṭ ऊट्, see **ūṭh.**

üṭ^{u} अ॑टु । दीर्घतन्तुसमूहः f. (sg. dat. **acĕ** अच्य), a bundle, hank, or skein of thread, arranged for twisting into string or rope. Usually the second member of a compound, as in **sūtra-üṭ^{u}** सूत्र-अ॑टु a skein of thread, **yēra-üṭ^{u}** येर-अ॑टु a skein of worsted, **kēsha-üṭ^{u}** केश-अ॑टु a wisp of hair. Cf. **aṭh 2.** **—karün^{u}** —करंन्‌ । ऐकमत्यम् f.inf. to form a skein; to become of one mind, to conspire.

ō̃tabawan ओँतबवन् or ओँतभवन् । क्षेत्रविशेषः m. the name of a part of the northern quarter of the city of Śrīnagar, the ancient Avantibhavana.

atic^{u} अतिचु, see **atyuk^{u}** under **ati.**

aṭüc^{u} अटंचु, see **aṭok^{u}.**

aṭāchĕ अटाछ्य, see **aṭôṭh^{u}.**

atoch^{u} अतछु । अतक्षितः adj. (f. **atüch^{u}** अतंछु), not planed, not pared smooth (of wood, leather, etc.).

aṭāchĕr अटाछ्यर् । अप्रियत्वम् m. want of affection (e.g. of a parent to his or her children).

aṭōḍ^{u} अतोडु । अताडितः adj. (f. **aṭōḍ^{u}** अतांडु, sg. dat. **aṭācĕ** अताच्य), not scolded, not taught by scolding, untaught, a boor.

öṭ^{i}-darshun ऑटि-दर्शुन् । आज्यदर्शनम् m. (a corruption of the Sanskrit meaning, confounded by folk-etymology with **ôṭ^{u}**), a ceremony in which a person for whose benefit a sacrifice is being performed, and the members of his family, inspect the reflections of their faces in the clarified butter before it is offered as an oblation.

atog^{u} अतगु । तत्त्वतां विना adv. without being taught, ignorantly, unskilfully, without knowing how to do a thing.

ait-gāḍ (? spelling), f. a certain small white fish which

inhabits the smaller streams flowing into the Jehlam (L. 158) and is carried into that river when the waters are high. ? connected with **aṭh 1**.

ötagüj^{u} आंतगंजू । चैत्रम् f. name of a place on the eastern side of Śrīnagar and to the south of the temple of Gōpāditya. It is sacred to the sun, its ancient name being **āditya-guhā**. Cf. RT.Tr. II, 453 ff.

ata-gath 1 अत-गथ् । असकृद्गमागमः m. (sg. dat. **-gatas** -गतस्), coming and going backwards and forwards; the going and returning of being born and reborn again and again (Śiv. 1364, 1808); trouble, worry, running hither and thither (K.Pr. 73). In Śiv. 1364 there is a pun on this word and on **ata-gath 2**.

ata-gath 2 अत-गथ् । दायविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-gatas** -गतस्), a present of money, salt, and cakes given by her parents to a bride when setting out for her husband's house (K.Pr. 73, Śiv. 1364; cf. **ata-gath 1**).

ath 1 अथ् । अदः pron. dem. that (within sight or pointed to), this, both substantive and adjective. It is commonly referred to the pronoun **huh** हुह्, q.v., and is defective. It has no nominative, the word **ath** अथ् being the dative singular inanimate. It has three genders—(1) masculine animate, (2) feminine animate, and (3) inanimate (whether masc. or fem.). In most forms the masc. an. and the fem. an. are the same. When this is the case the form will be indicated simply by 'an.' The following forms occur: dat. sg. an. **amis** अमिस् (Śiv. 809 m., 874 f.); inan. **ath** अथ् (Śiv. 47, 929); gen. sg. an. **ȧm^{i}-sond^{u}** अंमि-संन्दु (Śiv. 806), or **asond^{u}** असंन्दु (Śiv. 803, 813); inan. **amyuk^{u}** अम्युकु (Śiv. 69); ag. masc. an. **ȧm^{i}** अमि (Śiv. 45); fem. **ami** अमि (Śiv. 91); inan. **ȧm^{i}** अंमि (Śiv. 46); abl. an. and inan. **ami** अमि. No plural forms have been noted, nor any for the nom. sing. For the missing forms the corresponding forms of **huh** हुह् are employed. With emphatic **y** य्, **ath** becomes **ȧth^{i}** अंथि (Śiv. 1754), **ȧm^{i}** अंमि becomes **ȧmiy** अंमिय् (Śiv. 803), and **ami** अमि becomes **amiy** अमिय् (Śiv. 648). When this pronoun is used as an adjective there are some variations in the declension. When agreeing with an animate feminine noun the dative is **ami** अमि, not **amis** अमिस्, which is the dative of the pronoun when referring as a substantive to any animate noun, whether masc. or fem. Thus, **ami kōrĕ** अमि कोर्य, to this girl. When agreeing with an inanimate noun, the only dative inanimate form used is **ath** अथ्, which agrees with any inanimate noun in the dative singular, whether masc. or fem. Thus, **ath cīzas** अथ् चीज़स्, to this thing, **ath kāmĕ** अथ् काम्य, for this work (so Śiv. 164). In other cases the distinction between animate and inanimate disappears, and the adjectival pronoun agrees with the qualified noun in gender and case like any other adjective. Thus, to take the genitive, we have masc. an. **amis sāhiba-sond^{u}** अमिस् साहिब-संन्दु, of this gentleman; inan. **ami cīzuk^{u}** अमि चीज़ुकु, of this thing; fem. an. **ami kōrĕ-hond^{u}** अमि कोर्य-हंन्दु, of this girl; **ami jyāyĕ-hond^{u}** अमि ज्याय-हंन्दु, of this place (so Śiv. 91). In composition **awa** अव is frequently used instead of **ami** अमि and **away** अवय् instead of **amiy** अमिय्. It sometimes also becomes **a** अ in composition (see Gr.Gr. 151).

ami अमि, see ab. —**and^{a}ra** —अंन्द्र । अमुष्मात् adv. from in that (within sight or pointed to). —**and^{a}r^{i}** —अंन्द्रि । अमुष्य मध्यभागात् adv. from inside that (within sight, etc.), u.w. vbs. of going, bringing, etc. —**apāri** —अपारि । अमुष्य पारे adv. beyond there (within sight, etc.). —**apāri-kani** —अपारि-कनि । अमुष्य पारभागे adv. towards the direction of beyond there (within sight). —**apāri-kanyuk^{u}** —अपारि-कन्युकु । अमुष्य पारभागे भवः adj. (f. —**apāri-kanic^{ü}** —अपारि-कनिचू), of or belonging to beyond there (within sight, etc.). —**apôr^{u}** —अपोरु । अमुष्य पारे adv. beyond that place (within sight, etc.), elsewhere than there (pointed to). —**apôr^{u}-kun** —अपोरु-कुन् । अमुष्मात्पारपार्श्वे adv. in the direction of or towards beyond that place (within sight, etc.). —**apör^{i}-kin^{i}** —अपांरि-किनि । अमुष्य पारभागात् adv. from beyond there (within sight, etc.). —**apöryum^{u}** —अपांर्युमु । अमुष्य पारे भवः adj. (f. —**apörim^{ü}** —अपांरिमू), of or belonging to beyond there (within sight, etc.). —**bāpath** —बापथ् । अदोऽर्थम् adv. for the sake of that (within sight, etc.), for that purpose. —**khöt^{a}ra** —ख्वांत्र । अमुष्य कृते adv. for the sake of that (within sight, etc.). **-kani** -कनि । अस्मात्कारणात्, अमुष्यार्थे वा adv. for that reason, therefore; for the sake of that (Gr.Gr. 159); in exchange for that. **-kin^{i}** -किनि । अस्माद्धेतोः adv. for that reason, therefore. —**kārana** —कारन । अनेन कारणेन, अतो वा adv. on that account, for that cause, therefore. —**mūjūb** —मूजूब् । अदोनिमित्तम् adv. by reason of, on account of, that (within sight, etc.); in accordance with, in conformity to, that (within sight, etc.). —**mŏkha** —म्वख । अदोहेतोः adv. on that account, for that cause. —**pör^{i}** —पांरि । अदःपार्श्वात् adv. in or from that direction (within sight, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 160). —**prakāra** —प्रकार । अदःप्रकारेण adv. in that manner. —**prakör^{i}** —प्रकांरि । अदःप्रकारेण adv. in that manner. —**pāryuk^{u}**

—पार्युक् । अदःपार्श्वभवः adj. (f. —pāric^{ü} —पारिचू), of or belonging to that direction (within sight, etc.). **—pata** —पत । अमुष्मात्पश्चात् adv. after that, thereupon. **—path-kun** —पथ्-कुन् । अदःपश्चात् adv. after that (within sight, etc.), thereupon. **—patyum^{u}** —पत्युम् । अदःपाश्चात्यः adj. (f. —patim^{ü} —पतिमू), coming into existence after that (action, within sight, etc.). **-putshy** -पुछ्य् । अदःकृते adv. for that (within sight, etc.), u.w. vbs. of giving, etc. **—ranga** —रंग । अदःप्रकारम् adv. in that colour, in that manner, in that way (Gr.Gr. 154). **—rīts^{ü}** —रीचू । अदोरीत्या adv. in that manner, method, way. **-sūty** -सूत्य । अमुना by that (of an instrument). **—tarpha** —तर्फ । अमुष्मात्पार्श्वात् adv. from that direction (within sight, etc.). **—tarphuk^{u}** —तर्फुक् । अदःपार्श्वभवः adj. (f. **—tarphüc^{ü}** -तर्फचू), of or belonging to that direction (within sight, etc.). **—wushöt^{i}** —वुशॉति । अदोनिमित्तेन adv. owing to that reason, for that cause.

ámi अमि, sg. ag. an., see above. **-sond^{u}** -सन्दु । अदःसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-sünz^{ü}** -संझू), of or belonging to that animate (person or animal, male or female, within sight or pointed to). **-sondu-y** -सन्दुय् । अदःसंबन्ध्येव adj. (f. **-sünz^{ü}-y** -संझूय्), only of or belonging to that animate (person or animal, male or female, within sight, etc.).

amis अमिस् । अमुम् sg. dat. to that (animate being, male or female, within sight, etc.), or in sense of acc. **amis^{ü}-y** अमिसूय् । अमुमेव to that very animate being (male or female, within sight, etc.), or in sense of acc.

ami-y 1 अमिय् । अमुया एव by that very (woman) (ag. sg. f.) (within sight or pointed to). **ami-y 2** अमिय् । अस्मादेव हेतोः adv. for that very reason (sg. abl.). **—bāpath** —बापथ् । अदःकृते एव adv. for the sake of that alone, for that very purpose. **-khöt^{a}ra** -खॉतर् । अमुष्यैव कृते adv. for the sake of that very (person or thing within sight, etc.). **—kani** —कनि । अस्मादेव कारणात् adv. for that very reason; for the sake of that very person or thing (within sight, etc.); in exchange for that very person or thing (within sight, etc.). **—kin^{i}** —किनि । अस्मादेव हेतोः adv. for that very reason. **—mūjūb** —मूजूब । अमुष्यैव सादृश्येन adv. in accordance with that very person or thing (within sight, etc.); exactly in accordance with it, exactly agreeing with it (as an original with its reflection). **—mŏkha** —म्वख । अमुनैव हेतुना adv. for that very reason or cause. **—pör^{i}** —पॉरि । अदएवपार्श्वतः adv. from that very direction (within sight, etc.). **—prakāra** —प्रकार । अनेनैव प्रकारेण adv. in that very manner. **—prakör^{i}** —प्रकॉरि । अनेनैव प्रकारेण adv. in that very manner.

—pāryuk^{u} —पार्युक् । अमुष्मिन्नेव पार्श्वे भवः adj. (f. **—pāric^{ü}** —पारिचू), of or belonging to that very direction (within sight, etc.). **-pata** -पत । अमुष्यैव पश्चात् adv. after that very (action), u.w. vbs. of going, etc. **—ranga** —रंग । अमुनैव प्रकारेण adv. in that very colour, in that very manner, in that very way. **—rīts^{ü}** —रीचू । अमुयैव रीत्या adv. in that very manner, method, or way. **-sūty** -सूत्य् । अमुनैव adv. by that very (instrument). **—tarpha** —तर्फ । अमुष्मादेव पार्श्वतः adv. from that very direction (within sight, etc.). **—tarphuk^{u}** —तर्फुक् । अमुष्मिन्नेव पार्श्वे भवः adj. (f. **—tarphüc^{ü}** —तर्फचू), of or belonging to that very direction (within sight, etc.).

ámi-y अमिय् । अमुना sg. ag. by that very person or thing (within sight or pointed to).

asond^{u} असन्दु । अमुष्य adj. (f. **asünz^{ü}** असंझू), of or belonging to that (animate being, male or female, within sight or pointed to).

ath-barābar अथ्-बराबर् । अनेन तुल्यम् adv. equal to this or that (within sight or pointed to). **-kun** -कुन् । अदःपार्श्वे adv. towards that direction (within sight or pointed to), there (Gr.Gr. 160). **-pata** -पत । अतः पश्चात् adv. after it, this, or that (within sight or pointed to).

áth^{i} 1 अथि, even this (sg. dat. inan.), see ab. For **áth^{i} 2** see under **atha**. **-barābar** -बराबर् । एतेनैव तुल्यः adj. e.g. equal to that very thing (within sight or pointed to).

awa-apôr^{u} अव-अपोरु । अस्मादनन्तरम् adv. beyond or after that (within sight or pointed to), beyond or after then, u.w. vbs. of being, etc. **-apôr^{u}-kun** -अपोरु-कुन् । अतःपरस्मिन्स्थाने adv. in the direction of beyond that (within sight, etc.). **-bāpath** -बापथ् । अदःकृते adv. for the sake of that, for that purpose. **-khöt^{a}ra** -खॉतर् । अदोऽर्थम् adv. for the sake of that (within sight, etc.). **-kani** -कनि । अदोनिमित्तम् adv. for that reason, therefore, for the sake of that (Gr.Gr. 159), in exchange for that (within sight, etc.). **-kin^{i}** -किनि । अदोहेतुना adv. for that reason, therefore. **-kārana** -कारन । अतःकारणात् adv. on that account, for that cause, therefore. **-pata** -पत । अनन्तरम् adv. after that, thereupon. **-path-kun** -पथ्-कुन् । अतः पश्चात् adv. after that (in sight), thereupon. **-putshy** -पुछ्य् । अदोऽर्थम् adv. for that, on that account (u.w. vbs. of giving).

awa-y अवय् । अत एव adv. for that very reason, therefore. **-bāpath** -बापथ् । अदएवकृते adv. id. **-khöt^{a}ra** -खॉतर् । अदःएवकृते adv. for the sake of that very (person or thing, within sight, etc.). **-kani** -कनि । अत एव कारणात् adv. for that very reason,

owing to that very cause. **-kin^{i}** -किनि । अत एव हेतोः adv. for that very reason, therefore. **-kārana** -कारन । अत एव कारणात् adv. on that very account, for that very cause.

ath 2 अथ् a pron. suff. of 2nd pers. sg. acc. as in **karān chus-ath** करान् छुसथ्, I make thee. When, however, it is added to the 3rd person it has the force of the agent case, as in **koru-th** कॊरुथ्, made by thee, thou madest. As in the last example, when added to a verbal form ending in a vowel, the initial **a** is elided (Gr.Gr. 184).

aṭh 1 अठ् । प्रवाहः m. (sg. dat. **aṭas** अटस्, and so on), a flood, a rush of any liquid, generally used —°, as in **pā̃-aṭh** पाँ-अठ् a flood of water, **rūda-aṭh** रूद-अठ् a flood of rain, **rata-aṭh** रत-अठ् a flood of blood. —**dyun^{u}** —द्युनु । सामर्थ्येन कार्यसमाप्तिः m.inf. to carry through any work (however difficult or seemingly impossible).

aṭh 2 अठ् । रज्जुविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **aṭi** अटि), a silk thread used for tying on ornaments or the like. Cf. **üṭ^{ü}**.

aṭa-hor^{u} अट-हॊरु । ताटङ्कबन्धरज्जुयुगम् m. the pair of silken strings by which a pair of ear-pendants are suspended from the ears so as to reach to the shoulders. **-kãnĕr** -कान्चर् । निम्नोन्नतत्वम् m. unevenness in the twisting of threads or strings. **-phol^{u}** -फॊलु (? spelling), m. the neck-thread put on a woman at her marriage (L. 263, where the word is spelt *athful*).

aṭh 3 अठ् m. (sg. dat. **aṭas** अटस्, abl. **aṭa** अट), a market, used in the following compounds.

aṭa-hār अट-हार् । समूहः m. a crowd or collection of men or women, e.g. at a wedding or festival, or in paying a visit of condolence. **-manz** -मञ्ज् । चतुष्पथम्, विपणिस्थ f. a place where four ways meet, a cross-roads; a bazaar, a wide street of shops. **-wāza** -वाज़ । विपणिसूदः f. a bazaar-cook, one not engaged in regular service, but hiring himself out by the day on special occasions; a job-cook.

aṭas bĕhun अटस् ब्यहुन् । वेश्यादिशीलत्वम् m.inf. to sit in the market-place; to act like a harlot, to take to playing the harlot.

aṭh 4 अठ् e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **aṭas** अटस्), an adjectival secondary suffix occurring in the words **waĩsaṭh** वैँसठ् or **wõsaṭh** वाँसठ्, very old, and **r^{a}shĕṭh** र्षठ or र्श्यठ्, malicious (Gr.Gr. 137).

ā̃ṭh आँठ् f. (abl. **ā̃ṭi** आँटि), examination, testing of a metal for its purity, used in the following phrases.

ā̃ṭi khasun आँटि खसुन् । योग्यत्वानुमानम् m. to satisfy oneself as to the fitness of anything by testing or examination. —**khot^{u}-mot^{u}** —खॊतु-मॊतु । परीक्षया प्रशंसितः adj. (f. —**khüts^{ü}-müts^{ü}** —खूचू-मूचू), tested and found satisfactory. —**yun^{u}** —युनु । संतुष्टिः m.inf. to be satisfied after testing some one or some thing.

atha अथ । हस्तः m. (sg. dat. **athas** अथस्, ag. **athan** अथन् or (usually) **ath^{i} 2** अथि, abl. **atha** अथ or (usually) **athi** अथि), the hand; the forearm, including the hand (Śiv. 1462). For **ath^{i} 1** see **ath 1**. W. (e.g. 18, 114) spells the sg. nom. **ath**, but I can find no authority for this.

In the following phrases and compounds **atha** may be either sg. nom. or (rare) sg. abl., or pl. nom. As an exam. of **atha** used independently as sg. abl. we may quote **nimāz atha,** prayers from the hand, i.e. out of hand, gone (K.Pr. 89). —**krĕhān^{i} gatshān^{i}** —क्रॆहॉनि गछॉनि । हस्तयोः कालिमापत्तिः, निष्फलप्रयासः m. pl. inf. the hands to become black; to work hard for an object and the result to profit some one else; to labour fruitlessly, as when one builds a house and it is destroyed when finished or comes into another's possession; or as when one serves a master diligently, faithfully, and skilfully, and only reaps dislike and disgrace as the reward. —**krĕhān^{i} ta buthi saphēd** —क्रॆहॉनि त बुथि सफेद् । निष्फलरूपकादिव्यवहारः hands black (from handling money) and white (clean) in the face; dirtying one's hand with money dealing, and making no profit out of it; handling money, and none of it sticking to the fingers.

atha-and^{a}ra अथ-अन्द्रर, from in the hand, in the following phrases: **atha-and^{a}ra nērun** अथ-अन्द्रर नेरुन् । हस्तान्निर्गमनम् m.inf. to issue from the hand, to pour forth in quantities from the hand (of writing, or any mechanical work). —**pyon^{u}** —प्योनु । हस्तमध्यात्पातः m.inf. to fall from the hand, to be dropped; to get out of hand, to become free or independent (of one who has hitherto been subject to a person's authority). —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । हस्तादुन्मोचनम् m.inf. to release from the hand, let go; to set free, let go forth (as a child from his lessons or a slave from servitude). —**tsalun** —चलुन् । हस्तादपयानम् m.inf. to escape from the hand, to fly as a bird from the hand, to be lost.

atha-ongujĕ अथ-अंङ्गुज्य । हस्ताङ्गुल्यः f.pl. the fingers. **-bāb^{a}r** -बाँब्र् । हस्तसंभ्रमः f. agitation of the hand, trembling or palsy of the hand in attempting a task with anticipation of its difficulties. **-buḍān^{i}** -बुडॉनि । हस्तवृद्धत्वम् m.pl. old age of the hands, stiffness or clumsiness of the hands produced by old age, sickness, or the like. **-baḍ^{a}ran** -बड्रन् । हस्ताहस्ति f. stretching out of the hand; in a hand-to-hand combat, the mutual thrusting out of the hand, hitting out, boxing; the joining of hands by a number of people in order to cure a sick man's disease. It is believed

For words beginning with ĕ, i, ī, see under yĕ, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

that if mutual enemies so join hands the good object puts an end to the enmity. **-bög^{a}ran** -बांग्रन् । हस्तेन विभागकरणम् f. dividing out (approximately) by hand (not accurately by scale and weights). **-bāgay** -बागय् । हस्तेन विभाजनम् m. id. **-bĕha** -ब्यह् । हस्तालस्यम् sitting of the hand, hence slackness of a skilled hand; travelling on wooden supports held in the hand (of a cripple deprived of the use of his legs). **-bahā lagun** -बहा लगुन् । हस्तस्वेदादिना विकारापत्तिः m.inf. to experience hand-sweat; hence, of a flower or a tender young bird to be injured by the sweat or the pressure of the hand. **-bujĕr** -बुज्यर् । हस्तस्थविरत्वम् m. old age of the hand, loss of skill, or inability to use one's former skill in manual work. **-böj^{a}ran** -बांज्रन् । हस्तेन विभाजनम् f., i.q. **atha bög^{a}ran**, q.v. **-bal** -बल् । हस्तबलम् m. strength of hand; power owing to wealth, great possessions, etc. —**band gatshun** —बन्द् गछुन् । कार्यासक्तता, निःस्वीभावः m.inf. to have the hands tied, to be so busy that one has no leisure; to be reduced to poverty, to lose one's possessions. **-bandan** -बण्डन् । परस्परमैत्र्यम् m. mutual friendship. **-brakh** -ब्रख् । हस्ताघातः m. (sg. dat. **-brakas** -ब्रकस्), hand-crushing, the crushing of the hand with a blow from a heavy weight. **-brakawana yun^{u}** -ब्रकवन युनु । हस्तस्याघातभवनम् m. inf. pass. the hand to be crushed with the blow of a heavy weight.

atha-chakh अथ-छख् । हस्तनिक्षेपः f. (sg. dat. **-chaki** -छकि and so on), scattering by the hand, scattering (seed or the like in sowing grain). **-chikh** -छिख् । हस्तसेकः f. (sg. dat. **-chiki** -छिकि, and so on), sprinkling (water, etc.) by or from the hand. —**chalun** —छलुन् । हस्तक्षालनम्, निराशीभवनम् m.inf. to wash the hands, either ceremonially (e.g. before eating) or to remove dirt; to wash the hands after eating (K.Pr. 17); to wash one's hands (of hope), to be driven to despair, become hopeless, as when all one's property is destroyed, or when one loses his independence, or when one's efforts fail to produce their expected results; to wash with the hand (YZ. 232), cf. **dachyun^{u} atha chuh chalān khōwaris**, the right hand washes the left (K.Pr. 43). **-chŏmba** -छुम्ब । हस्तमर्दनम् m. rubbing in the hands, esp. rubbing grain in the hands to remove the husks. **-chŏn^{u}** -छ्वनु । रिक्तहस्तः adj. (f. **-chöñ^{u}** -छ्वंञू), having (the contents of) the hand reduced, empty-handed; temporarily reduced to poverty. **-chöñ^{u}** -छांञू । हस्तोत्पवनम् f. sifting in or through the hands (and not through a sieve or by means of a winnowing basket). **-chŏnĕr** -छ्वन्यर् । रिक्तहस्तभावः m. empty-handedness, temporary poverty. **-caŭkharun^{u}** -चँखरुनु । हस्तसंकोचः m. contraction of the hand; the shrivelling up or numbness of the hand from extreme cold, or the like. **-căr** -चार् । हस्तपीडनम् m. pressing or squeezing of or by the hand. **-cīr** -चीर् । हस्तनिष्पीडनम् m. wringing or squeezing of or by the hand.

atha-dŏb^{a}rĕ अथ-द्वब्र्य । हस्तनिक्षेपपूर्वकम् adv. hiding or burying secretly by the hand (u.w. vbs. of placing, etc.). **-dachyun^{u}** -दछ्युनु । चतुरहस्तः adj. (f. **-dachiñ^{u}** -दछिञू), nimble-handed, dexterous, quick of hand, usually in a bad sense, as in hitting some one, striking a child or a servant, or carrying off property; ready with the fists; nimble-fingered. **-dach^{i}ñĕr** -दछिञ्यर् । हस्तदक्षत्वम् m. nimble-handedness, dexterity, quickness of hand, as in the preceding. **-dod^{u}** -दॊदु । दग्धहस्तः adj. (f. **-düz^{ü}** -दॊजू), having the hand burnt, either lit. or met. **-dag** -दग । हस्ताघातः, हस्तपीडा f. pounding by the hand, kneading, working up by hand into a mass; pain, disease, or swelling of the hands. **-dŏg^{u}** -द्वगु । मुष्ट्याघातः m. a blow with the fist, a thump. **-ḍakha** -डख । हस्ताधारः m. a support for the hand, a walking-stick; supporting or steadying some globular body by the hand. —**ḍakh^{a}run** —डख्रुन् । हस्ताधारकरणम् m.inf. to support by the hand, to be used as a walking-stick or alpenstock. —**ḍalun** —डलुन् । हस्तोल्लङ्घनम् m.inf. the hand to pass over, to have the hand make a mistake, to make a slip of the hand, i.e. when a skilful hand for some reason or other does a thing badly. —**ḍālun** —डालुन् । हस्तेन प्रीतिस्पर्शनम् हस्तस्पर्शेनारोग्यसंपन्नत्वम्, हस्तपरिवर्तनम् m.inf. to touch a person affectionately with the hand, to pat, stroke; to cure a disease by some holy person or a god touching the affected part (YZ. 431); to lead a person to perform a work badly or imperfectly by giving bad advice, to meddle, interfere, to spoil the execution of a work; to smoothe with the hand, to make beautiful (K.Pr. 93). **-d^{a}nan** -द्नन् । हस्तेन मलापहरणम् f. shaking out dust, water, etc. (from a garment) with the hand. —**d^{a}nun** —द्नुन् । हस्तकम्पनम् m.inf. to shake out dust or water (from a garment) with the hands. **-dūnth** -दून्छ् । हस्तेन पृथक्पृथक्करणम् f. (sg. dat. **-dūnthi** -दून्छि), separation by hand; taking out the contents of a package; pulling out wool or cotton so as to make it ready for spinning. **-dūñ^{ü}** -दूञू । हस्तविवरणम् f. pulling out or carding wool or cotton by hand (not by a carding machine), so as to make it ready for spinning. **-dor^{u}** -दॊरु । दृढहस्तः adj. (f. **-dür^{ü}** -दॊरू), one having a firm or strong hand, or having a skilful hand, or having a hand strong in beating others. —**darun** —दरुन् । दृढहस्तत्वम् m.inf. to have a skilful,

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steady hand (in writing, etc.); to have a strong or violent hand ready to strike. —**dar^{a}run** —द्रॗरुन् । हस्तस्थिरीकरणम् m.inf. to gain a steady hand by practice; esp. to train the hand for theft or pick-pocketing. —**dārawun^{u}** —दारवुनु । याचकः adj. (f. **-dārawüñ^{ü}** -दारवंञ्रू), one who is accustomed to stretch out the hand, a beggar. —**dyun^{u}** —द्युनु । हस्तसहायदानम्, अपहरणम् m.inf. to give a hand, to lend a hand in lifting a load or the like (K.Pr. 17); to put forth the hand to steal, to steal, to misappropriate, esp. when done secretly. —**düz^{ü}** —द्वंज़ू, see **atha-dod^{u}** ab.

atha-gŏbĕr अथ-ग्वब्यर् । हस्तगौरवम् m. hand-heaviness, esp. of a hand heavy with gifts, liberality. **-god^{u}** -गंदु । हस्तच्छिद्रम् m. a hole in the hand, caused by disease or accident; met. a hand like a sieve, extravagance, wasteful expenditure. **-gumon^{u}** -गुमंनु । हस्तखिन्नः adj. (f. **-gumüñ^{ü}** -गुमंञ्रू), grey in the hand; hence, sweaty-handed; having the hands fouled by dirty work. **-gumañār** -गुमञार् । हस्तखिन्नत्वम्, मालिन्यम् m. sweaty-handedness; foul-handedness. **-gōmot^{u}**-गोमंतु । हस्ताद्गतः adj. (f. **-gömüts^{ü}** -गांमंच्रू), gone from the hand; gone into some one else's possession; (of a slave) freed or insubordinate, out of hand. **-gömüts^{ü}** -गांमंच्रू । संपतितगर्भा f. of the preceding; used in the special sense of a pregnant female (human or other) miscarrying, suffering miscarriage; cf. **atha-karüñ^{ü}** below. **-gand** -गण्ड् । हस्तग्रन्थिः m. a knot on the hand; a knuckle; a knotted rag tied round a sore hand; inability to spend one's money owing to some one preventing it; the holding together of a bundle by the hand alone, without a string, etc. **-graṭa** -ग्रट । पेषणी m. a hand grinding-mill (for grinding flour, etc.), as distinct from one worked by machinery. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । हस्तादपयानम् m.inf. to go from the hand; to go into some one else's possession; (of a slave) to become freed, or to get out of hand, to be insubordinate. **-gatshawun^{u}** -गछवुनु adj. (f. **-gatsha-wüñ^{ü}** -गछवंञ्रू), released (El.).

atha-hüj^{ü} अथ-हंज़ू, see **atha-hol^{u}** bel. **-hajĕr** -हज्यर् । हस्तवक्रत्वम् m. crooked-handedness, deformity of the hand; cleverness in doing crooked (lit. or met.) work. **-hol^{u}** -हंलु । वक्रहस्तः adj. (f. **-hüj^{ü}** -हंज़ू), crooked-handed, having a deformed hand; one who is accustomed to or skilled in crooked (lit. or met.) handiwork. —**hilān^{i}** —हिलंनि । हस्तप्रबलीभवनम् m. pl. inf. the hands to become mighty by practice, to become high-handed, overbearing, violent; to become by practice addicted to robbery, etc. **-han diñ^{ü}** -हन् दिञ्रू । चौर्यकरणम् f.inf. lit. to give a little hand; hence to steal little by little. **-handish** -हण्डिश् । अल्पा चुम्बनिका f. a kind of small pincers for handling heated gold, etc., used by goldsmiths. —**hārun** —हारुन् । हस्तपराजयः m.inf. the hand to be conquered; to be defeated (in gambling or in a fight). **-hishĕr** -हिश्यर् । हस्तसादृश्यम् m. similarity of hands (in appearance); similarity of hand-occupation of several people; similarity of handiwork turned out by a number of people or by one person at different times. **-haṭh** -हट् । हस्तव्रणविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-haṭas** -हटस्), a blister in the hand (from holding an oar or a punting pole or the like). **-hĕtur^{u}** -ह्यतुरु । श्वित्राक्रान्तहस्तः adj. (f. **-hĕt^{ü}r^{ü}** -ह्यत्‌रू), lit. white-handed, hence afflicted with white leprosy. —**hāwun** —हावुन् । हस्तप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to show the hands (Śiv. 830, in disgust); to show one's power to another, to threaten; to show one's empty-handedness or poverty; to beg; to show one's hands (to a fortune-teller); or to a physician (that he may feel the pulse). —**hāwān gatshun** —हावान् गछुन् । हस्तौ प्रदर्श्य गमनम् m.inf. to go showing the hands (so that everyone can see that they are empty or unable to work); hence, to be at the point of death (when a man goes to the other world without accomplishing his work). —**hyon^{u}** —ह्यंनु । साह्यग्रहणम् m.inf. to take a helping hand, to get another to help one to do some heavy work.

atha-jōra अथ-जोर । हस्तयुग्मम् m. the two hands. **-jūr^{i}** -जूरि । हस्तद्वयी f. the two hands, u.w. vbs. signifying 'tie together' or the like. **-jath** -जथ् । हस्तकेशसमूहः f. (sg. dat. **-jüts^{ü}** -जंच्रू, and so on), a heavy growth of hair on the hands (considered a disfigurement). **-jats^{a}l** -जंच्रल् । अतिबालहस्तः adj. e.g. having very hairy hands. **-jüts^{ü}lad** -जंच्रूलद् । हस्तकेशवान् adj. e.g., id.

atha-kadun अथ-कडुन् । हस्तसंपाद्यः adj. (f. **-kadüñ^{ü}** -कडंञ्रू), able to be accomplished by the hand (of a piece of art-work or writing); as vb. conj. 1, to pull the hand (Śiv. 1462). **-kh^{a}h** -ख्ह् । हस्ततक्षणम् m. a scratch on, or tearing of, the skin of the hand. **-khajĕr** -खज्यर् । हस्तविस्तारः, औदार्यम् m. open-handedness, generosity. **-khol^{u}** -खंलु । विस्तृतहस्तः, उदारः adj. (f. **-khüj^{ü}** -खंज़ू), having the hand spread out or wide open; open-handed, generous. **-khan** -खन् । हस्तेन विलीकरणम् m. lit. digging with the hand; hence, thrusting the hand into a heap of grain to draw out a sample in order to test its freedom from foreign matter. **-khand^{a}ran** -खण्ड्रन् । अंशहरणम् f. lit. dividing into portions by hand; hence, stealing or misappropriating a portion of anything. **-khŏr** -ख्वर् । हस्तपादम् m.pl. hands and feet. **-khor lagān^{i}**

-ख्वर् लगंनि । सिद्धिसंभवः m. pl. inf. to reach the result of one's handiwork, and of one's going to it, to succeed, esp. in regard to something forbidden. **-khōr** -खोर् । हस्तपादम् m.pl., i.q. **atha-khŏr.** **-khōr lagun** -खोर् लगुन् । हस्तपादसंसिद्धिः m.inf. to reach the result of one's handiwork and of one's going to it, to succeed in one's efforts. **-khōr mārànⁱ** -खोर् मारंनि । अभ्यासातिशयः m. pl. inf. to beat the hands and feet, to make great efforts. **-khōr phalànⁱ** -खोर् फलंनि । निष्फलप्रयासः m. pl. inf. the hands and feet to become old and worn out; hence, to work to no purpose, to find one's efforts vain. **-khōr wahārànⁱ** -खोर् वहारंनि । निष्कण्टकाधिकारप्राप्तिः m. pl. inf. to spread out the hands and feet, to be at ease; esp. to be in a position of undisturbed authority after quelling all opposition. **-khrāv** -ख्राव् । हस्तोपानत् f. a sandal or shoe for the hand, used by cripples, who progress on their hands owing to being unable to use their legs; usually made of leather or wood. **-khāv** -खाव् । हस्तभक्षकः adj. c.g. a hand-eater, one who makes a practice of taking or stealing food or other things from another's hand. —**khyonᵘ** —ख्यॊनु m.inf. to eat with the hand (Śiv. 702), cf. **athi khyonᵘ** and **atha sūtin khyonᵘ**. —**khyāwun** —ख्यावुन् । हस्तभक्षणविधापनम् m.inf. to make a practice of getting oneself fed from another's hand, to keep on begging for more and more. **-kumajyār** -कुमज्यार् । हस्तकोमलत्वम् m. softness, beauty of the hand; gentle-handedness, tenderness; generosity, readiness to give. **-kumolᵘ** -कुमॊलु । कोमलहस्तः adj. (f. **-kumüjᵘ** -कुमॖजू), soft-handed, having beautiful hands; gentle-handed, tender; generous, ready to give to suppliants. **-kömph** -कांम्फ्, see **atha-kōph** bel. **-kônᵘ** -कॊनु । हस्तकाणः adj. (f. **-kōñᵘ** -कांञू), having the hand one-eyed, clumsy-handed; thievish-handed, having hands accustomed to thieve, light-fingered. **-kĕñᵘ** -क्यंञू, see **atha-kyonᵘ** bel. **-kāñĕr** -काञर् । हस्तकाणता m. clumsy-handedness; clumsiness, the fingers all thumbs; having the hands accustomed to theft, a habit of picking and stealing. **-kĕñĕr** -क्यञर् । हस्तस्विन्नत्वम् m. moist-handedness; a state of having hands which quickly sweat, esp. when the result of some dirty work. **-kōph** -कॉँफ् । हस्तकम्पः m. (sg. dat. **-kōpas** -कॉँपस्, and so on), trembling or palsy of the hand; trembling at or fear of another's hand. **-korᵘ** -कॊरु m. a large kind of bracelet, either of gold or of silver (El.). —**karun** —करुन् । हस्तात्त्यागः, युद्धारम्भः m.inf. to put out of one's hand, let go; to set free, release from servitude; to shove and push mutually with the hands in the beginning of a hand-to-hand fight. —**karüñᵘ** —करंञू । गर्भनष्टीकृतिः f.inf. to cause by beating, etc., a female (of man or beast) to miscarry; cf. **atha-gömütsᵘ** ab. **-kisᵘ** -किसू । हस्तकनिष्ठिका f. the little, or fifth, finger of each hand. —**köwᵃrànⁱ** —कांवरंनि । हस्तश्यामीभावः m. pl. inf. the hands to become black; the becoming black of the hands from extreme thinness, or when a person is fainting or at the point of death from plague. **-köwᵃrĕr** -कांवर्यर् । हस्तश्यामलत्वम् m. abs. noun of the foregoing, blackness of the hands as above. **-kyonᵘ** -क्यॊनु । स्विन्नहस्तः, मलिनकार्यकृत् adj. (f. **-kĕñᵘ** -क्यंञू), sweaty-handed, esp. of a person who is occupied in some foul business. **-kāyorᵘ** -कायॊरु । असमर्थहस्तः, अलसहस्तो वा adj. (f. **-kāyürᵘ** -कायॖरू), one whose hands are powerless or weak; one who is lazy.

atha-laga अथ-लग । पञ्चसंख्या संकेतः m. showing the hand (with its five fingers) as a sign for the number 5. —**lāgun** —लागुन् । हस्तेनारम्भविधानम्, स्पर्शनं च m.inf. to put the hand to, to touch, feel (K.Pr. 73); to put the hand (to), to set about or begin any work; to thrust the hand into, to meddle, to interfere. **-lam** -लम् । हस्ताकर्षणम् m. the act of dragging apart by the hands. **-lama 1** -लम । हस्ताकर्षणम् m. the act of pulling another's hand or something held in another's hand. **-lama 2** -लम । हस्तविलम्बः f. slowness of the hand, delay or laziness in the completion of some handiwork. **-lamawunᵘ** -लमवुनु । हस्तेनावलम्बितः adj. (f. **-wüñᵘ** -वॖञू), held suspended from the hand (in carrying, etc.). **-lōn** -लोन् । हस्तेन छेदनम् f. reaping crops by hand (without a sickle), plucking crops. **-lōnawañ** -लोनवञ् । हस्तेनानुप्रार्थनम्, उत्थापनम् f. the gathering together and taking up of grain which has been purchased, after it has been weighed. —**lĕwun** —ल्यवुन् । अत्यास्वादसद्भावः m.inf. to lick the hand after eating something nice, to enjoy delicious food. —**lāyun** —लायुन् । हस्तताडनम्, प्रक्षेपश्च m. to strike with the hand, to thump; to thrust forward the hand for something, to snatch.

atha-mĕchĕ अथ-म्यछ, see **atha-myūṭhᵘ** bel. **-mĕchĕr** -म्यछर् । हस्तास्वादभावः m. sweetness of the hand; cleverness in preparing dainty food. **-mŏcĕr** -म्वचर् । हस्तस्थौल्यम् m. stoutness, fatness, or plumpness of the hand; (as a measure) a hand-thickness. **-māḍ** -मॉँड् । हस्तमिश्रीकरणम् f. mixing or kneading dough, etc., by the hand. —**muhun** —मुहुन् । हस्तादपहरणम् m.inf., lit. to swindle from the hand; hence, to snatch or steal from the hand. —**muhith nyunᵘ** —मुहिथ् न्युनु । हस्तमोषमपहरणम् m.inf., id. —**malun** —मलुन् । हस्तमर्दनम् m.inf. to rub the hands together, to wring the hands (in regret),

to regret, repent. **-mēlun** -मेलुन् । हस्तसंगमः m.inf. to have the hands joined, to shake hands; to have the hands joined for fighting, to start fighting. **-mal^{i}ñār** -मलिञार् । हस्तमलीमसभावः m. dirtiness of the hands. **-milawan** -मिलवन् । हस्तसंयोजना f. joining of the hands, a hand-shake, a firm friendship; joining of the hands for fighting, commencement of fighting. **—milawun** —मिलवुन्, or **—milanāwun** —मिलनावुन् । हस्तसंयोजनम्, युद्धारम्भः m.inf. to join hands, to shake hands; to join hands for fighting, to commence a wrestling-bout; to join hands for dancing (Śiv. 1010). **-malyun^{u}** -मल्युनु । मलिनहस्तः adj. (f. **-maliñ^{ü}** -मलिञू), dirty-handed, either for some temporary reason or always. **—mamalun** —ममलुन् । हस्तनिश्चैतन्यम् m.inf. the hand to go asleep, to have 'pins and needles' in the hand. **-mēn** -मेन् । हस्तमितिः f. measurement by the hand. **-mŏṇḍ^{u}** -म्वण्डु । कुण्ठितहस्तः adj. (f. **-mŏṇḍ^{ü}** -म्वण्डू, sg. dat. **-mŏnjĕ** -म्वञ्ज्य), one who has become dull-handed, weak-handed, or clumsy, even although previously expert. **-mond^{u}** -मन्दु । मन्दहस्तः adj. (f. **-münz^{ü}** -मंज़ू, sg. dat. **-manzĕ** -मझ्य), slow-handed, clumsy-handed, either from disease or laziness. **-mŏnjĕr** -म्वञ्ज्यर् । हस्तकुण्ठितत्वम् m. dull-handedness, weak-handedness (of one who has become so, even although previously expert). **-manzar** -मज़र् । हस्तमान्द्यम् m. slowness of the hand, clumsiness (from sickness or laziness). **-mĕnzar** -म्यज़र् । हस्तमन्दता m. id. **-mūr** -मूर् । हस्तपीडनम् f. squeezing, twisting, or pulling another's hand to take something from it by force. **-mūr^{ü}** -मूरू । हस्तस्थाल्पवृक्षशाखा f. a small twig carried in the hand when riding, a riding whip. **—mārun** —मारुन् । अपहरणम्, परोक्षमारणम् m.inf. to strike with the hand, thump; to embezzle, pilfer secretly; to attack (sword in hand or hand to hand) unawares by night or from an ambush. **-mūran 1** -मूरन् । हस्तेन त्वङ्निष्कर्षः m. the act of shelling beans, etc., by hand. **-mūran 2** -मूरन् । हस्तपीडनम् f. the action of squeezing, twisting, or dragging the hand of another, in order to make him give up something he holds. **—mūrun** —मूरुन् । हस्ताहननम्, हस्तातिकण्डूभाव आहननम् m.inf. to strike the hands together in sorrow or regret, to wring the hands; to snatch something from another's hand; to rub hard or strike an itchy hand so as to relieve the itchiness. **-mŏṭ^{u}** -म्वटु । स्थूलहस्तः adj. (f. **-mŏṭ^{ü}** -म्वटू, sg. dat. **-mŏcĕ** -म्वच्य), having stout, fat, or plump hands. **-mīṭh^{u}** -मीठु, see **atha-myūṭh^{u}** bel. **-myul^{u}** -म्युलु । हस्तसंयोगः m. union of hands, firm friendship. **-myūṭh^{u}** -म्यूठु । आस्वादवद्धस्तः adj. (m. sg. dat. **-mīṭhis** -मीठिस्, abl. **-mēṭhi** -मेठि; f. **-mīṭh^{ü}** -मीठू, sg. dat. **-mēchĕ** -मेछ्य), sweet-handed, one who is clever in preparing dainty food; one who works daintily in any task (cf. K.Pr. 159).

atha-nic^{ü} अथ-निचू, see **atha-nyuk^{u}** bel. **-nam** -नम । हस्तनखाः m.pl. the finger-nails. **-nĕnda** -न्यन्द । हस्ताभ्यां धान्यक्षुपसंस्कारविशेषः f.pl. a process of weeding rice-seedlings, in which the weeder goes on all fours in the flooded field and pulls out the weeds with his hands. **—nĕrun** —नेरुन् । हस्तान्निर्गमनम् m.inf. to issue from the hand, to be completed, finished. **-naṭh** -नठ् । हस्तकम्पः f. (sg. dat. **-naṭi** -नटि), palsy of the hand (owing to cold, to fear when engaged in theft or commencing a wicked action, or naturally). **-nĕth** -न्यथ् । हस्तेन पशुरोमकृन्तनम् f. (sg. dat. **-nĕch^{ü}** -न्यचू), the act of shearing a sheep, etc., by hand (not by shears, etc.); the pile of wool torn off by this process. **-nyuk^{u}** -न्युकु । कृशहस्तः adj. (f. **-nic^{ü}** -निचू), thin, slender-handed; one whose hands are small in comparison to his other limbs. **-nyŏṭh** -न्युठ् । हस्ताङ्गुष्ठः m. (sg. dat. **-nyŏṭhas** -न्युठस्), the thumb.

atha-pachĕ अथ-पछ्य, see **atha-poṭh^{u}** bel. **-pachĕr** -पछ्यर् । हस्तपुष्टता m. thriving or success of the hand; anything done by hand which is well and truly made. **-pahā** -पहा । हस्तन्यासः adv. on loan for a short period (*dast-gardān*). **-phahor^{u}** -फहरु । कठोरहस्तः adj. (f. **-phahür^{u}** -फहरू), hard-handed; hence, having a hand accustomed to stealing. **-phaharĕr** -फहर्यर् । हस्तकार्कश्यम् m. hardness of hand; the having a hand accustomed to stealing. **—phalán^{i}** —फलँनि । हस्तश्रमः, कार्यनैष्फल्यम् m. pl. inf. the hand to be split, and hence to become old and withered; to be unaccomplished (of some work done by hand-labour). **—phālawán^{i}** —फालवँनि । हस्तश्रमापादनम् m. pl. inf. to make hands split with hard work; to fail in the accomplishment of some handiwork. **-phanḍa** -फण्ड । हस्तताडनम् m. fighting hand to hand, coming to blows. **—pharán^{i}** —फरँनि । हस्तेन हानिः m. pl. inf. the hands to be a cause of loss; to be lost (of property), or trouble to be caused by one's own or some other's hand. **—phērán^{i}** —फेरँनि । स्वीयप्रतिपक्षीभावः m. pl. inf. the hands to be inverted; to find an adversary in one's own friend; the hands to be twisted or distorted in a faint or from the result of a blow. **—phirun** —फिरुन् । प्रतियुद्धविधानम् m. to change hands, to transfer a thing from one hand to the other; to return a blow, to attack in revenge for a former beating. **-phárish^{ü}** -फरिशू, see **atha-pharyush^{u}** bel. **-phár^{i}shĕr** -फरिशर् । हस्तकार्कश्यम् m. hardness of the hand; niggardliness, miserliness; pugnacity, readiness

to beat. —**phīrith gatshán^{i}** —फीरिथ् गछ़्नि । स्वीयवैपरीत्यभवनम् m. pl. inf. one's own people to become hostile (e.g. a king's advisers or army to turn traitors); of things deposited with a person in whom one has confidence, to be misappropriated. Cf. **atha phērán^{i}** ab. **-phrētshar** -फ्रेछ़र् । हस्तप्राशस्त्यम् m. praiseworthy-handedness; the ability to cure a sick man by merely laying hands upon him; excellence or cleverness of a man's hands, such as to make everything that he undertakes succeed. —**phirawun** —फिरवुन् । प्रसादविधानम् m.inf. to cause the hand to go round a person; to stroke a person affectionately or consolingly. **-pharyush^{u}** -फर्युशु । कठोरहस्तः adj. (f. **-pharish^{ü}** -फरिशू), hard-handed, niggardly, one who will not give even a cowrie in charity; one who has a hand accustomed to beating others, pugnacious, a bully. **-phryūst^{u}** -फ्र्यूस्तु । प्रशस्तहस्तः adj. (f. **-phryūtsh^{ü}** -फ्र्यूछ़ू, sg. dat. **-phrētshĕ** -फ्रेछ़्य), praiseworthy-handed; one able to cure a sick person by merely laying hands on him; one clever with his hands, so as always to complete successfully any handiwork undertaken by him. **-phash** -फश् । हस्तेन नाशनम्, हस्तस्पर्शनम् m. wiping out (a picture or writing) by the hand; touching by the hand. **-phēsh** -फेश् । हस्तेनापमार्जनम् m. wiping out (a picture or writing, etc.) by the hand; when the hand is sticky with honey or the like, licking it clean. —**phēshán^{i}** —फेशंनि । हस्तमर्दनम् m.pl. inf. to wring or bite the hands in token of repentance or regret. —**phas^{a}rāwun** —फसरावुन् । हस्तबद्धीकरणम् m. to tie the hand; to be so engaged in anything as to be unable to turn to anything else. —**phaṭán^{i}** —फटंनि । हस्तोद्भेदः m. pl. inf. the hands to split, e.g. when chapped by cold or having the skin of the back broken by cold or the like. **-phyār** -फ्यार् । हस्तेन रसनिष्कर्षः, हस्तकुकर्म m. the action of straining out juice or gravy by the hand; obsc. masturbation. **-phyur^{u}** -फ्युरु । हस्तपरिवर्तः m. in counting money, etc., a slip of the hand, a mistake in counting; changing a thing from one hand to the other (e.g. to ease a burden).

atha-pŏj^{ü} अथ-प्वंजू; see the following: **-pŏl^{u}** -प्वंलु । निःसारहस्तः adj. (**-pŏj^{ü}** -प्वंजू), weak-handed. —**pal^{a}ṭán^{i}** —पलटंनि । हस्तद्रवीभावः m. pl. inf. the hands to melt; to be sweaty (of the hands). **-pilawan** -पिलवन् । हस्तपर्याप्तिः f. the reach of the hand, the height to which the hand can reach. **-pilawun^{u}** -पिलवुनु । (ऊर्ध्वस्थः)हस्तप्राप्यः adj. (f. **-wüñ^{ü}** -वंञू), (of a place or thing) within reach of the hand (upwards); able to be put in a high place within reach of the hands. —**pal^{a}zán^{i}** —पलज़ंनि । हस्तोपयोगः m. pl. inf. the hands to be useful, to be helpful (of the hands). **-panja** -पञ्ज । हस्तत्राणः m. a glove (cf. W. 114, *athapanji*); **-panja-jōra** -पञ्ज-जोर, a pair of gloves (Gr.M.). **-pīr^{u}** -पीरु, see **atha-pyūr^{u}**. **-pūr^{u}** -पूरु । पूर्णहस्तः adj. (f. **-pūr^{ü}** -पूरू), full-handed; rich and generous, rich and extravagant. **-pron^{u}** -प्रनु । शुद्धहस्तः adj. (f. **-prüñ^{ü}** -प्रंञू), clean-handed, white-handed; employed in a clean work. **-pūrĕr** -पूर्यर् । हस्तपूर्णत्वम् m. full-handedness; richness combined with generosity or extravagance. **-pishĕjyār** -पिशज्यार् । हस्तपेशलत्वम् m. softness of the hand, either naturally or by the use of unguents; softness or daintiness of handiwork. **-pishol^{u}** -पिशोलु । पेशलहस्तः adj. (f. **-pishüj^{ü}** -पिशंजू), soft-handed, either naturally or by the use of unguents; one who turns out soft or dainty handiwork. —**pĕṭh thawun** —प्यठ् थवुन् । पृष्ठे हस्तस्थापनम् m.inf. to place the hand on the back; hence, to give a person small charitable gifts from time to time. **-pĕṭh^{i}** -प्यठि । हस्तपृष्ठतः adv. from on the hand. **-poṭh^{u}** -पोठु । पुष्टहस्तः adj. (f. **-püṭh^{ü}** -पंठू, sg. dat. **-pachĕ** -पछ्य), plump-handed; one whose work is firm and strong, an expert craftsman. —**path-kun gatshun** —पथ्-कुन् गछ़ुन् । संकोचापत्तिः m.inf. the hand to go behind (one's back); the hand to become restricted (of one generous of nature, but owing to reduced circumstances compelled to restrict his gifts). —**path-kun thawun** —पथ्-कुन् थवुन् । संकोचकरणम्, उत्कोचग्रहणम् m.inf. to put the hand behind (one's back), to restrict one's generosity (as ab.); to put the hand behind one's back to take a bribe, to be a bribe-taker. —**paṭhun** —पठुन् । सिद्धहस्तत्वम् m.inf. the hand to be successful; to be successful in one's work, to be a skilled craftsman. —**paṭh^{a}run** —पठरुन् । हस्तदृढीकरणम्, हस्तक्षालनम् m.inf. to make a hand successful; to thoroughly practise some work, to make oneself (or some one else) an expert craftsman; to wash the hands, to make them clean or ceremonially pure. **-patsh** -पछ़् । हस्तविश्वासः f. (sg. dat. **-patshi** -पछ़ि), trust in a person's hand, confidence in his honesty. **-pav** -पव् । चौर्यशीलहस्तता m. theft-handedness, the having hands accustomed to steal. **-pāv** -पाव् । वितस्तिः m. a measure of length, a span of twelve finger-widths. —**pāwun** —पावुन् । हस्तपातनम् m.inf. to cause the hand to fall; to meddle with another's affairs, to try to settle some business which is properly the work of some one else, e.g. to take the law into one's own hands. **-pyod^{u}** -प्योदु । वृत्तज्ञहस्तः adj. (f. **-pĕz^{ü}** -प्यज़ू), knowing-handed, one who is clever at stealing hidden property. —**pyon^{u}** —प्योनु । हस्तात्पातः m.inf. to fall from the hand; to be let go, be lost; to

become free from (some one else's) control. —**payun** —पयुन् । चान्तिशीलहस्तत्वम्, हस्तपक्कता m.inf. the hand to endure being scorched by fire, or being blistered by contact with ice, etc.; hence, met. to show a patient, enduring disposition. **-pyūr^{u}** -प्यूरु । स्निग्धहस्तः adj. (f. **-pīr^{ü}** -पीरू), smooth-handed; doing smooth handiwork. **-pĕz^{ü}** -प्यज़ू, see **atha-pyod^{u}** ab. **-pöz^{ü}** -पांज़ू । हस्तनिःसारणा f. taking out gradually by hand (e.g. liquid from a jar or water from a well), ladling out by hand.

atha-röch^{i} अथ-रांछि । सहायः adv. as a companion (e.g. when a man is engaged 'as a companion' or as a guard on a journey). **-ramb** -रम्ब् । हस्तशोभा f. beauty of the hand; met. deftness of hands in turning out good handiwork. **-ron^{u}** -रंनु । कुकरः adj. (f. **-rüñ^{ü}** -रंञू), having a deformed hand. —**rangan^{i}** —रङ्गनि । हस्तरञ्जनम् m. pl. inf. to colour the hands; to have the hands reddened with dye; to have the hands red with work; to beg repeatedly holding out the hands. **-roṭ^{u}** -रंटु । अनुग्रहः m. taking the hand; help or assistance given to some one, esp. some poor person; rescue; patronage (Gr.M.). —**raṭun** —रटुन् । हस्तग्रहणम् m.inf. to take the hand; to help; to rescue; to patronize; to take the hand, seize the hand, stop, prohibit (Śiv. 703); to grasp another's hand in a dance (Śiv. 1432). —**rōṭan^{i}** —रोटनि । हस्तावष्टम्भः m. pl. inf. the hands to be stopped; to become downhearted and stop one's work; (of a generous person) to cease giving. **-ruv** -रुव् । हस्तरोपणम् m. transplanting by hand. —**rāwun** —रावुन् । हस्तनष्टीभवनम् m. inf. to be lost from the hand; the hand to be lost, to lose the skill of one's hands. —**rāwarun** —रावरुन् m.inf. to lose anything from the hand (K.Pr. 163). —**rūzith gatshan^{i}** —रूज़िथ् गछनि । हस्तस्तब्धीभावः m. pl. inf. to have the hands stopped in a work (Śiv. 1451); to cease from distributing gifts.

atha-sag अथ-सग् । हस्तसेकः m. sprinkling water with the hands (not from a vessel) on plants, etc. **-shŏd^{u}** -श्वदु । निर्दोषहस्तः adj. (f. **-shŏz^{ü}** -श्वज़ू), clean-handed; one who performs clean or pure handiwork. **-shĕhajyār** -शहज्यार् । हस्तशीतलत्वम् m. coolness of the hand; hence, kindly nature, a habit of doing kindly actions; skill in sowing seeds or potting plants. **-shĕhol^{u}** -शहलु । हितहस्तः adj. (f. **-shĕhüj^{ü}** -शहजू), cool-handed; one whose hand is accustomed to doing kindly actions. —**shĕhalun** —शहलुन् । साह्यप्राप्तिः m.inf. the hand to be cool; to receive help in accomplishing any work. —**shĕhalāwun** —शहलावुन् । हस्तसहायदानम् m.inf. to cool (another's) hand; to help a person who finds difficulty in accomplishing anything. **-shĕlakh** -शलख् । हस्तताडनम् m. (sg. dat. **-shĕlakas** -शलकस्), a beating with the hand (given to a child or a pupil). **-shĕr** -शर् । अज्ञातमयोग्यकरणम् m. the accidentally or ignorantly performing an improper action. **-shŏz^{ü}** -श्वज़ू, see **-shŏd^{u}**. **-shŏzar** -श्वज़र् । हस्तशुद्धता m. pureness or cleanness of the hand; ceremonial purity of the hand. **-samĕr** -सम्यर् । हस्तसमता m. evenness of hand; (of two or more persons) employment on the same work; (of one person) employment always on the same work. **-sañĕr** -सञर् । हस्तगाम्भीर्यम् m. hand-depth, the depth of a hand, the depth to which a hand will go (a measure of depth). **-sāñĕr** -साञर् । हस्तार्द्रता m. wetness of the hand (from sweat or from contact with water, etc.). **-sĕñĕr** -स्यञर् । हस्तलावण्यराहित्यम् m. the condition of having no salt in one's hand when eating; hence, met. the having a hand which has no 'salt' in it, which turns out work without daintiness or strength. **-sāph (sāf)** -साफ् । निर्मलहस्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **-sāphas** -साफस्), clean-handed; doing clean work, deft-handed. **-sāphĕr** -साफ्यर् । हस्तशुद्धता m. cleanness or purity of the hand; cleanness or deftness of handiwork. **-sīr^{u}** -सीरु । हस्तकृतेष्टिका, पिचुखण्डः f. (sg. dat. **-sērĕ** -सेर्य), a brick made by hand, not with a mould; a lump of cotton cleaned by hand for spinning. **-sŏr** -स्वर् । हस्ताभिनयः m. beating time with the hand (in music). **-sör^{ü}** -सांरू । हस्तसमुच्चितिः f. collection by hand; gradual removal of anything from one place to another. —**sārun** —सारुन् । हस्तेन समानयनम्, हस्तस्पर्शः m.inf. to collect with the hand; to remove (a crop or the like) from anywhere and pile it in one place; to touch with the hand. **-srāñĕr** -स्राञर् । हस्तार्द्रता m. moistness of the hand, natural, or from sweat, or from contact with water, etc. —**sŏrshun** —स्वर्शुन् । हस्तसंशोधनम् m.inf. to clean or wash the hands, esp. before and after eating. —**sŏrith pakun** —स्वरिथ् पकुन् । आयानुरूपव्ययकरणम् m.inf. to proceed remembering the hands; hence, in case of a wedding or feast, to expend in proportion to one's income. **-sūtin** -सूंतिन् । हस्तेन adv. with the hand, by the hand, using the hand as an instrument. **-sūtin khyon^{u}** -सूंतिन् ख्यनु । हस्तेन खादनम् m.inf. to eat with the hand, cf. **atha khyon^{u}** ab., **athau-sūtin** and **athi khyon^{u}** bel. **-sūty** -सूंत्य् । हस्तेन adv. with the hand, by means of the hand, using the hand as an instrument. **-sôw^{u}** -सोवु । धनाढ्यः adj. (f. **-söw^{ü}** -सांवू), rich-handed, with hands full of money, wealthy and liberal. **-syon^{u}** -स्यनु । हस्तलावण्यरहितः adj. (f. **-sĕñ^{ü}** -स्यञू), having a hand without salt, eating food without salt; met. one whose handiwork is without

daintiness or clumsy. **-sĕzar** -स्यज़र् । हस्तार्जवम् m. straightness of the hand; success of the hand, deftness; straightness made by the hand.

atha-ṭhaharun अथ-ठहरुन् । हस्तस्थैर्यम् m.inf. the hand to be steady; to have a steady hand (in carpentry, writing, or the like). **-ṭhukh** -ठुख् । हस्तोत्खननम् m. (sg. dat. **-ṭhukas** -ठुकस्), driving into the ground (as a spike, etc.) by hand. **—ṭhīkun** —ठीकुन् । हस्तस्थिति: m.inf. the hand to be steady, to have a steady hand as in delicate arts (such as in boring holes in pearls). **—thamun** —थमुन् । हस्तनिरोध: m.inf. the hand to be at rest, to stop in one's work; to become poor. **-thiph** -थिफ् । हस्तताडना f. (sg. dat. **-thipi** -थिपि), a slap with the hand (to a child or a pupil). **-thara** -थर । हस्तकम्प: f. trembling of the hand, esp. from inexperience, e.g., in attempting a new kind of work, owing to a guilty feeling when stealing, when boring a valuable pearl (out of anxiety); trembling of the hand from palsy. **-thör**^{u} -थ्वॅरु । हस्तसंभ्रम: f. hurry of the hand, doing a thing hurriedly or as if one was afraid of it; trembling of the hand, palsy. **-thur**^{u} -थुरु । हस्तनिर्मिति: f. making or forming (e.g. an image or a jar) only by hand, without implements. **-thuran** -थुरन् । हस्तनिर्मिति: f. id. **-thörĕr** -थ्वॅर्यर् । हस्तसंभ्रमभाव: m., i.q. **atha-thör**^{u} ab. **-thurĕr** -थुर्यर् । हस्तनिर्मितित्वम् m. ability to form or make (e.g. an image or a jar) by hand. **-thŏthor**^{u} -थ्वॅथ्वरु । त्वरितहस्त: adj. (f. **-thöthür**^{u} -थ्वॅथ्वॅरु), having a hurried hand, using the hands hurriedly (from haste or fear). **-thŏtharĕr** -थ्वॅथर्यर् । हस्तशीघ्रता m. hurry of hand; using the hand hurriedly, with or without previous deliberation. **-thazar** -थज़र् । हस्तोन्नत्वम् m. highness of hand, i.e. excess in the qualities of the hand; thus, extreme dexterity in handiwork; extreme liberality; extreme wealth. **-ṭŏkh** -ट्वख् । हस्तेनाघात: m. (sg. dat. **-ṭŏkas** -ट्वकस्), a push or thrust with the tips of the fingers. **-tōl** -तोल् । हस्ततौल्यम् m. weighing by hand, guessing the weight of anything by lifting it up. **-tul** -तुल् । हस्तोत्थाप्यमानम् m. a measure of weight, as much as can be lifted by the hand. **—tulun** —तुलुन् । हस्तेनोत्थापनम्, हस्तोत्थापनम् m.inf. to lift by the hand; to stop by the hand anything which is being done; to raise the hand to commence any work at once, or to give alms, or to begin to fight. **—tulith dyun**^{u} —तुलिथ् द्युनु । किञ्चिन्मात्रदानम् m.inf. to raise the hand (from a pile of anything) and give a little of it to anyone. **-tang** -तङ्ग । संकुचितहस्त: adj. e.g. having the hands contracted, having nothing in them, poverty-stricken. **-tañjĕr** -तंज्यर् । हस्तसंकोचता m. poverty, see ab. **-t**^{a}**ron**^{u} -त्रॅनु । शीतलहस्त: adj. (f. **-t**^{a}**rüñ**^{u} -त्रॅञ्ञु), cold-handed, cool-handed; met. one whose touch is cool, tender, loving, and compassionate. **-tūrun** -तूरुन् । हस्तशीतीभवनम् m.inf. the hands to become cold or cool; to have the hands cooled owing to receiving help from another; to receive help. **—tūranun** —तूरनुन् । हस्तशीतलीभाव: m.inf., id. **-t**^{a}**rañār** -त्रञार् । हस्तशीतलत्वम् m. coolness or coldness of the hands; a loving tender nature. **-t**^{a}**rañĕr** -त्रञ्यर् । हस्तशीतलत्वम् m. id. **-trŏsh**^{u} -त्रुशु । कठिनहस्त: adj. (f. **-trŏsh**^{u} -त्रुशु), hard-handed; hard-fisted, accustomed to striking. **-trŏshĕr** -त्रुश्यर् । हस्तकाठिन्यम् m. hardness of the hand; readiness to strike other people. **-trôw**^{u} -त्रोवु । मुक्तहस्त: adj. (f. **-tröw**^{u} -त्र्वॅवु), free-handed, liberal. **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । मोचनम् m.inf. to set free, let loose, release. **-tryūn**^{u} -त्र्यूनु । हस्तत्राण: m. (sg. dat. **-trēnis** -त्रेनिस्), a glove. **—ṭŏṭun** —टुटुन् । हस्तवृत्तिसंकोच: m.inf. to find one's livelihood derived from handiwork diminished. **-t**^{a}**ṭsh** -त्छ् । हस्तादिमार्जनवास: f. (sg. dat. **-t**^{a}**ṭshi** -त्छि), a dish-clout, a cloth used in kitchens for keeping the dishes or hands clean. **—ṭuwun** —टुवुन् । हस्तसंकोचनम् m.inf. to cause the hands to be closed up or contracted; met. to reduce one's expenditure or the amount of one's charity. **-ṭyond**^{u} -ट्योंडु । हस्ताङ्गुल्यग्रभाग: m. the tip of the finger.

atha-ṭs^{a}**h** अथ-त्सह । हस्तचूष: m. sucking the hand, licking the fingers, e.g. after eating dainty food or when very desirous of food. **-ṭshŏcĕr** -छ्वच्यर् । हस्तसंक्षेपता m. shortness of the hand; met. niggardliness. **-ṭshŏḍ** -छ्वॅड् । हस्तान्वेषणम् f. searching with the hand, feeling about in a hollow place for something lost. **-ṭshal** -छल् । हस्तयन्त्रम् m. a hand machine; hence, a hand-mill; a lock or bolt of a door which can be opened by the hand without a key. **-ṭshĕn** -छ्यन् । हस्तछेद: m. a hole or wound in the hand; a hole in book, garment, cloth, or the like, made by the hand. **—ṭshunun** —छुनुन् । हस्तपातनम् m.inf., lit. to pour the hand, to put the hand into a thing or upon a thing, to take into one's own hands; to interfere, meddle (Gr.M.); to drop from the hand; to release (El.). **-ṭshŏp**^{u} -छ्वपु । विलम्बितकारी adj. (f. **-ṭshöp**^{u} -छ्वॅपु), slack-handed, one who is slow at work. **-ṭshŏpĕr** -छ्वप्यर् । हस्तकुण्ठत्वम् m. slowness of hand, slowness in doing anything, delay. **-ṭshor**^{u} -छ्वरु । शून्यहस्त: adj. (f. **-ṭshür**^{u} 1 -छ्वॅरु), empty-handed, poor; cf. **ṭshor**^{u} **atha** in K.Pr. 219. **-ṭshür**^{u} 2 -छ्वॅरु । हस्तग्राह्याल्पकाण्डोल: f. a hand-basket, a shallow kind of market basket in which things are carried for sale. **-ṭsharĕr** -छर्यर् । हस्तशून्यत्वम् m. emptiness

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

of the hand, poverty. **-tshọ̆ṭ**ᵘ -छ्रुट्ठ । संचितहस्तः adj. (f. **-tshọ̆ṭ**ü -छ्रूट्ठ, sg. dat. **-tshọ̆cĕ** -छ्रुच्य), small-handed, having a small hand; met. niggardly. **-tshọ̆ṭ**ᵘ **ta zĕvi zyūṭh**ᵘ -छ्रुट्ठ त ज़्यवि-ज़्यूठु । संकुचितहस्तो दीर्घजिह्वः short-handed and long-tongued, one who is illiberal but who speaks as if he were generous; one who is not ready to strike, but ready with abuse. **-tshaṭh** -छ्रठ् । हस्तोत्क्षेपणम् f. (sg. dat. **-tshaṭi** -छ्रटि, and so on), hand-winnowing, winnowing by the hand alone (not with a fan, etc.). **-tshọ̆ts**ᵘ -छ्रुछु । तुच्छहस्तः adj. (f. **-tshọ̆ts**ü -छ्रूछू), empty-handed, one who has lost his wealth; clumsy, unskilful. **-tshọ̆tsar** -छ्रुछर् । हस्ततुच्छत्वम् m. empty-handedness, poverty; unskilfulness. **-tshyon**ᵘ -छ्योनु । छिन्नहस्तः adj. (f. **-tshĕñ**ü -छ्यञ्ञू), having the hand cut, wounded, or cut off. **-tsāl** -त्राल् । प्रसृतिः f. the hollow, outstretched palm of the hand; as much as will go into it. **-tsĕl** -च्यल् । हस्तेन बलात्प्रवेशनम् m. forcing by hand stuff into a receptacle, such as a bag, already full. —**tsālun** —त्रालुन् । हस्तसहनम् m.inf. to endure a hand; to live patiently under a violent-tempered master, husband, father, etc. **-tsünḍ**ü -त्रंण्डू । हस्ताहतिः f. a hand-beating, a beating of some one by the hand; a blow received on the hand. —**tsānun** —त्रानुन् । हस्तप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to cause the hand to enter, to put the hand into a hole; to meddle or interfere in some one else's affairs; to undertake what is some one else's duty, e.g. to take the law into one's own hands. **-tsāph** -त्राफ् । हस्तेन भक्षणम् m. (sg. dat. **-tsāpas** -त्रापस्, and so on), eating the hand; (of babies) sucking one's hand; a habit of eating with the hand only. **-tsapol**ᵘ -त्रपोलु । हस्तादनशीलः adj. (f. **-tsapüj**ü -त्रपंजू), one accustomed to eating hands; hence, one who eats his own hand and the hand of another, one who is in the habit of impeding another in some work he is about to commence. —**tsāpun** —त्रापुन् । हस्तादनम् m. to eat the hand, to gnaw the fingers in regret or repentance; to eat one's own hand and the hand of another, to impede another in work he is about to commence. **-tsraṭh** -त्र्रठ् । हस्तचपेटः m. (sg. dat. **-tsraṭas** -त्र्रटस्), a slap with noise with the hand on something smooth; clapping the hands together. **-tsọ̆ṭ**ü -त्रूट्ठ । हस्तपूपः f. (sg. dat. **-tsọ̆cĕ** -त्रुच्य), a cake made only by hand (and not with the help of any implement such as a rolling-pin, etc.); met. a livelihood earned by one's own exertions. **-tsoṭ**ᵘ -त्रोट्ठ । छिन्नहस्तः adj. (f. **-tsüṭ**ü -त्रंटू, sg. dat.; **-tsacĕ** -त्रच्य), one whose hand has been cut off (as a punishment or by accident); met. one who is unable to work owing to the loss of his tools. **-tsĕṭh** -त्रेठ् । हस्तकुट्टनम् m. (sg. dat. **-tsĕṭas** -त्रेटस्), pounding or crushing by hand (without any implement); beating any person or thing with the hand. **-tsatur**ᵘ -त्रतुर् । हस्तचतुरः adj. (f. **-tsatᵘr**ü -त्रंत्रू), skilled in the hand, an expert artisan, dexterous. **-tsatarĕr** -त्रतर्यर् । हस्तचातुर्यम् m. dexterity.

atha wahārun अथ वहारुन् । हस्तप्रसारणम् m.inf. to stretch out the hand; to put forth the hand, to bring under one's own control some work (whether commenced by another or not). **-wājan** -वाजन् । ग्रामविशेषः m. the name of a village about two *kōs* to the south-east of Śrīnagar, at the foot of a hill near the River Vĕth (Jihlam), sacred to Gaṇēśa. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्, see **atha-wôl**ᵘ bel. **-wŏkhur** -व्रखुर् । हस्तेनोर्ध्वाधःकरणम् m. turning something upside down by hand (e.g. to empty a coal-box). **-wôl**ᵘ -वोलु । धनाढ्यः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who has a (lucky) hand; hence, a rich man, one who owns all that his hands may require. —**wālun** —वालुन् । हस्तावतारणः m.inf. to cause the hand to descend; esp. to cause it to descend into a bowl of food, to commence a meal. **-war** -वर् । हस्तेनवेष्टनम् m. twisting string by hand, twisting two or three strands into one. **-warŏi** -वरोइ adv. without hands (W. 113). **-wās** -वास् । पाणिपीडनम् m. pressing each other's hands (by a bride and bridegroom), a part of the marriage ceremony; joining the hands in a dance (Śiv. 1010, 1432, 1676). **-wās karun** -वास् करुन् । दृढसंधिविधानम् m.inf. to press the hands together, as ab.; to grasp another's hands in a dance (Śiv. 1441, 1442, 1460); hence, to make a firm alliance for carrying out some business (Śiv. 956). **-wās rōzun** -वास् रोज़ुन् । मैत्रीदार्ढ्यम् m.inf. the hands to remain pressed; to be old and firm friends. **-wushnēr** -वुष्णेर् । धनाढ्यत्वम् m. warmth of hand, want of coldness in the hands; hence, the condition of being wealthy. —**wushnāwun** —वुष्णावुन् । हस्तघर्मीकरणम् m.inf. to warm the hands; met. to be pleased at another's sorrow; to oppress another. **-vĕsar** -व्यसर् । विशीर्णहस्तता f. having a withered hand; hence, being accustomed heedlessly to let things drop; met. heedlessness, a memory like a sieve. —**vĕsarun** —व्यसरुन् । हस्ताभ्रंशः m.inf. the hand to be withered; hence, to heedlessly let things fall from the hand, to have a hand that let things drop. **-wāṭh** -वाठ् । हस्तसन्धापनम् m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** -वाटस्), to set together, fit together, join together two pieces of paper by hand (not by means of gum or the like). **-woth**ᵘ -वथु । उदारः adj. (f. **-wüts**ü -वंछू), open-handed, free-handed, generous. **-wuṭhan** -वुठन् । हस्तसंवेष्टनम् f. twisting a rope or string by hand. —**wuṭhun** —वुठुन् । हस्तभञ्जनम्,

परिवर्तनम् m.inf. to twist a person's wrist in a fight. —**wuṭhün^{u}** —वुठ्ंञू । हस्तवेष्टना f.inf. to twist a rope or string by hand. —**waṭun** —वटुन् । हस्तनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to shut the hand, to withdraw the hand; to cease distributing gifts, or to withdraw from any action. **-wat^{a}r** -वत्र् । हस्तपत्रिका f. a hand-leaf; a written acknowledgment of receipt, a receipt. **-wutsh** -वुछ् । हस्तत्वरा m. (sg. dat. **-wutshas** -वुछस्), lit. burning of the hand; hence, promptness, quickness, or rapidity of action of the hand in the accomplishment of any work. **-wutsha** -वुछ । हस्तत्वराशीलः adj. c.g. prompt-handed, quick-handed, dexterous. **-wütsh^{ü}** -वंछू, see **atha-woth^{u}** ab. **-watshar** -वछर् । औदार्यम् m. generosity. —**wāyun** —वायुन् । हस्तेन नौचालनम् m.inf. to row a boat with the hands (and not with oars); met. to thrust out the hand in striking a blow.

atha yāpun अथ यापुन् । हस्तव्याप्तिः m.inf. (of the hand) to reach to a place or thing above; (of the hand) to have capacity for, to get as much as one can for the money (in a bargain). **-yār** -यार् । हस्तमित्रम् m. a hand-friend; a man who is a friend only so long as one has money in one's hand, a friend for self-interest. **-yār^{u}z^{ü}** -यर्ंज़ू । हस्तमित्रता f. hand friendship, friendship only for the sake of profit.

atha-zēchĕr अथ-ज़ेछ्यर् । हस्तदीर्घता m. long-handedness; met. stretching out the hand to obtain anything, or to obtain control of another's business; the thrusting out the hand to strike another; prodigality, profuseness of expenditure. **-zod^{u}** -ज़ंदु । हस्तरन्ध्रम् m. a hole in the hand; hence, profuse expenditure, prodigality; empty-handedness, poverty owing to such prodigality. Cf. **athas-zod^{u}** bel. **-zadal** -ज़दल् । हस्तरन्ध्रवान् adj. c.g. having a hole in the hand; met. spending profusely or extravagantly, a prodigal; having nothing in the hand, poor. **-z^{a}h** -ज़ह । हस्तद्वयम् m.pl. the two hands. **-z^{a}l** -ज़ल् । हस्तचर्माघातः m. skinning or scraping of the hand; a scratch on the hand; a wound in the skin of the hand caused by some disease such as itch or by a blow. **-zôl^{u}** -ज़ोलु । हस्तजालम् the space between the fingers, including the web-membrane at the roots of the fingers. **-zaliñ** -ज़लिञ् । हस्तमालिन्यम् f. dirtiness of the hands; the foulness of hands habitually sweaty; dirt attaching to things touched by sweaty hands. **-zīr^{ü}** -ज़ीरू । हस्तचेष्टा f. a motion of the hands; esp. in dipping anything into or pulling it out of water, or in making a sign to another in some business transaction. **-zōr** -ज़ोर् । हस्तबलम् m. strength or power of or in the hand; hence, wealth, power gained by great possessions. —**zīṭh^{a}run** —ज़ीठरुन् । हस्तदीर्घीकरणम् m.inf. to make a long hand, to stretch out the hand; to thrust out the hand to strike another; to stretch out the hand to take something or (in a bad sense) to annex something belonging to another; to stretch out the hand in giving charity. **-zyūṭh^{u}** -ज़्यूठु । दीर्घहस्तः adj. (f. **-zīṭh^{ü}** -ज़ीठू, sg. dat. **-zēchĕ** -ज़ेछ्य), long-handed, long-armed; hence, generous in giving, profuse in expenditure, ready to strike another.

athau अथौ pl. ag. and abl. **-sūtin khyon^{u}** -सूतिन् ख्यंनु । हस्ताभ्यां खादनम् m.inf. to eat with the hands alone. Cf. **atha-sūtin** ab.

ath^{i} 2 अथि sg. ag. by the hand, see ab. For **ath^{i} 1** see **ath 1.** **-ath^{i}** -अथि । शीघ्रम् adv. quickly, at once. **-ath^{i} karun** -अथि करुन् । हस्ताहस्तिविधानम् m.inf. to work together (of a number of people), to join in some work. **-ath^{i} nyun^{u}** -अथि न्युनु । हस्ताहस्तिनयनम् m.inf. to carry off some heavy burden very quickly.

athi अथि sg. abl. (Śiv. 1220). **mĕ athi lyūkh^{u} -mot^{u}** म्य अथि ल्यूखुमंतु, written by my own hand (Gr.M.); in the hand (Śiv. 1628, 1697). —**āmot^{u}** —आमंतु । हस्तप्राप्तः adj. (f. —**āmüts^{ü}**—आमंचू), come into the hand, got, in one's possession (Śiv. 1794). —**anun** —अनुन् । स्वाधीनप्रापणम् m.inf. to bring into the hand, to bring into one's possession; to gain, esp. to regain. —**āyot^{u}** —आयंतु । हस्ताधीनः adj. (f. —**āyüts^{ü}** —आयंचू), subject to one's hand, in one's possession, or under one's power. —**āyĕtan** —आयतन् । स्वातन्त्र्यम् f. independence, the faculty of settling a matter independently. —**dyun^{u}** —द्युनु । समर्पणम् m.inf. to give into the hand, make over, entrust. —**hyon^{u}** —ह्यंनु । सहग्रहणम् m.inf. to take something in the hand (Śiv. 855, 860, 1211); to take money, etc., with one when going on a journey. —**khyon^{u}** —ख्यंनु m.inf. to eat with the hand (K.Pr. 17); cf. **atha sūtin** and **atha khyon^{u}** ab. —**lagun** —लगुन् । हस्ते भवनम्, संगमनम् m.inf. to come to hand, to reach, be received, regained; to be gained as profit. —**lūr^{u} bĕbi khôs^{u}** —लूरु ब्यबि खोसु । अतिदुर्गतिः m. stick in hand and cup in the bosom; utter misery, as when a man is so weak from disease that he has to go leaning on a stick, and so poor that he has to live upon food secretly begged and received in a cup hidden in his bosom. —**lūr^{u} karüñ^{ü}** —लूरु करंञू । अत्याहननम् f.inf. lit. to do clubbing with the hand; to beat a person severely with the hand (breaking his limbs and leaving him helpless). —**lārun** —लारुन् । हस्तानुगमनम् m.inf. to follow on the hand; hence, to be partly found (when something is lost and a part of it is got back sufficient to go on with). —**na hār andakār** —न हार् अन्दकार् । अतिदुर्गतत्वम् m. a curse, (may there)

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

not (be) a cowry in your hand, (and may all be) dark (to you). The phrase indicates utter misery. —**nyunᵘ** —न्युनु । सहनयनम् m.inf. to take in one's hand, to take with one on a journey (as a servant, or money and possessions). —**pholᵘ** —फलु । अचतविशेषः m. a little grain in the hand; at a sacrifice, the grain (sesame, rice, barley, etc.) mixed with clarified butter which is ceremonially thrown upon the fire by the priest and those for whose benefit he acts. —**raṭun** —रटुन् । हस्ते ग्रहणम् m.inf. to hold in the hand; to keep under one's own control or in one's own possession; to keep (children, pupils, or servants) obedient to oneself. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । हस्ते स्थितिः m.inf. to remain in the hand; to be under a person's control or in his possession. —**sörᵘ** —सांरू । हस्तग्राहं समुच्चयः, चौर्यं वा f. the act of gradually collecting property (esp. some one else's) (either openly or secretly) and bringing it under one's own control; hence, theft generally. —**sōzun** —सोज़ुन् । हस्ते प्रेषणम् m.inf. to send in somebody's hand; to send in charge of somebody, to send by somebody. —**thawun** —थवुन् । हस्ते स्थापनम् m.inf. to place in the hand; to give to some one to keep; to put into one's own hand, to take possession of. —**ṭsōṭᵘ lagüñᵘ** —च़ुंटू लगंज़ू । हस्ते वृत्तिसंपत्तिः f.inf. bread to come into the hand; sufficiency for a living to be earned from the practice of any art or craft. —**yunᵘ** —युनु । हस्तप्राप्तिः, लाभः m.inf. to come into the hand; to come into somebody's possession (K.Pr. 8, 34; Śiv. 1754); to be earned; (of something lost) to be found (YZ. 136).

athukᵘ अथुकु sg. gen. (f. **athücᵘ** अथंचू), of the hand; cf. **athacĕn,** K.Pr. 17). —**māz** —माज़ । हस्तस्य मांसम् m. the flesh of the hand; met. money earned with great labour and trouble.

athan अथन् sg. ag. (rare) and (usually) pl. dat.; cf. **athan phakh,** a smell to (on) the hands (K.Pr. 240); **dŏd math athan,** rub milk on the hands (K.Pr. 137, cf. ib. 166); **athan kĕth,** in the hands (Śiv. 12, 543, 620, 1093); and **athan ṭsŏn hĕth,** holding in his four hands (Śiv. 801).

athas अथस् sg. dat. to the hand; cf. K.Pr. 88. **-andar anun** -अन्द्र् अनुन् । हस्तमध्ये आनयनम् m.inf. to bring into the hand; hence, with great efforts to get control of something. **-andar thawun** -अन्द्र् थवुन् । हस्तमध्ये स्थापनम् m.inf. to put into the hand; to bring into one's own possession or under one's own control. **-kĕth** -क्यथ् । हस्ते in the hand, into the hand (YZ. 242; Śiv. 543, 620). **-kĕth thawüñᵘ** -क्यथ् थवंञू । विलुप्याापहरणम् f.inf. to place in (one's own) hand; esp. to rob, carry off, and conceal property. **-manz** -मज़् । हस्तस्य मध्ये adv. in the hand, into the hand. **-pĕṭh** -प्यठ् । हस्ते, शीघ्रम्, adv. on the hand, in the hand; there and then, at once, quickly, immediately. **-pĕṭh atha dyunᵘ** -प्यठ् अथ द्युनु । हस्ते हस्तदानम् m.inf. to place hand upon hand (a form of promise or oath to do a thing). **-sūtin atha** -सूतिन् अथ, hand (joined) in hand (Śiv. 1010). **-zodᵘ** -ज़ोदु । अतिव्ययशीलता m. a hole in the hand, extravagant expenditure; cf. **atha-zodᵘ** ab.

aiṭh ऐठ् or **öṭh** आंठ् । अष्टौ card. c.g. (dat. **aiṭhan** ऐठन्), eight, Śiv. 711 (**aiṭh**), 1494 (**öṭh**).

aiṭha-bôgᵘ ऐठ-बोगु । अष्टभागः m. the eighth part or share of anything; adj. (f. **-böjᵘ** -बांजू), divided or divisible into eight parts. **-gunᵘ** -गुनु । अष्टगुणीकृतः adj. (f. **-güñᵘ** -गुञू), eightfold. **-khorᵘ path** -खोरु पथ् । अष्टबन्धकप्रभवबीजभागः m. a *path* or field producing eight *khorᵘ*, or loads of twelve seers each, or a total of ninety-six seers; a *path* being the area in which six seers of grain have been sown. **-khôrᵘ** -खोरु । अष्टखारीकः adj. (f. **-khörᵘ** -खांरू), weighing eight *kharwārs*, each *kharwār* being sixteen *traks* or ninety-six seers. **-kūnᵘ** -कूनु । अष्टकोणः adj. (m. sg. dat. **-kūnis** -कूनिस्, abl. **-kōni** -कोनि; f. **-küñᵘ** -कूञू, sg. dat. **-kōñĕ** -कोञ), eight-cornered, octagonal. **-küñjal** -कूञ्जल् । अष्टकोणः adj. c.g., id. **-lobᵘ** -लबु । अष्टकोटिकः adj. (f. **-lübᵘ** -लंबू), eight-pointed. **-labal** -लबल् । अष्टाग्रियुतः adj. c.g., id. **-lorᵘ** -लरु । अष्टयष्टिकः adj. (f. **-lürᵘ** -लंरू), eight-stringed (of a necklace, etc.); eight-stranded (of a rope, etc.). **-nö** -नां । अष्टमाख्या संख्या m. the name of the number eight (used in schools). **-polᵘ** -पलु । अष्टपलकः adj. (f. **-püjᵘ** -पंज़ू), weighing eight *pals*; producing eight *pals*; the produce of eight *pals*. A *pal* is one-fifth of a seer. **-rongᵘ** -रङ्गु । अष्टरागवान् adj. (f. **-rünjᵘ** -रंज़ू), having eight colours; of eight kinds. **-rĕtᵘ** -र्यतु । अष्टमासिकः adj. (f. **-rĕtsᵘ** -र्यचू), produced in eight months. **-shotᵘ** -शतु । अष्टशत्यः adj. (f. **-shütsᵘ** -शंचू), consisting of eight hundred (of the number of threads in a cloth); costing eight hundred (rupees, etc.). **-shēṭhakh** -शेठख् । षष्ठाष्टकम् f. a certain unlucky marriage (prohibited by astrology) amongst Hindūs, when the bride is born in the sixth sign of the Zodiac (or Virgo) and the bridegroom in the eighth thereafter (or Aries). **-trokᵘ** -त्रकु । अष्टद्रोणकः adj. (f. **-trücᵘ** -त्रंचू), weighing eight *traks* (of six seers each). **-wuhurᵘ** -वुहुरु । अष्टवर्षः adj. (f. **-warishᵘ** -वरिशू), produced in eight years, eight years old. **-zongᵘ** -ज़ङ्गु । अष्टजङ्घायुतः adj. (f. **-zünjᵘ** -ज़ंजू), having eight legs; met. swift, rapid in progress.

aiṭhan rĕtan-hond^{u} ऐठन् ऋतन्-हन्दु । अष्टमासिकः adj. (f. **-hünz**^{ü} -हंज़ू), produced in eight months, an eight months' child.

ith इथ् or **ith-kĕth** इथ्-क्यथ्, a suffix which added to the root of a verb forms the conj. part. (Gr.Gr. 103, 197). In the Persian character it is spelt *it* ِت·

iṭh इठ् c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **iṭas** इटस्), a secondary suffix, forming adjectives of quality, as in **rūp-iṭh** रूपिठ्, very beautiful, **achīṭh** अछीठ् (from **ach**^{i}, the eye), possessing the evil-eye (Gr.Gr. 138).

öṭh आंठ्, see **aiṭh**.

ŏth ऑथ्, see **ŏnth**.

uth उथ् m. (sg. dat. **utas** उतस्), a secondary suffix forming abstract nouns, as in **band-uth** बन्दुथ्, relationship (Gr.Gr. 144).

ūṭh ऊठ् c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **ūṭas** ऊटस्), secondary suff. forming adjectives, as from **lĕkh** ल्यख् (base **lĕk** ल्यक्), abuse, **lĕkal** ल्यकल or **lĕkal-ūṭh** ल्यकलूठ्, abusive (Gr.Gr. 138).

ūṭh^{i} ऊंठि m.pl. groups of eight, used in the multiplication table, as in **tsōr ūṭh**^{i} **dŏyĕtr**^{a}**h** चोर् ऊंठि दयत्रह्, four eights (are) thirty-two (Gr.Gr. 84, 86). W. 104 spells the word **öṭh**^{i}.

athacĕn अथच्यन्, see **athuk**^{u} under **atha**.

athful, see **aṭh 2**.

āthih, see **ōṭ**^{u}.

athüj^{ü} अथंज़ू, see **athol**^{u}.

aṭhkal अठ्कल । अनुमानम् f. estimate, calculation; an estimate of the cost of making anything; anxiety (El., who spells the word **aṭkal** and makes it m.); agitation arising from affection (Śiv. 1574, f.).

aṭhkāv अठ्काव् । विलम्बः m. delay (in starting); delay, waste of time.

athol^{u} अथंलु । अच्छिन्नशाखो वृक्षः adj. (f. **athüj**^{ü} अथंज़ू), (of a tree) having untrimmed branches, unpruned.

öṭhil आंठिल् । अयोग्रम् f. a pestle for husking rice.

athali-kŏthali अथलि-क्वथलि । बलादङ्के उत्थापनम् adv. throwing the arms round a person or thing and lifting him or it up; e.g. lifting up a person in a faint whose limbs are stiffened, or lifting or pulling up a heavy post.

aiṭham ऐठम् । अष्टमी तिथिः f. the eighth lunar day of a Hindū lunar fortnight.

aṭh^{ü}**r**^{ü} अथ्रू । और्णकीटः f. the larva of the wool-moth, a worm which infests and eats wool or woollen cloth.

aṭh^{a}**ri-buzy** अथ्रि-बुज्य् । कीटविशेषसात् adv. (also spelt **-buz**^{i} -बुज़ि), lit. dependent on the wool-worm; hence (with verbs of making, governing an object indicating something made of wool), (made) over to the wool-worm, put in a place where it is liable to be destroyed by the wool-worm. **-kyom**^{u} -क्यमु । और्णजः क्रिमिः m. = **aṭh**^{ü}**r**^{ü}. **-ṭukh** -टुख् । और्णकीटकृतच्छेदः m. (sg. dat. **-ṭukas** -टुकस्), a hole in wool or woollen cloth eaten out by this worm.

aṭhôs^{u} अठोसु । अनुत्खनितः adj. (f. **aṭhös**^{ü} अठांसू), not uprooted (of a pillar, post, peg, etc.); not knocked down on the ground.

aiṭha-tham^{o}**b**^{u} ऐठ-थमंबु । जीर्णं खण्डिततरं च वस्त्रम् m. an old, worn-out, and patched garment.

aiṭhōwuh ऐठोवुह् । अष्टाविंशतिः card. c.g. twenty-eight.

aiṭhōwuhyum^{u} ऐठोवुह्युमु । अष्टाविंशतितमः ord. (f. **aiṭhōwuhim**^{ü} ऐठोवुहिमू), twenty-eighth.

āthwār आथ्वार् । आदित्यवारः m. the name of the first day of the week, Sunday. W. 106 spells the word **ātwār**.

ath-wath अथ्-वथ् । सम्यग्ज्ञानम् f. (sg. dat. **-wathi** -वथि), thorough knowledge of anything.

aiṭhyum^{u} ऐठ्युमु or **ūṭhyum**^{u} ऊंठ्युमु । अष्टमः ord. (f. **aiṭhim**^{ü} ऐठिमू or **ūṭhim**^{ü} ऊंठिमू), eighth.

atūj^{ü} अतूज़ू, see **atūl**^{u}.

atüj^{ü} अतंज़ू, see **atol**^{u}.

aṭüj^{ü} अटंज़ू, see **aṭol**^{u}.

öṭij^{ü} आंटिज़ू । पिष्टविस्रावः f. paste, made of flour, used for joining paper, book-binding, etc.; leaven (El.).

aṭok^{u} अटंकु । दन्तादिना ऽभक्षितो ऽभेदितो वा adj. (f. **aṭüc**^{ü} अटंचू), not noisily crushed with the teeth; (of a tree, etc.) not severed or split with an axe or the like.

āṭukh-wāṭukh आटुख्-वाटुख् । पथ्यापथ्यं वस्तु m. (of food) neither wholesome nor unwholesome, neither well-flavoured nor without flavour, insipid.

aṭkal, see **aṭhkal**.

aṭŏkow^{u} अटूकंवु । अनाघातः adj. (f. **aṭŏküw**^{ü} अटूकंवू), not hammered (of something of copper, etc.).

aṭal अटल् । अचञ्चलः adv. immovably, firmly (esp. n.w. vbs. of being, in blessings).

aṭala-pad अटल-पद् । स्थिरपदम् m. a firm or immovable position (Śiv. 858); (of a king) a firm seat on the throne. **-rājy** -राज्य् । सुस्थिरं राज्यम् m. a firm or secure rule, destined or likely to descend to the holder's children and grandchildren.

atol^{u} अतंलु । अस्नेहपाकः adj. (f. **atüj**^{ü} अतंज़ू), not cooked in *ghī*, oil, etc., not fried.

aṭol^{u} अटंलु । अपरिवर्तमानः adj. (f. **aṭüj**^{ü} अटंज़ू), not moved from its position; firm, immovable.

atūl^{u} अतूलु । अतुलितः adj. (f. **atūj**^{ü} अतूज़ू), unweighed; unweighable, very great, (of wealth) vast. **-bĕtūl**^{u} -ब्यतूलु । असंख्यातरः adj. (f. **atūj**^{ü}**-bĕtūj**^{ü} अतूज़ू-ब्यतूज़ू), unweighable, very vast, huge (of wealth, gifts in charity, etc.).

atil-kŏlwān (? spelling of **atil**), m. an irrigation

system by which villagers are bound to repair and clean irregular channels (L. 460), cf. **kŏl-wān** under **kŏl.**

atalās अतलास् (cf. اطلس), m. satin (K.Pr. 28, 262; Śiv. 789, 1350, 1450, 1821).

ātma आत्म or **ātmā** आत्मा m. (sg. dat. **ātmas** आत्मस्, Śiv. 1016, 1823), the individual soul, self, principle of life, Śiv. 473 (**ātma**), 776 (**ātmā**), 866 (id.); the Great Self, the soul of all things, Brahma (Śiv. 993, 1053); —° as in **trayōdashĕ-ātma,** having thirteen selves, consisting of thirteen (Śiv. 524). **-būd** -बूद् m. knowledge of self (sg. ag. **-būd**^{i} -बूदि, Śiv. 1812). **-dēv** -देव् m. a tutelary deity (Śiv. 1761, 1772).

ātmārām आत्माराम् m. He who rejoices in His Self, or in the Supreme Spirit, a name of the Deity (Śiv. 1481).

atĕn अत्यन् । अत्र स्थाने adv. there (within sight or pointed to), in that place (Gr.Gr. 155). **atĕnī** अत्यनी । अत्र स्थाने adv. id. (Gr.Gr. 155). **atĕnan** अत्यनन् । अत्र स्थाने adv. id. (Gr.Gr. 155). **atĕn**^{u}**y** अत्यनूय् । अत्रैव adv. in that very place (within sight or pointed to). **atĕnan**^{u}**y** अत्यननूय् । अत्रैव adv. id. **atĕnuk**^{u} अत्यनुकु । अमुष्मिन् स्थाने भवः adj. (f. **atĕnüc**^{ü} अत्यनंचू), of or belonging to that place (within sight or pointed to). **atĕnukuy** अत्यनुकुय् । अत्रत्य एव adv. (f. **atĕnüc**^{ü}**y** अत्यनंचूय्), of or belonging to that very place (within sight, etc.). **atĕnanuk**^{u} अत्यननुकु । अत्रत्यः adj. (f. **atĕnanüc**^{ü} अत्यननंचू) = **atĕnuk**^{u} ab. **atĕnas** अत्यनस् । अत्र adv. = **atĕn** ab. (Gr.Gr. 155). **atĕnas**^{u}**y** अत्यनसूय् । अत्रैव adv. = **atĕn**^{u}**y** ab.

aton^{u} अतंनु । अविरलः adj. (f. **atün**^{ü} अतंनू), not thin, viscous; thick, close, dense.

atinüc^{ü} अतिनंचू, see **ati.**

ātang आतङ्ग् । संकटः m. strait, difficulty, distress, from pain, disease, poverty, etc.

atĕnuk^{u} अत्यनुकु, see **atĕn.**

atinuk^{u} अतिनुकु, see **ati.**

āt-nīl, see **aṭa-nyūr**^{u}.

atĕnas अत्यनस्, see **atĕn.**

àt^{i}**nas** अ॑तिनस्, see **àt**^{i}.

àt^{i}**n**^{u}**y** अ॑तिनूय्, see **àt**^{i}.

aṭa-nyūr^{u} अट-न्यूरु । ओषधिविशेषः m. a medicinal grass found on the mountains, used as a hair-tonic. It is said to render the hair thick, fragrant, soft, and long. *Corydalis Falconeri* (L. 74, where it is called *āt-nīl*).

āṭün^{ü}**-wāṭün**^{ü} आटंनू-वाटंनू । अङ्गीकर्तृत्वम्, अनुमननम् f. approval, assent; acquiescence, concession, admission.

öṭ^{i}**-pan** ऑटि-पन् । कटिसूत्रम् m. the waist-string worn by brāhmaṇs to support the cloth worn over the privities. Cf. **aṭh** 2 and **üṭ**^{ü}.

aṭ^{a}**r** अ॑तर् عطر । पुष्परससारः f. the otto of roses or other similar flower-essence (Śiv. 1149, cf. L. 77).

aṭ^{a}**ri-phīl** अ॑तरि-फील् । औषधविशेषः f. name of a medicine compound of various essences used to cure colds and disease of the eyes resulting therefrom.

atur^{u} अतुरु । अयोग्यकर्म m. an improper action, an action which results in repentance (whether done wittingly or unwittingly).

ātur^{u} आतुरु । आतुरः adj. (f. **ātür**^{ü} आतंरू), distressed, afflicted.

autār औतार् or **ōtār** ओतार् । अवतारः m. the *avatār* or incarnation of a Hindū god (Śiv. 1793); i.q. **awatār.**

autōrī औतोरी or **ōtōrī** ओतोरी adj. e.g. becoming incarnate, one who becomes incarnate (Śiv. 625).

ōtra ओत्र । परह्यः adv. the day before yesterday, used principally in villages and by old-fashioned Musalmans. W. 95 spells the word **otar** or **utar.** **ōtruk**^{u} ओत्रुकु । परह्यस्तनः adj. (f. **ōtrüc**^{ü} ओत्रंचू), produced on, of, or belonging to, the day before yesterday. **-kani** -कनि or **ūtra-kani** ऊत्र-कनि । प्रायः परह्यः adv. about, probably, the day before yesterday (Gr.Gr. 159). **-kanyuk**^{u} -कन्युकु । प्रायः परह्यस्तनः adj. (f. **-kanic**^{ü} -कनिचू), of or belonging to about the day before yesterday.

atrāf 1 اتراف m. a spendthrift (K.Pr. 188).

atrāf 2 اطراف or **atrāph** अत्राफ् f.pl. extremities, ends, environs; outlying districts, distant countries (Śiv. 678).

ōṭur^{u}**-khōṭur**^{u} ऑटुरु-खॉटुरु । अघटितः adj. (f. **ōṭ**^{u}**r**^{ü}**-khōṭ**^{u}**r**^{ü} ऑटुरू-खॉटुरू), not joined together, not pieced together; imperfectly formed, incomplete in shape.

ōṭ^{a}**ran** ऑटरन् । कोपात्प्रतीचा, छिद्रान्वेषणं वा f. meditating in wrath against a person, regarding him wrathfully; maliciously searching out a person's weak points.

ōṭ^{a}**run** ऑटरुन् । कोपाद्विचारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ōṭ**^{o}**r**^{u} ऑटरु; 2 p.p. **ōṭ**^{a}**ryōv** ऑटर्योव्), to meditate in wrath against a person, to regard him wrathfully; maliciously to look out for a person's weak points.

öṭ^{i}**-raz** ऑटि-रज़् m. the name given to the cooked water chestnut by the people living on the shores of the Wulur Lake (El.). See also **ōṭ**^{u}.

aṭas 1, 2, 3, 4 अटस्, see **aṭa** 1 and **aṭh** 1, 2, 3.

ātash-böz^{i} आतश्-बॉज़ि آتش بازی । अग्निक्रीडनकम्, अतितुच्छम् f. fireworks; met. extreme emptiness, worthlessness.

ātashĕkh आतशख् آتشک । उपदंशरोगः m. (sg. dat. **ātashĕkas** आतशकस्), the venereal disease, syphilis.

ātashīn آتشین a roast, roasted food (El.).

aṭa-saṭa अट-सट । अनियतपरिमाणम् adv. about, approximately (as to amount), u.w. vbs. of giving, etc.

àṭ^i-àṭ^i अ॑टि-अ॑टि । देशभ्रामणम् adv. so as to cause to wander from country to country, roamingly, u.w. vbs. of expelling or of going forth. **àṭ^i-àṭ^i kaḍun** अ॑टि-अ॑टि कडुन् । देशभ्रामणार्थं निष्कासनम्, अतिनिन्द्रापाचीकरणम् m.inf. to expel a person so as to cause him to roam from land to land, to banish from the country; to make a person disgraced. **àṭ^i-àṭ^i nērun** अ॑टि-अ॑टि नेरुन् । अतिनिन्द्रापाचीभावः m.inf. to issue forth under compulsion of roaming from land to land, to be banished from hearth and home; to become an object of disgrace.

atot^u अतॊतु । अतप्तः adj. (f. **atütš^ü** अतॊच़ू), not hot, no longer hot, once hot but now able to be touched, become cool.

atīth अतीथ् । अतिदीनः adj. c.g. (m. sg. dat. **atītas** अतीतस्), very poor, indigent, deprived of all wealth (Śiv. 1751); powerless; very afflicted, miserable; a mendicant, ascetic, devotee.

atith^i अतिथि, see **ati**.

otuth अ॑तुथ्, see **ot^u**.

aṭôṭh^u अटोठु । अप्रियः adj. (f. **aṭöṭh^ü** अठांठू, sg. dat. **aṭāchĕ** अटाछ्य), not dear, not beloved; not liked, unpleasing.

aṭāṭhañār अटाठञार् । अवत्सलत्वम् m. want of love, dislike (for) (esp. for something deserving love).

àt^{i}th^{u}y अ॑तिथुय्, see **àt^i**.

aṭāṭay^i अटाटॖयि । परमनीचता m. extreme lowness, extreme poverty (owing either to viciousness or to misfortune). **aṭāṭayis wātun** अटाटयिस् वातुन् । परमदारिद्र्यप्राप्तिः m.inf. to arrive at utter vileness, to become utterly poor and destitute.

ātatöy^i आततांयि । दुर्जनः adj. c.g., i.q. **ātatôy^u**, q.v.

ātatôy^u आततोयु । दुर्जनः adj. (f. **ātatöy^ü** आततांयू), one who habitually does grievous wrong to others.

atütš^ü अतॊच़ू, see **atot^u**.

atow^u अतॊवु । अभर्जितः adj. (f. **atüw^ü** अतॊवू), not roasted, not parched (of grain).

atôw^u अतोवु । अतापितः adj. (f. **atöw^ü** अतांवू), not heated in fire (of metals); not dried by the sun (of crops); not parched or roasted (of grain).

ātwār, see **āthwār**.

atawār अतवार् اطوار । निन्द्यगुणसामर्थ्यम् m.pl. manners, customs practice, habits, conduct; esp. bad conduct (Gr.M.).

ā̃ṭa-wāṭh आँट-वाँठ् । जठराग्रभागः m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** -वाँटस्), the upper part of the intestines, in which the food is first digested.

atiy 2 अतिय् । तत्काल एव adv. (for **atiy** 1 see **ati**), at that very time; for that very reason; u.w. vbs. of going, etc.

àtiy अ॑तिय्, see **àt^i**.

otuy अ॑तुय्, see **ot^u**.

atyuk^u अत्युकु, see **ati**.

āt^{u}y-tāt^{u}y आतुय्-तातुय् । अकस्मात् adv. by chance, accidentally.

āṭyuv^u 1 आट्युवु । अत्यसारः (f. **āṭiv^ü** आटिवू), altogether unsubstantial, with no strength, substance, or firmness.

āṭyuv^u 2 आट्युवु adj. (f. **āṭiv^ü** आटिवू), made or composed of flour (K.Pr. 18).

ötš^ü अ॑ांच़ू, see **ôt^u**.

atsh अछ़् impve. sg. 2 of **atsun,** q.v.

otsh^u अ॑छ़ु । क्षातः adj. (f. **ütsh^ü** अ॑छ़ू), feeble, weak, emaciated (cf. Gr.Gr. 141).

ôtsh^u ओछ़ु । उद्योगः m. quick effort, exertion, endeavour; the word always conveys the idea of speed with the endeavour.

atshôḍ^u अछ़ोडु । अनन्वेषितः adj. (f. **atshöḍ^ü** अछ़ांडू), not searched for.

atshôḍu-y अछ़ोँडुय् । अन्वेषणं विनैव adv. even without searching, even without seeking, u.w. vbs. of going, coming, etc.

atshol^u अछ़॑लु । छलनं विना adv. without deceit, honestly, openly.

atshan अछ़न् । ग्रामसमूहः m. the N. of a *pargana* lying to the north of Śrīnagar (cf. RT.Tr. II, 493), and also of a village in Chirāṭ Pargana.

atshun अछ़ुन् । दौर्बल्यम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **atshyōv** अछ़्योव्), to be feeble, weak, emaciated.

ātshanun आछ़नुन् । पर्युपभोगः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ātshon^u** आछ़॑नु; 2 p.p. **ātshañov** अछ़ञोव्), to test, try, put in use for the first time.

ātshon^u-mot^u आछ़॑नु-म॑तु । परिचितः perf. part. (f. **ātshüñ^ü-müts^ü** आछ़॑ञू-म॑च़ू), tried, tested, brought into use for the first time.

atshĕnna अछ़्यन्न, **atshĕñ^ü** अछ़्यंञू, see **atshyonn^u**.

ǖts^{a}h-pǖts^{a}h ऊँच़ह-पूँच़ह । युगपत्स्वीकारास्वीकारद्योतनम् m. assenting and dissenting, hemming and hawing, hesitation. Cf. **ǖh^u-ṭūh^u**.

atshar अछ़र् । दौर्बल्यम् m. feebleness, weakness, emaciation (cf. Gr.Gr. 141).

atshor^u अछ़॑रु । अतुच्छः adj. (f. **atshür^ü** अछ़॑रू), not empty, full (of hollow objects).

atsharatsh अछ़रछ़् । अप्सराः f. (pl. nom. **atsharatsha** अछ़रछ़, Śiv. 966), an apsaras, a fairy (in Hindū mythology), (Śiv. 966, 1074, 1132, 1452).

atshĕṭ^ü अछ़्यंटू, see **atshyoṭ^u**.

atshot^u अछ़ुटु । अनुत्पावितः adj. (f. **atshüṭ^ü** अछ़ूंटू, sg. dat. **atshacĕ** अछ़च्य), not winnowed (of grain, etc.).

ōtshaṭh ओछ़ठ् । मूर्छा f. (sg. dat. **ōtshaṭi** ओछ़टि), fainting, insensibility, a swoon.

atshyonnᵘ अछ्योंनु । छेदरहितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **atshĕnnas** अछ्यन्नस्; f. **atshĕñᵘ** अछ्यांञू), not torn, not split, not rent asunder.

atshĕnna-dāra अछ्यन्न-दार । धारासंपातः f. a violent, uninterrupted shower of rain.

atshyoṭᵘ अछ्योटु । अनुच्छिष्टः adj. (f. **atshĕṭᵘ** अछ्यांटू; sg. dat. **atshĕcĕ** अछ्याच्य), not ceremonially impure, not brought into contact with any impure thing (esp. of food).

atsĕjᵘ अच्यंजू, see **atsyolᵘ**.

atsomᵘ अज़ोमु । असंगतः, अनल्पीभूतश्च adj. (f. **atsümᵘ** अज़ंमू), not decreased in size, not diminished; (of milk, etc.) not boiled down; unsuitable, improper, unpleasing (of speech).

atsŏmbᵘ अज़ुंम्बु । अव्यधितः adj. (f. **atsŏmbᵘ** अज़ुंम्बू), not bored, not pierced for string (as pearls, flowers, etc.); not kissed.

ātsaman आज़मन् । आचमनम् f. (sg. dat. **ātsamüñᵘ** आचमंञू), ceremonial sipping of water by Hindūs.

atsun अज़ुन् । प्रवेशः conj. 3 [irreg. 2 p.p. **tsāv** ज़ाव् (Śiv. 944); **tsās** ज़ास्, he entered for him (Śiv. 1100); pl. **tsāy** ज़ाय् (Śiv. 1073, **tsāyĕ** ज़ाय m.c.); f.sg. and pl. **tsāyĕ** ज़ाय (Śiv. 432, 437); 3 p.p. **tsāyōv** ज़ायोव्, pl. **tsāyēy** ज़ायेय्; f.sg. and pl. **tsāyēyĕ** ज़ायेय; 4 p.p. **tsāyāv** ज़ायाव्; impve. sg. 2 **atsh** अछ़ (Śiv. 1817)], to enter, come in (Śiv. 448, 666); **zōmin atsun** ज़ामिन् अज़ुन् m.inf. to become surety (K.Pr. 67).

atsa-nēr अज़-नेर् । प्रवेशनिर्गमः f. the acts of entering and going forth, entrance and exit.

atsīñᵘ अज़ीञू, see **atsyūnᵘ**.

atsôpᵘ अज़ोपु । अभक्षितो दन्तैः adj. (f. **atsöpᵘ** अज़ांपू), not eaten with the teeth, not gnawed, not masticated.

atsar अज़र् adj. com. gen. immovable; **tsar-atsar** ज़र्-अज़र्, all that which is movable and immovable, the world, sg. abl. **tsara-atsara** ज़र-अज़र, Śiv. 624 (in sense of gen.).

ātsār आज़ार् । आचारः m. behaviour, observance of custom, rule.

ātsörī आज़ांरी । आचारी, adj. c.g. punctilious in the performance of religious duties (of Brāhmaṇs); cf. El. s.v. *átsári Brahman.*

atsôrᵘ अज़ोरु । चयनरहितः adj. (f. **atsörᵘ** अज़ांरू), not gathered up in one place; hence, of food, etc., not sorted out and put on one side, not sifted, not cleaned.

atsūrᵘ अज़ुंरू । अक्षतयोनिः f. a girl or female animal who has never experienced sexual intercourse, a virgin.

atsĕta अच्यत, see **atsyotᵘ**.

atsīṭᵘ अज़ीटू, see **atsyūṭᵘ**.

atsotᵘ अज़ोतु । अच्छिन्नः adj. (f. **atsütᵘ** अज़ंतू, sg. dat. **atsacĕ** अज़च्य), not cut.

ātsāth आज़ाँथ् । मलमूत्रादि m. (sg. dat. **ātsātas** आज़ाँतस्), excrement and urine, sewage, filth; defilement by contact with these.

atsyolᵘ अच्योलु । बलात्प्रवेशितः adj. (f. **atsĕjᵘ** अच्यंजू), not violently entered (of something hollow), not having something else thrust in with violence; uninjured; not hurt by internal pressure.

atsyūnᵘ अच्यूनु । अचेतितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **atsīnis** अज़ीनिस्, abl. **atsēni** अज़ेनि; f. sg. nom. **atsīñᵘ** अज़ीञू, dat. **atsēñĕ** अज़ेञ), not recognized by a mark, leaving no mark (of a blow, etc.).

atsyotᵘ अच्योतु adj. (voc. **atsĕta** अच्यत, f. **atsĕtsᵘ** अच्यंचू), without sense, foolish (Śiv. 1757); without mind or thought (of the Supreme Deity, conceived as devoid of all qualities) (Śiv. 1592); beyond the range of thought, incomprehensible (of God) (Śiv. 1604).

atsyūṭᵘ अच्यूटु । अकुट्टितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **atsīṭis** अज़ीटिस्, abl. **atsēṭi** अज़ेटि; f. sg. nom. **atsīṭᵘ** अज़ीटू, dat. **atsēcĕ** अज़ेच्य), not pounded to powder, not reduced to powder (e.g. a lump of salt).

āv 1 आव्, he came, see **yunᵘ**.

āv-bēṭh आव्-बेठ् । आगमनासने f. coming and sitting, sitting down on arrival. **-gav** -गव् । अन्यगमागमौ m. coming and going (always with reference to some person or thing other than the speaker or the subject of the sentence). Cf. K.Pr. 18. **-pāv** -पाव् । शीघ्रपातः m. coming and falling; an instantaneous fall, hence a sudden death.

āv 2 आव् (m.pl. **ēy** एय्; f.sg. and pl. **ēyĕ** एय), the suff. of the 3 p.p. of all verbs, see Gr.Gr. 237 ff. The final *v* is dropped before personal terminations.

awa 1 अव, see **ath 1**.

awa 2 अव । अस्तु adv. yes, that's so, so let it be. Cf. K.Pr. 18 (where the word is spelt *awah*) and W. 96. El. spells the word *auwah.*

āwöī आवांई (= افواه), f. a rumour, report (Gr.M.).

ōv ओव् or **auv** औव् (m.pl. **ēy** एय्; f.sg. and pl. **ēyĕ** एय), the suffix of the 2 p.p. of all verbs, see Gr.Gr. 108 and 223 ff. The final *v* is dropped before personal terminations, and, in forming the perf. part., before **-motᵘ**.

öwa आंव, see **yunᵘ**.

uvᵘ उवु, adj. (f. **üvᵘ** अंवू), a sec. suff. added (like the gen. term. **ukᵘ**) to nouns, and signifying 'composed of'. Thus, from **sŏn** स्वन्, gold, **sŏnuvᵘ** स्वनुवु, made of gold; see Gr.Gr. 161.

awācĕ अवाच्य, see **awôṭᵘ**.

awuchĕ अवुछ्य, see **awuṭhᵘ**.

awuch^{u} अवुछ् । विना परीक्षणम् adv. without seeing, without inspecting, without examination.

awad अवद् । कालः f. (sg. dat. **awüz^{ü} अवॆज़्**), a limited time, period; space of time allotted for any purpose.

avĕd अव्यद् । अविधिः f. (sg. dat. **avĕz^{ü} अव्यॆज़्**), acting against rule, doing a thing the wrong way.

avĕz^{ü}-kin^{i} अव्यॆज़्-किनि । अविधिना adv. in a wrong way. **-sūty -सूत्य्** । विरुद्धनियमेन adv. id.

avḍāl अवडाल् । उपेक्षणम् m. indifference, neglect, disregard; disrespectful abandonment of one worthy of respect, etc.

avĕḍ^{o}r^{u} अव्यॆड्रु । अविश्लथः अशिथिलः adj. (f. **avĕḍ^{ü}r^{ü} अव्यॆड्रॆ**), not loose, not slack; unopposed, unhindered.

avidyā अविद्या f. want of knowledge, ignorance (Śiv. 13, 1524, 1816).

awagahan अवगहन् । पौनःपुन्येनाभ्यासः m. repeated practice of any science, art, action, or the like.

awagŏn अवग्वन् । दोषः m. a fault, a bad quality (in an animate being or a thing).

auwah, see **awa 2.**

āwāhan आवाहन् m. calling, summoning, inviting (Śiv. 71, 77, 78, 87).

awüj^{ü} अवॆज़्, see **awol^{u}.**

övij^{ü} ऑविज़्, see **övyul^{u}.**

övijyār ऑविज्यार् । अतिकोमलत्वम् m. extreme softness (of things). Cf. **öy^{i}jyār.**

avĕkth अव्यक्थ adj. c.g. unmanifest, indiscrete, imperceptible (Śiv. 1752, of God).

āwel, see **övyul^{u}.**

awol^{u} अवॊलु । अवेष्टितः adj. (f. **awüj^{ü} अवॆज़्**), not surrounded, in the sense of not covered, not wrapped up (in cloth), not wound round (with string), not clothed.

auwal, see **awwal.**

āwalun आवलुन्, or **āwalun^{u} आवलुनु** । आवर्तः m. (sg. dat. **āwalanas आवलनस्**), a whirlpool (Śiv. 1023, 1488, 1755, 1840).

awol^{u}-sawul^{u} अवॊलु-सवुलु । पथ्यापथ्यम् m. food which is partly wholesome and partly unwholesome.

awamān अवमान् । अवमानना m. disrespect.

awon^{u} अवॊनु । विना कथनम् adv. without speaking, without saying beforehand, without giving previous notice.

awūn^{u} अवूनु । अकृतवयनः adj. (m. sg. abl. **awōni अवोनि**; f. sg. nom. **awūñ^{ü} अवूञ्**, dat. **awōñĕ अवोञे**), not woven, not yet woven (of a cloth); (of a string bed) not having the string network completely woven.

avināsh अविनाश् m. non-destruction, salvation (Śiv. 170); N. of Śiva, voc. **avināshĕ अविनाशे**, or **avināshō अविनाशो** (Śiv. 157, 1052, 1269).

avinōshī अविनोशी m. N. of Śiva, the Imperishable (Śiv. 694).

avĕnz^{ü} अव्यॆंज़्, see **avyond^{u}.**

awañ अवञ्, f. a prim. suff. added to verbal roots, to signify the wages for doing anything, as in **lōnawañ लोनवञ्**, the wages of reaping. If the root ends in a vowel, the suff. takes the form **wawañ ववञ्**, as in **diwawañ दिववञ्**, the wages of giving (see Gr.Gr. 129).

awāra अवार آوارہ । दुर्गतः adj. c.g. wretched, in misery (owing to disease, grief, pain, or poverty) (YZ. 60, 279, Śiv. 129). **-bal -बल्** m. presents given by friends and relatives to a boy's father at the ceremony when the protection of the boy by the sixty-four deities is invoked (L. 260).

awur^{u} अवुरु । अगुम्फितः adj. (f. **awür^{ü} अवुरॆ**), not strung (as a necklace of pearls).

āwür^{ü} 1 आवॆरॆ । आवृतिः f. (for 2 see **āwarun**), covering; encompassing, surrounding; surrounding a person in a hostile manner. **-pāwür^{ü} -पावॆरॆ** । परित आवरणम् f. surrounding a person, e.g. for his protection, or to prevent his escaping.

āwaran आवरन् । आवृतिः f. surrounding.

āwarun आवरुन् । आवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **āwor^{u} आवॊरु**), to cover, to envelope; to obstruct; to pervade, to surround, encompass; to take possession of (K.Pr. 54, 111).

āwor^{u} आवॊरु । आवृतः adj. (f. **āwür^{ü} 2 आवॆरॆ**), 1 p.p. covered, enveloped, etc., as above; busily engaged (in anything). **-mot^{u} -मॊतु** । आवृतः perf. part. (f. **āwür^{ü}-müts^{ü} आवॆरॆ-मॆछ़्**), id.

āwarĕñ आवर्यञ् । चिता f. a funeral pyre; cf. K.Pr. 22.

āwarĕñĕ-bal आवर्यञे-बल् । श्मशानम्, a burning *ghāt*, a place on a river-bank where dead bodies are burnt. **-mŏṇḍ^{u} -म्वंडु** । श्मशानस्थानकाष्ठविशेषः m. logs of wood for a funeral pyre.

āwarĕr आवर्यर् । आवृतता, तत्परता m. the state of being encompassed, being much occupied in any business, intense application to any work.

āwarāwun आवरावुन् । आवृतीकरणम् conj. (1 p.p. **āwarôw^{u} आवरोवु**), i.q. **āwarun,** q.v.

awash अवश् । अवश्यम् adj. c.g. important, necessary; necessary, needed, wanting; adv. of necessity, necessarily, certainly (Gr.M.). **-pöṭh^{i} -पॉठि** । अवश्यप्रकारेण, अत्यावश्यकम् adv. with same meaning as the preceding.

övish ऑविश् । प्रवेशः f. entrance (of a supernatural being into the body), possession, demoniacal possession, inspiration (Śiv. 1649); i.q. **āwaṭh.**

awashĕkh अवश्यख् adj. c.g. (as subst. m. sg. dat. **awashĕkas अवश्यकस्**), necessary, needful, urgent (Gr.M.).

For words beginning with ĕ, i, ī, see under **yĕ, yi, yī** respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under **wu, wū** respectively.

awashĕkatā अवश्यकता f. need, necessity, urgency, importance (Gr.M.).

övishĕlad ऑविशलद् । भूताद्याविष्टः adj. c.g. possessed by a supernatural being or demon, inspired.

awushon^{u} अवुषंनु । अनुष्णः adj. (f. **awushün^{ü}** अवुषंञ्), not hot, no longer hot, cooled.

avishwösī अविश्वॉसी adj. c.g. mistrustful, suspicious, —**banun** —बनुन्, to feel mistrust (Gr.M.).

āwasan आवसन् । विशीर्णता f. crumbling to pieces, decay.

āwasun आवसुन् । विशीर्णत्वम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **āwasyōv** आवस्योव), to crumble to pieces, to be decayed, worn out. **āwasyō-mot^{u}** आवस्यो-मंतु । विशीर्णः perf. part. (f. **āwasyē-müts^{ü}** आवस्ये-मंचू), decayed, worn out, crumbling to pieces.

awasar अवसर् m. an opportunity (Gr.M.).

awasthā अवस्था f. state, condition, circumstances, one of the four stages of life through which a man passes (childhood, youth, manhood, and old age) (Śiv. 515), or of the four conditions of the soul (waking, dreaming, sound sleep, and final beatitude) (Śiv. 1529). **bālaka-awasthā,** the condition of a child, the simple nature of a child (Śiv. 887, 1379), dat. in the condition of a child, (coming to God) as a little child (Śiv. 1379).

awôt^{u} अवोतु । अप्राप्तः adj. (f. **awöts^{ü}** अवॉचू), not arrived, not yet arrived; not yet come to pass; not yet come to perfection.

awôṭ^{u} अवोटु । असंधापितः adj. (f. **awöṭ^{ü}** अवॉटू, sg. dat. **awācĕ** अवाच्य), not joined, not united (e.g. pieces of cloth, or the component parts of a metal vessel).

āwaṭh or **āvēṭh** आवठ्, आवेठ् । आवेशः f. (sg. dat. **āwaṭhi** आवठि, **avēṭhi** आवेठि), entrance (of a supernatural being into a person), demoniacal possession, inspiration, i.q. **övish.**

awuṭh^{u} अवुठु । अवेष्टितः adj. (f. **awuṭh^{ü}** अवुठू, sg. dat. **awuchĕ** अवुछ्य), not twisted together (of the strands of a rope).

awŏthor^{u} अव्रथंरु । अनवमार्जितः adj. (f. **-thür^{ü}** -थंरू), not wiped clean or dry.

awatār अवतार् । अवतारः m. the **avatār** or incarnation of a Hindū god, i.q. **autār** or **ōtār** (Śiv. 11, 58, 851, 854, 862). —**dārun** —दारुन (Śiv. 1238, 1739), or —**hyon^{u}** —ह्यंनु (Śiv. 1384), m.inf. to take an incarnation, to become incarnate.

awöts^{ü} अवॉचू, see **awôt^{u}**.

avĕtshon^{u} अव्यछंनु । अविवृतः adj. (v. **avĕtshün^{ü}** अव्यछंञ्), not separated, not teased out, not carded (of wool, or the like).

avĕtsār अव्यचार् or **avitsār** अविचार् m. want of consideration, heedlessness, inattention (Śiv. 1111, 1530).

avitsör^{i} अविचॉरि । विचारहीनः adj. (f. **avitsör^{ü}** अविचॉरू, as if from the next), void of consideration, heedless.

avitsôr^{u} अविचोरु । अविचारेण adv. without consideration, heedless.

awov^{u} अवंवु । अनुप्तः adj. (f. **awüv^{ü}** अवंवू), unsown, not sown (of seed, or of a field); coming up unsown, self-propagated (of weeds or wild plants).

awwal اول adj. c.g. first, prior, foremost; best, excellent (El., who spells the word *auwal*).

away अवय्, see **ath 1.**

av^{ü}y अवूय् the form which the term. **au** औ of the ag. and abl. pl. takes when emph. **y** य् is added; as in **guryav^{ü}y** गुर्यवूय् from **guryau** गुर्यौ (see Gr.Gr. 93).

avyod^{u} अव्यंदु । अविदितः adj. (f. **avĕz^{ü}** अव्यंज़ू), not known, not recognized, unknown.

övyul^{u} ऑव्युलु । अतिकोमलः adj. (f. **övij^{ü}** ऑविजू), very soft (of things), delicate, thin. **pōshi khŏta övyul^{u},** more delicate than a flower (K.Pr. 88, where the word is spelt *áwel*). Cf. **öy^{i}l^{u}.**

avyond^{u} अव्यंन्दु । अनादरितः adj. (f. **avĕnz^{ü}** अव्यंन्ज़ू), not honoured, not revered; despised, not appreciated, used carelessly; not accepted, not obeyed; not thought about.

āwāz آواز f. sound, noise, voice.

avĕz^{ü} अव्यंज़ू, see **avĕd** and **avyod^{u}.**

awoz^{u} अवंज़ु । अशब्दः adj. (f. **awüz^{ü}** अवंज़ू), without sound, mute; (of a musical instrument) not played upon, not sounded; not capable of producing a sound (owing to some imperfection). **awozu-y** अवंज़ुय् । स्वनहीन एव adv. only mutely, entirely silently (of a musical instrument).

ay 1 अय् the interrogative suffix (see **a 3, ā 1, ay**).

ay 2 अय् or **ai** ऐ conjunct., if (Śiv. 165, 634), usually appended to the subject of the sentence, as in **bŏ-y (bŏh + ay) karahö** ब्वय् करहॉ, if I had made. With the past cond. **hay** हय् may be used instead, as in **tim-hay karahön** तिम्-हय् करहॉन्, if they had made. Its negative is **nay** नय्, as in **tim-nay karahön** तिम्-नय् करहॉन्, if they had not made; **su-nay (suh + nay) karihē** सुनय् करिहे, if he had not made (Gr.Gr. 257).

ay 3 अय् pron. suff. of 2nd pers. sg. dat., and also of the acc. when the verb to which it is attached is in the 3rd person. When joined to a form ending in a vowel the initial *a* is elided. Examples are: **chus-ay karān** छुसय् करान्, I make for thee; **kari-y** करिय्, he will make for thee, or he will make thee (see Gr.Gr. 184).

ay 4 अय् f. prim. suff. forming abstract nouns, as in **wakhan-ay** वखनय्, telling, from **wakhanun** वखनुन्, to tell (Gr.Gr. 128).

ay 5 अय् f. a sec. suff. used in the case of the word **lūk-ay** लूकय्, a crowd of people, from **lūk(h)** लूख्, people (Gr.Gr. 152).

āy 1 आय्, they (masc.) came, and **āyĕ 1** आय, she came or they (f.) came, see **yunᵘ**.

āy 2 आय् । आयुः m. (sg. dat. **āyĕs 1** आयस् , abl. **āyĕ 2** आय), life, age, long life, the allotted term of life, esp. a healthy long life (Śiv. 1209). In Śiv. 1480 there is a pun on the dat. of this word and on **āyĕs 2**, q.v.

āyĕ-dorᵘ आय-दॊरु । दृढायुः adj. (f. **-dürᵘ** -दॗरु), long-lived; of a healthy constitution. **-grāyĕ** -ग्राय । पतनभयदाः शरीरकम्पभेदाः f.pl. tremor or tottering with a tendency to fall (esp. of the weakness of convalescence). **-gĕv** -ग्यव् । आयुर्वृद्धिकारि घृतम् m. long-life *ghī*, the *ghī*, or clarified butter, which remains over and above after certain sacrificial ceremonies, and with which the head of the boy for whose benefit the sacrifice is performed is anointed. It is a Hindū custom and is supposed to confer long life. —**pyonᵘ** —प्यॊनु । आयुर्ज्ञापनम् m. to ascertain the prospects of a child's length of life by means of a horoscope, birth-marks, or the like. **-sostᵘ** -सॊस्तु । आयुष्मान् adj. (f. **-süčhᵘ** -सॖछु), possessing life, long-lived; esp. used in blessings. **-sôwᵘ** -सॊवु । आयुराढ्यः adj. (f. **-söwᵘ** -सॖवु), long-lived, destined to live long, healthy. **-tan** -तन् । स्वातन्त्र्यम् m. independence, freedom (u.w. vbs. signifying granting, etc.). **-zyūṭhᵘ** -ज्यूठु । दीर्घायुः m. (m. sg. dat. **-zīṭhis** -ज़ीठिस्, abl. **-zēṭhi** -ज़ेठि; f. sg. nom. **-zīṭhᵘ** -ज़ीठु, dat. **-zēčhĕ** -ज़ेछ), long-lived.

āyĕs-tān आयस्-तान् । ब्रह्मरंध्रम् m. the cavity supposed to be in the skull through which the soul leaves the body at the time of death; the upper part of the skull; the anterior fontanelle (El.).

āyĕ 3 आय । स्वेच्छानुरूपं स्थापनम् m. setting anything as one would wish it, arranging according to one's wish. **-dār** -दार् । सुग्रहः adj. c.g. easy or ready to be grasped (of the position of a weapon, etc.). —**karun** —करुन् । ऋज्वीकरणम् m.inf. to hold straight, to hold a sword, staff, etc., ready for the hand; to hold a gun straight, ready to fire at the mark. Cf. **āyĕwun**.

ōy ओय्, he came for thee (**āv** + **ay**), see **yunᵘ** (Gr.Gr. 241).

öy आ॑य्, they came for thee (**āy** + **ay**), see **yunᵘ** (Gr.Gr. 241).

āyōd आयोद् । आयुधम् m. a weapon.

ayōdyā अयोद्या or अयोध्या f. the town of Ayōdhyā or Oudh (Śiv. 865, 1420, 1413). **-nāth** -नाथ्, the Lord of Ayōdhyā, Rāma-candra, the famous hero and incarnation of Viṣṇu.

ayōgĕtā अयोग्यता f. unsuitableness; disagreement (between persons) (Gr.M.).

ayōgy अयोग्य् adj. c.g. unfit, improper, unbecoming (Gr.M.).

öyⁱjᵘ आ॑यिजु, see **öyⁱlᵘ**.

öyⁱjyār आ॑यिज्यार् । अतिकोमलत्वम् m. softness, delicacy (of anything animate or inanimate); cf. **övijyār**.

āyĕkh आयख्, she came to them, and **āyōkh** आयोख्, he came to them, see **yunᵘ**.

ayāl अयाल् عيال । कुटुम्बम् m. family, children, household. **-bār** -बार् (=عيالدار) । अतिकुटुम्बपोषकः adj. c.g. having a family, possessing a large family or household (Gr.M.).

öyⁱlᵘ आ॑यिलु । असारः adj. (f. **öyⁱjᵘ** आ॑यिजु), very soft, very delicate, easily broken, slender, very weak (of persons or things); cf. **övyulᵘ**.

ayĕn अयन् । अयनं (दक्षिणोत्तरात्मकम्), m. the sun's course from one solstice to another.

āyĕnda آینده m. the future, futurity (Gr.M.).

öyināh आ॑इनाह् m. (Śiv. 500), i.q. **aina** with suff. **āh** of indef. art.

āyirᵘ आयिरु । शबरः m. (sg. dat. **āyĕris** आयरिस्), a forest hunter (usually Musalmān); cf. **āyĕr-hönzᵘ**. In Śiv. 1471 the word is used to indicate the low-caste forest Bhīl hunter who befriended Rāma-candra.

āyurbal आयुर्बल् । आयुर्बलम् m. force of life, long life (used in blessings).

āyurdā आयुर्दा । आयुर्गणनम् m. the calculation of life, in a horoscope, etc.

āyĕr-hönzᵘ आयर्-हा॑न्ज़ु । व्याधः, कैवर्तः m. (f. **-hānzañ** -हान्ज़ञ्), one who is both a hunter and a boatman, a boatman who lives by fishing and catching animals; gen. a forest man who lives by hunting; cf. **āyirᵘ**.

āyĕs 1 आयस्, **-tān** -तान्, see **āy 2**.

āyĕs 2 आयस्, I (f.) came, Śiv. 86, 1480 (with pun on **āyĕs 1**, dat. sg. of **āy 2**), see **yunᵘ**.

āyotᵘ आयॊतु । आयत्तः adj. (f. **āyüčᵘ** आयॖचु), dependent on, at the disposal of; subject to, obedient to. **pāna-āyotᵘ**, self-dependent, independent (Gr.M.).

ayōṭh अयुथ् । अयुतम् card. c.g. (sg. dat. **ayŏtas** अयुतस्), ten thousand, a myriad.

öyith आ॑यिथ् । सूर्यः m. (sg. dat. **öyitas** आ॑यितस्), the sun (esp. in old language), used nowadays as a proper N. (El. *āyūt*).

āyĕtan आयतन् f. a resting-place, support, seat, abode; used in compounds such as **athi-āyĕtan**, see under **atha**.

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

ayŏtyum^{u} अयुत्युम् ord. (f. **ayŏtim^{ü} अयुतिमू**), ten-thousandth (Gr.Gr. 80).

āyüts^{ü} आयंचू, see **āyot^{u}**.

āyĕtsār आयत्सार् । आयत्तता m. dependence, subjection.

āyōv आयोव्, he came, see **yun^{u}**.

āyĕwam आयवम्, you came to me, see **yun^{u}**.

āyĕwan आयवन् । लक्ष्योकरणम् f. the action of aiming.

āyĕwun आयवुन् । ऋज्वीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **āyow^{u} आयंवु**), to aim straight at anything, to aim.

āyĕy आयेय्, they (m.) came. **āyĕyĕ आयेय**, she came or they (f.) came, see **yun^{u}**.

az 1 अज़् । अद्य adv. to-day (Śiv. 1105); now, at the present time (Śiv. 1287). **-kāl -काल् । संप्रति** m. to-day and to-morrow, nowadays (Hindī *āj-kal*) (as a noun). **-kāli -कालि । संप्रति** adv. nowadays (as an adv.). **-kŏl^{i} -कांलि । आधुनिके काले** adv. id. **-kālāh -कालाह् । अद्यतनमात्रमेककालिकभोजनम्** adv. to-day one time, only once to-day, doing a thing to-day only once (of eating, taking medicine, etc.). **-kani -कनि । अद्य प्रायः** adv. perhaps to-day, about to-day. **-kanĕn -कन्यन् । प्रायोऽद्यतने काले** adv. id. **-pĕṭha -प्यठ** or **-pĕṭhan -प्यठन् । अद्य प्रभृति** adv. from to-day, henceforth. **—rātas —रातस्** adv. to-night (Gr.M.). **—sub^{a}han —सुबहन्** adv. this morning (Gr.M.). **—shāmas —शामस्** adv. this evening (Gr.M.). **-tām -ताम्** or **-tāmath -तामथ् । अद्यतनकालं तावत्** adv. up to to-day, up to now, still, yet. **-tãn -तान्** (Śiv. 738, 1436, 1627, 1829), or **-tãnĕth -तान्यथ् । अद्य यावत्** adv. id.

aza-boḍ^{u} अज़-बंडु । सांप्रतिको महापुरुषः adj. (f. **-büḍ^{ü} -बंडू**, sg. dat. **-bajĕ -बज्य**), great of to-day, a *nouveau riche*, an upstart. **-bajĕr -बज्यर् । अद्यतनं महत्त्वम्** m. greatness of to-day, the condition of an upstart. **-wôt^{u} -वोतु । अद्य प्राप्तः** adj. (f. **-wŏts^{ü} -वांचू**), arrived to-day; having acquired complete knowledge to-day; fixed for and occurring to-day.

áz^{i} अंज़ि । अद्यैव adv. even to-day, on this very day. **-kāli -कालि** or **-kŏl^{i} -कांलि । संप्रत्येव** adv. even nowadays, in these very days. **-pĕṭha -प्यठ** from even to-day, from this very day, henceforth (Gr.M.). **-tām -ताम्** or **-tāmath -तामथ्**, or **-tãn -तान्** or **-tãnĕth -तान्यथ् । अद्यैव तावत्** adv. up to this very day, even still.

azyuk^{u} अज्युकु । अद्यतनः adj. (m. sg. dat. **áz^{i}kis अंज़िकिस्** and so on; f. sg. nom. **azic^{ü} अज़िचू**), of or belonging to to-day. **áz^{i}ki-pĕṭha अंज़िकि-प्यठ । अद्य प्रभृति** adv. from to-day, henceforth. **áz^{i}kis अंज़िकिस् । अद्य नाम** adv. m. sg. dat. to-day then (Hindī *āj tō*).

az 2 अज़् از prep. from (Śiv. 650), where it governs the nom.

öz आंज़् f. a sec. suff. used to form abstract nouns from substantives; e.g. **chānöz छानांज़्** the condition of a carpenter (**chān छान्**) (see Gr.Gr. 143).

oz^{u} अंज़ु m. N. of a certain bird of Kashmīr (El., who spells it *auz*).

azāb عذاب m. punishment, chastisement (K.Pr. 75); pain, torment (Gr.M.); torture, tyranny (L. 464).

aza-bābun^{u}-trāg अज़-बाबुनु-त्राग् । प्रदेशनामेदम् m. N. of a quarter of Śrīnagar on the east bank of the River Vĕth (Jihlam), below the *Zaina Kadal*, in which is situated the well-known Mahārāj Ganj market.

azic^{ü} अज़िचू, see **az 1**.

āzād آزاد adj. e.g. free, unfettered.

azôgu-y अज़ोगुय् । प्रतिजागरं विनैव adv. without being the least bit watchful, without looking out for or expecting at all, quite unexpectedly (u.w. vbs. of getting, etc.).

az-had अज़-हद् ازحد adj. e.g. infinite, immeasurable, beyond expression (Śiv. 633).

azöj^{ü} अज़ांजू, see **azôl^{u}**.

azal 1 अज़ल् ازل m. eternity, abl. with emph. **azalay**, from eternity (Śiv. 652).

azal 2 अज़ल् (=اجل) । भाग्यम् m. fate, destiny (YZ. 216). **-pĕth -प्यथ् । सुभङ्गस्वभावः** adj. e.g. soft, delicate, easily broken, easily torn asunder.

azal (? عزل), used in the following: **—karun —करुन् । दायतो निष्कासनम्** m.inf. to deprive a person of his share in the joint family property, to disinherit. **—kor^{u}-mot^{u} —कोरु-मंतु । द्रव्यभागान्निष्कासितः** perf. part. (f. **—kür^{ü}-müts^{ü} —कूरू-मंचू**), disinherited.

azôl^{u} अज़ोलु । अदाहितः adj. (f. **azöj^{ü} अज़ांजू**), not burnt, not set on fire, not consumed (esp. of wood, etc.).

azāmil अज़ामिल् m. the N. of a certain brāhmaṇ, in Sanskrit Ajāmila, who was very wicked and whose soul was saved at the point of death by the grace of Viṣṇu (Śiv. 1331).

azmöish آزمائش f. temptation (El.).

azamath عظمت f. (sg. dat. **azamüts^{ü} अज़मंचू**), greatness, aggrandizement (K.Pr. 107).

azmāwun अज़्मावुन् । अभ्यासः, परीक्षणं च conj. 1 (1 p.p. **azmôw^{u} अज़्मोवु**), to try, prove, test (Śiv. 530); to practise (a handicraft); to practise (wrestling, fighting, etc.), to try conclusions with; to try, to tempt (El.).

azmôw^{u}-mot^{u} अज़्मोवु-मंतु । अभ्यासेन वशीकृतः perf. part. (f. **azmöw^{ü}-müts^{ü} अज़्मांवू-मंचू**), tried, tested; mastered (by practice, etc.); clever (El.).

azān اذان f. the notification or announcement of prayer and of the time thereof; the call to prayer (usually chanted from the turret of a mosque). It is whispered by a priest into the ear of a newly born child (L. 270). A Musalmān word.

azônu अज़ोनु । अज्ञातः, अपरिचितश्च adj. (f. **azönü** अज़ांञ्), unknown; unrecognized; ignorant, without knowledge; a foreigner. **azān-pöṭhi** अज़ान्-पांठि । अज्ञातप्रकारेण adv. in an unknown way or manner, unexpectedly (u.w. vbs. of meeting, etc.).

azīñu अज़ीञ्, see **azyūnu**.

azapā अज़पा f. a certain *mantra* or mystic formula, which is not uttered, but which consists only in a number of inhalations and exhalations (Śiv. 104, 983, 1426, 1489, 1512, 1689, 1789, 1847, 1881).

azar अज़र् adj. c.g. not subject to old age, undecaying, immortal, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 935, 1586).

azār अज़ार् آزار । प्रसवपीडा m. trouble, affliction, esp. the pangs of a woman in childbirth.

auzār اوزار, decl. 1, an implement, machine (Gr.M.).

ōzar ओज़र् । वमनम् m. vomiting.

ozur अ़ज़ुर् عذر m. an apology, excuse; a defence in a law case (Gr.M.). Another form of **wŏzr,** q.v.

özaran आंज़रन् । तत्परता f. bearing in mind, attentive consideration; esp. jealous thoughts, envy. **-gözaran** -गांज़रन् । ईर्ष्या गणनम् f. jealously counting and recounting another's possessions or family of children, envy.

özarun आंज़रुन् । न्यायमध्यागमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **öz°ru** आंज़्रु), to bear in mind, attentively consider; to be jealous of, to envy; to interfere in a discussion or dispute. **-gözarun** -गांज़रुन् । अन्यव्यवहृत्यादिमध्यपातः m. inf. to jealously count and recount another's good fortune; to intervene in a discussion and give, as it were, a judicial opinion regarding it.

azarawun अज़रवुन् । परोत्कर्षस्य असहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **azarowu** अज़रोवु), to jealously regard another's good fortune, to be jealous of, to envy.

azarawunu अज़रवुनु । असहनस्वभावः adj. (f. **azarawüñü** अज़रवांञ्), of a jealous disposition, envious.

azarawun अ़ज़रवुन् । परोत्कर्षासहिष्णुता conj. 1 (1 p.p. **azarowu** अ़ज़रोवु), i.q. **azarawun,** q.v.

azarawunu अ़ज़रवुनु । असहिष्णुः adj. (f. **azarawüñü** अ़ज़रवांञ्), i.q. **azarawunu**, q.v.

azarawanĕr अ़ज़रवञर् । असहनशीलत्वम् m. inability to bear another's success, a jealous disposition, jealousness, enviousness.

azôwu अज़ोवु । अपरिणतं (दुग्धादि) adj. (f. **azöwü** अज़ांवू), not coagulated, not curdled (of milk, etc.).

azyuku अज़्युकु, see **az 1.**

azyūnu अज़्यूनु । अजितः adj. (f. **azīñü** अज़ीञ्), not conquered; unconquerable; obtained without the necessity of conquering or subjugating.

azīz عزيز adj. c.g. a beloved (YZ. 28, 250).

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

B ब ب

b ब् ب. The first consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet, the twenty-third (or, if we count **ts**, **tsh**, and **z**, the twenty-sixth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the second consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It has the sound of the letter *b* in English.

The Sanskrit aspirate sonant **bha** भ does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmīrī. When a Hindī or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmīrī, the **bh** भ् is represented by **b** ब्. Thus, the Sanskrit **bhavati** भवति, he becomes, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **bŏvi** बॖवि. In the case of words borrowed directly from Sanskrit, the **bh** भ् is often, but not always, retained in writing in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character. Thus, the Sanskrit word **Bhagavān** भगवान्, a name of the Deity, appears in Kāshmīrī written in these characters both as भगवान् and as बगवान्, but the pronunciation is always **bagawān.** Similarly, the Sanskrit word **bhakti** भक्ति, faith, becomes in Kāshmīrī **bàkt**[i] बंक्ति and other related forms, although occasionally spelt भंक्ति.

In the present work, whether a word is spelt in the Nāgarī character with भ् or with ब्, that letter will always be transliterated **b,** and hence words found in any native book spelt with भ् should be looked up, in the English order, under **b.** Thus, भगवान् will be found, in alphabetical order, under **bagawān.** As a rule, spellings with भ् will not be indicated in this Dictionary, even in the Nāgarī character. The principal exception to this rule will be found in the case of proper names, in which it is most usual to preserve the भ् in native writing. Thus, the Sanskrit proper name **Bhairava** भैरव, a name of Śiva, will be shown in this Dictionary as **bairav** बै(भै)रव्.

ba ب, the Persian inseparable prep., with, by, for, from, in, etc. As in **bakār** بکار, for use, serviceable. Cf. W. 99.

bā 1 با, the Persian prep., with, by, possessed of, as in **bā-adab,** with politeness, politely. Cf. W. 99.

bā 2 बा, an interjectional suff. used in addressing males. It means literally 'brother!', and is employed as follows:—**hē nārān bā,** O Nārān, in addressing a priest, a person of the middle class or a servant. If he is old, **hata-sö-hē . . . bā** or **hata-bā-hē . . . bā** is used. If a woman addresses a man or a woman respectfully she says **hata-bā . . . bā,** or if addressing a familiar or junior, **hata-bā . . . au** or **hata-bā . . . a,** or when addressing persons by their proper names only, **hata-bā . . . a-bāyĕ** or **hata-bā . . . a-bāyau.** Other words are often prefixed, as in **ada-bā** (v. **ada**), **āhan-bā** (v. **āhan**), and **na-bā,** No, sir. Cf. Gr.Gr. 99 ff., W. 101, and L. 279. For examples of its use see K.Pr. 49, 232; Śiv. 1244.

bāī 1 बाई, see **bāy.**

bāī 2, m. a treaty (El.).

bāū, m. the forearm (El.).

bē 1 or **bĕ** बे or ब्य, بے, the Persian privative particle, prefixed to other words, as in **bē-adab,** without politeness, insolent. It is equivalent in meaning to the Kāshmīrī suff. **rost**[u] (q.v.). Although a Persian prefix it is also commonly employed, usually under the form **bĕ** ब्य, with non-Persian words, as in **bĕ-bayĕ,** fearless. For words commencing with this prefix see s.vv. It is often used as a mere preposition, governing another noun, and meaning 'without', as in **yilm bē bahs,** knowledge without argument (K.Pr. 216). Similarly, adverbial phrases, such as **bē sabab,** without cause, causelessly.

bē 2 بے, the name of the second letter of the Persian alphabet. **Alif-bē** = a b c, the alphabet.

bi बि, pron. adj. other, another. This word is not used alone, but forms the base of the declension of **byākh** (**bi** + **akh**), q.v. Its dat. sg. **bĕyĕ** or **biyĕ** (q.v. s.v.) is used as an adv. or conjnct. meaning 'moreover', 'and', 'also'.

bō, bū 1, bōē, or **būe** بو, بوے f. odour, scent, fragrance (YZ. 9, 32; K.Pr. 89).

bô 1 or **bū 2,** a poetical form of **bŏh,** q.v. (El.).

bô 2, m. a habit (El.).

boī, bōi, etc. These are common spellings in the Roman character of the word **bôy**[u], a brother, q.v. (e.g. K.Pr. 34, 130; W. 18); similarly, **bŏi** or **bôi** for the nom. plur. **bôy**[i].

For words containing bh, see under b. See article b.

bab 1 बब् । पिता m. a father (cf. K.Pr. 1, 43, 156, 165, 255; Śiv. 435, 1526, 1790), grandfather, or other ancestor. **-wŏhav** -ब्रहव् । पित्राक्रोशः m. vulgar abuse or imprecations uttered against a person's father.

baba-dag बब-द्रग् । पितृशोकः f. grief for the death of a father. **-dag pēñ^u** -द्रग् प्यञ् । पितृमरणापातः f.inf. the falling of grief for a father's death, a father's death (and the consequent grief) to occur. **-dagal** -द्रगल् । अनुभूतपितृशोकः adj. c.g. suffering grief for such a cause. **-haṭsar** -हच्चर् । पितृहीनतादोषः m. the want of a father, the disadvantage experienced by a bride or bridegroom not having a father alive. **-pōn^u** -पोनु । पितृमरणदुःखम् m. sorrow occasioned by a father's death. **-rost^u** -रोस्तु । मृतपितृकः adj. (f. **-rüṭsh^u** -रोछु), wanting a father, one whose father is dead, esp. one who is not yet grown up, and whose father has long been dead. **-sāvĕr** -साव्यर् । पितृमहाढ्यत्वम् m. a father's prosperity; comfort and luxury provided by one's father who is still alive. **-sāway** -सावय् । पितृसमृद्धिः m. id. **-tôn^u** -तोनु । पितृवदाचरणम् m. fatherhood; acting like a father to another's child. **-yĕtīm** -यतीम् । मृतपितृकः adj. c.g. one whose father died leaving him or her a child; a fatherless child, a helpless orphan with no one to supply the place of a father.

bab 2 बब् । स्तनः f. the nipple, pap, or breast of human beings, esp. of women (Śiv. 1371); the udder or dugs of an animal. —**diñ^u** —दिञु । स्तन्यपायनम् f.inf. to give the breast, to apply a child (esp. a crying child) to the breast, to give suck. —**hĕñ^u** —ह्यञु । स्तन्यपानप्रवृत्तिः f.inf. to take the breast (esp. of a newly-born child), to suck the paps.

baba-kōñ^u बब-कोञु । नीरन्ध्रस्तना f. a woman or female beast suffering from obstruction of the flow of milk. **-kāñĕr** -काञर् । स्तननाडीनिरोधविकारः m. a certain disease, obstruction of the flow of milk from the paps. **-kor^u** -कोरु । स्तनमण्डलम् m. the breast-orb. **-wāy** -वाय् । स्तनव्यथा m. a severe pain in a woman's bosom; caused by disease, or as a consequence of the unsatisfied longing of a pregnant woman.

babi-tal hyon^u बबि-तल् ह्योनु । स्तन्यपायनम् m.inf. to put to the pap, to give the pap to a suckling child. **-tuluk^u** -तलुकु । स्तनंधयबालकः adj. (f. **-talüc^u** -तलचु), one who is close to the pap; hence a suckling child; also applied to very fresh milk immediately after it has been drawn from the udder, or (in the fem.) to the stream of milk as it issues from the udder. **-ṭyond^u** -ट्योंडु । चूचुकम् m. the nipple of the breast of a human being or beast.

bāb 1 باب m. a chapter, section, division of a book (El.).

bāb 2 बाब् m. a father (El.). Cf. **bab 1**.

bāba बाब بابا । वृद्धः, पित्रादिः m. a father (esp. in his old age) (cf. K.Pr. 22; YZ. 79, 93, 126, 456), grandfather; old man, sir, sire (respectfully), the head of an order of monks called Calendars (*Qalandar*). Used principally by Musalmāns in this sense, but also, generally, by Hindus in reference to a religious ascetic; hence, a respectful title given to any pious Musalmān, as in *Hājī Bāba*, O Hājī, sir (K.Pr. 74). **-zī** -ज़ी । भैक्षवृत्तिः m. a respectful form of address to a religious ascetic, Hindū (Śiv. 555) or Musalmān. Also used as a term of endearing address to children.

bābū बाबू m. a gentleman of good family, esp. an immigrant from India. In this sense it has a gen. **bābyun^u**. Generally used as a prefix equivalent to our 'esq.', and as such is not declined (Gr.M.). Cf. **bābañ.**

bĕb ब्यब् । वस्त्रावृतान्तरभागः f. the inside of a garment in front of the body, the inner fold of the breast of a garment; the inside breast of the long gown worn by Kashmīrīs (K.Pr. 23, 29) used as a kind of pocket. The word is often used to signify generally the space between the body and the clothes.

bĕbi hyon^u ब्यबि ह्योनु । वस्त्रान्तर्गूहनम् m.inf. to take into the bosom of one's dress; to take a child to one's bosom, inside one's dress, to warm it, or to console it. **-nār** -नार् m. fire in one's bosom. "Kashmīrīs whilst squatting on the ground in the winter time place their (portable stoves or) *kāngars* under their long cloak next their skin. Give a Kashmīrī his *kāngar* and he is perfectly happy. Hence the words **bĕbi-nār** come to mean without care" (K.Pr. 125). In the following it means exactly the reverse, fire in one's bosom being equivalent to discomfort or pain. **-nār lalawun** -नार् ललवुन् । अतिबाधानुभवः m.inf. to cherish fire in the bosom; to feel trouble or sorrow on account of losses or calamities affecting oneself or those near and dear. **-ṭsöṭ^u** -च्चोटु । गुणापत्तिः f. a loaf in the bosom, met. any hidden thing which, because it is hidden, is considered to be extra good; a reputation earned for being good at one's trade or clever at one's work (which therefore gives a man a certainty of a comfortable life or a perpetual loaf in his pocket); u.w. ref. to harlots, a loaf (i.e. a means of earning one's livelihood) in one's bosom, something like the English expression "my face is my fortune", but more indecent.

bôb^u बोबु । वट्टवृत्तिः m. a man, in appearance and dress honest and respectable, who deceitfully intervenes between others for his own profit, a calumniating middleman.

bubbö बुब्रां । बकारः m. the name of the letter **ba** ब, used in schools. Cf. **böy^{i}-bö,** the name of the letter **bha** भ, under **bôy^{u}.**

bĕba-gāra 1 ब्यब-गार । चक्षुता f. lit. searching (for refuge) inside (another's) breast-cloth, hence fear, dread, apprehension, timidity. See **bĕb.**

bĕ-bagāra 2 ब्य-बगार । असंसृष्टस्नेहः adj. e.g. not cooked in oil, *ghī*, or the like. Cf. **abagôr^{u}.**

bĕbagôr^{u} ब्यबगोरु । असंसृष्टस्नेहः adj. (f. **bĕbagör^{ü}** ब्यबगांरू), id.

bē-bahs بے بحث, without disputation, without controversy; **yilm bē-bahs,** knowledge without argument (i.e. without exercise), K.Pr. 216.

bē-būj बे-बूज, ? m. want of discrimination, misgovernment, anarchy (K.Pr. 223).

bē-bākh بے باق adj. e.g. without remainder, complete, paid up in full, (of an account) balanced, settled (Gr.M.).

babal बबल् । स्थूलकुचा adj. f. possessing a large bosom, full-bosomed, high-bosomed.

bābil बंबिल् । पितृवदाचरणाभासः f. action like that of a father, showing a father's affection, esp. of one who deceitfully pretends such affection.

babul^{u} बबुलु । पितृवदाचरणः adj. (not used in f.), one who acts like a father, or shows a father's affection, esp. of one who deceitfully pretends such affection.

bôbalī, f. a well (El.).

bubul ببل m. a nightingale (*bulbul*); **bubula-rost^{u},** (a garden) without a nightingale (YZ. 46).

bubul^{u} बुबुलु । मणिकविशेषः m. a large kind of jar used for holding grain or the like.

bābūna or **bôbūna** بابونہ m. camomile; camomile flowers; *Matricaria chamomilla* (El.); *Cotula anthelmintica*, an indigenous medicinal plant, stomachic, and good for rheumatism (L. 75).

bĕ-buna ब्य-बुन بے بنہ । अनुद्भवः f. (lit. absence of foundation), non-production, e.g. of crops failing to germinate, or of profits not accruing from one's work. —**karün^{ü}** —करंनू । विनाशनम् f.inf. to destroy utterly, annihilate (a person's entire wealth, crops, profession, or the like), lit. to cause non-existence.

bĕbun^{u} ब्यबुनु । अभावभवनम् m. the becoming non-existent of some article of general use, such as grain, money, or the like.

bābañ बाबञ् f. a lady of respectability, one of good family. Cf. **bābū** and **b^{a}r^{a}ka.**

babar (? spelling and gender), a kind of good white rice (L. 463).

bāb^{a}r बाँब्र् or **bābür^{ü}** बाँबंरू । संभ्रमः f. fluster, flurry, agitated haste in doing anything (Gr.Gr. 122, Śiv. 633). —**pĕn^{ü}** —प्यनू । संभ्रमापातः f.inf. flurry to occur.

bāb^{a}ri-bāb^{a}ri बाँब्रि-बाँब्रि । अतिसंभ्रमेण adv. hurriedly, flurriedly. **-hot^{u}** -हंतु । संभ्रमाकुलः adj. (f. **-hüt͡s^{ü}** -हंचू), hurried, flurried.

babur^{u} बबुरु । हृष्टपुष्टप्रायः adj. (f. **bab^{ü}r^{ü} 1** बबंरू), young and well-conditioned, stout, sturdy, healthy, sound in wind and limb, a hero.

bab^{ü}r^{ü} 2 बबंरू । लताविशेषः, श्याम(स्निच्छ-)तुलसी f. a certain plant, the sweet basil, the Persian *rihān* (cf. El., K.Pr. 155, YZ. 565, Śiv. 1691). For **bab^{ü}r^{ü} 1** see under **babur^{u}.**

bab^{a}ri-byôl^{u} बब्रि-ब्योलु । लताविशेषबीजम् m. its seed, used as a cure for dysentery and other abdominal diseases. **-dan** -दन् । रागविशेषः m. the name of a dark-red or purple dye for cloth, etc. **-dān^{i}** -दंनि । रागविशेषरङ्गोपेतः adj. e.g. dyed with this colour. **-lünd^{ü}** -लंण्डू । लताविशेषशाखा f. a twig or small branch of this plant. **-kāṭh** -काठ । लताविशेष(स्निच्छतुलसी)-शुष्कशाखा m. (sg. dat. **-kāṭhas** -काठस्), the dry wood of this plant, used in the worship of the god Bhairava (Śiva).

bubur बुबुर् । बुद्बुदः m. (sg. dat. **bubaras** बुबरस् and so on), a bubble.

bāb^{a}rilad बाँब्रिलद् । संभ्रमयुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst. f. **bāb^{a}riladiñ** बाँब्रिलदिञ्), flurried, flustered; one who is by nature, or from fear or the like, easily flurried or flustered.

bābarun बाँबरुन् । संभ्रमणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bābaryōv** बाँबर्योव्), to be flurried, to be flustered. **bābaryō-mot^{u}** बाँबर्यो-मंतु । संभ्रान्तः perf. part. (f. **bābaryē-müt͡s^{ü}** बाँबर्ये-मंचू), flurried, flustered.

bubarāray बुबरारय् । बुद्बुदम् f. a bubble, esp. the bubbly foam of fermentation, etc.

bābarāwun बाँबरावुन् । संभ्रान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bābarôw^{u}** बाँबरोवु), to cause a person to be flurried or flustered. **bābarôw^{u}-mot^{u}** बाँबरोवु-मंतु । संभ्रममापादितः perf. part. (f. **bābaröw^{ü}-müt͡s^{ü}** बाँबरांवू-मंचू), flustered or flurried by somebody's action.

bubarāy बुबराय् । बुद्बुदम् f. the foam or bubbles of a waterfall or of a spring issuing from its source; the saline efflorescence drawn forth from the earth at the commencement of rain, from ant-hills and similar places.

bôbus^{u} बोबुसु । अाग्नेगोलविशेषः m. a small earthenware vessel, the size of a slop-basin (K.Pr. 139); a small hollow earthenware bomb, with a little orifice at the top. It is filled with gunpowder and other ingredients, and when ignited emits showers of sparks (Hindī, *anār*).

bĕ-bāsh ब्य-बाश् । समाधानहीनः adj. e.g. one who, when engaged in any act, does it without care and attention, and perfunctorily. Cf. **bāsh.**

bĕbôsh^{u} ब्यबोशु । असमाधानः adj. (f. **bĕbösh^{ü}** ब्यबांश), id.

bĕ-bastī ब्य-वस्ती । वसतिहीनता f. the condition or state of being uninhabited (of a country, village, or house), uninhabitedness, vacancy.

bābath[a]**r** बाबथर् । भ्रात्रीय: m. a brother's son, a nephew (cf. Gr.Gr. 133).

bĕ-bayĕ ब्य-बय । निर्भय: adj. c.g. without fear, fearless; wanting in reverence.

bĕboy[u] ब्यबोयु । निर्भय: adj. (f. **bĕbüy**[ü] ब्यबूयू), id.

baca 1 or **bacĕ 1** बच بچہ । अर्भक: m. (often written **bachih** in the Roman character, as a transliteration of بچہ), the young of any animal, e.g. W. 129 (a colt), K.Pr. 240 (a sparrow-chick); esp. a very young infant (K.Pr. 23). **bāl-baca (-bacĕ),** m.pl. children (Gr.M., Śiv. 1051). **baca-dār** -दार् । सार्भका adj. f. possessing children or young ones; pregnant, with child.

baca 2 or **bacĕ 2** बच । नर्तक: m. a dancing-boy, a male professional dancer, who dresses in women's clothes; with suff. of indef. art. **bacyāh** बच्याह (Śiv. 1724). **-nagma** -नग्म । नर्तकनाट्यम् m. the entertainment of singing, music, and dancing, given by one of these dancing-boys and his attendants. **-pöth**[a]**r** -पॊथर् । नर्तकवृत्ति: m. the profession of such a dancing-boy.

baca 3 ('bachah'), m. (?) the prey (of a kite), K.Pr. 65. (Not noted elsewhere.)

bic[i] बिचि, see **byuc**[u].

bic[u] बिचु, i.q. **byuc**[u], q.v. (cf. K.Pr. 250).

bôc[u] बोचु । अन्नप्राय: m. (sg. dat. **böcis** बॊचिस्), a man, generally a Brāhmaṇ, who lives upon what he can get in the way of gifts, and is ignorant of any trade or business.

bāca(bācĕ)-baṭh बाच-बठ् । भाषाभट्ट:, पुरोहित: m. (sg. dat. **-baṭas** -बटस्), a Kashmīrī Brāhmaṇ who lives by officiating as a priest. His wife is called **bāca-baṭiñ** बाच-बटिञ्, q.v., or the following: see L. 302 for the three classes of Brāhmaṇs in the country. **bācabaṭh-bāy** बाचबठ्-बाय् । भाषाभट्टस्त्री, पुरोहितजातिकस्त्री f. the wife of such a priest-Brāhmaṇ; a woman of the priest-Brāhmaṇ caste. **bācabaṭh-dor**[u] बाचबठ्-दॊरु । पुरोहितसमाज: m. a collective term for the priest-Brāhmaṇs of Kashmīr; a general term for all the men of this caste. **bācabaṭh-tôn**[u] बाचबठ्-तोनु । पौरोहित्यव्यापार: m. the condition or state of life of a priest-Brāhmaṇ; hence the circumstances of any other professional man who lives in comfort.

bācabaṭil बाचबटिल् । पौरोहित्यम् f. the profession of a priest-Brāhmaṇ; the body of rules and customs practised by him in the course of his profession.

bāca-baṭiñ बाच-बटिञ् । पुरोहितस्त्री f. the wife of a priest-Brāhmaṇ.

bacha बछ, **bachĕ** बछ्य, **bachi** बछि (*bachhih* of K.Pr. 7, 23, 163), see **büth**[u] **2.**

bāchĕ बाछ्य, see **böth**[u].

bēcha or **bēchĕ 1** बेछ m. alms, in the following:—

bēcha-bēcha बेछ-बेछ । भिक्षावृत्ति: m. the condition of living on alms, the profession of a beggar; begging as a last resource. **-bēcha lagun** -बेछ लगुन् । भिक्षायोगापात: m.inf. to be so reduced to poverty as to be compelled to take to begging for alms (of one formerly rich). **bēcha-bŏkut**[u] बेछ-बुकुतु । भिक्षार्थं नियुक्त: m. 'an alms brat', a child sent out to beg by some one (usually too proud to beg for himself) who lives on the alms received by it. **-bāna** -बान । भिक्षापात्रम् m. a beggar's wallet or platter in which he puts the food received by him as alms. Cf. **bēchanas bāna** under **bēchun** and **bēchan-bāna** bel. **-bata** -बत । भिक्षान्नम् m. food received by a beggar or set apart to be given as alms, usually cooked rice. **-dana** -दन । भिक्षासंचितधनम् m. wealth accumulated little by little, and by means of severe economy, as the result of begging. **-hāra** -हार । भिक्षार्जितधनम् f. id. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । निन्द्यभिक्षणवृत्ति: m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), 'a son of alms,' a boy who, although well-to-do, out of sheer greed is fond of begging (in a way that brings disgrace) from others, and especially from people of low caste. **-küṭ**[ü] -कॖटू । निकृष्टभिक्षाकी f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), the fem. of the preceding, a girl who has no hesitation in begging from people of low caste, and thus bringing disgrace on her family. **-myond**[u] -म्यॊण्डु । भिक्षाभोजनम् m. an alms-morsel, cooked rice given in alms. **-myond**[u] **atsun** -म्यॊण्डु अचुन् । भिक्षाभोजनप्रवृत्त्यभ्यास: m.inf. the alms-morsel to enter, to take to begging (of one who has once tried begging, and found it so suitable to his temperament that he takes to it as a profession). **-phol**[u] -फॊलु । भिक्षार्जितान्नसमुच्चय: m. alms-grain, a store of grain realized by begging.

bēchan-bukur[u] बेछन्-बुकुरु । भिक्षणसाहस: m. a face for alms, impudence in begging. **-bāna** -बान । भिक्षासाधनम् m. a dish for alms, hence a beggar's stock-in-trade of articles used in begging; met. a habit or custom of begging. **-buth**[u] -बुथु । भिक्षार्थधार्ष्ट्यम् m. a fate for alms (cf. **buth**[u] 1); the condition of having one's fate that of being a beggar; a face for alms (cf. **buth**[u] 2), impudence or audacity in begging (even when the beggar is not in need). **-gara** -गर । भिक्षागेहम् m. an almshouse, a place where alms are distributed regularly, a monastery at which there is free distribution of food. **-kuṭh**[u] -कुठु । भिक्षाश्रयभूत: m. (f. sg. nom. **-kuṭh**[ü] -कुठू, dat. **-kuchĕ** -कुछ्य), an

alms-room, hence one who makes a regular practice of giving alms. **-kŏthul**ᵘ -क्रथुलु । भिक्षाशील: adj. (f. **-kŏthᵘjᵘ** -क्रथ्जू), a confirmed beggar; one who will not give up the profession of begging even when he has a chance.

bēchĕ 2 बेछ्य, see **bĕhun** or **bihun.**

bichĕ बिछ्य, see **biṭh** or **biṭh**ᵘ.

bŏcha बुछ । बुभुक्षा f. often pronounced and written **bŏchĕ** बुछ्य or **bŏchih,** or in the Persian character بوچہ (YZ. 402), hunger (Śiv. 1584). **-bŏcha** -बुछ । बुभुक्षालाप: f. telling of one's hunger, crying out for food when starving. **—karüñ**ᵘ —करंञ्‌ । बुभुक्षोद्भव: f.inf. hunger to be experienced, the feeling of hunger. **—lagüñ**ᵘ —लगंञ्‌ । बुभुक्षोद्भव: f.inf. hunger to be attached, the arising of a feeling of hunger (K.Pr. 71). **—marüñ**ᵘ —मरंञ्‌ । क्षुदपगम: f.inf. hunger to die, hunger or appetite to pass away owing to its long continuance. **—ṭsalüñ**ᵘ —त्सलंञ्‌ । क्षुन्निवृत्ति: f.inf. hunger to flee, one's hunger or fast to be broken by getting food.

bŏchi बुछि (often spelt बुछ), sg. dat. and abl., as in **bŏchi-sūṭin** बुछि-सूटिन् (dying) of hunger (YZ. 408); **putra bŏchhi,** in hunger (i.e. ardent desire) for a son (K.Pr. 174). **bŏchhi-gaṭa** बुछि-गट । अतिबुभुक्षा f. hunger-darkness, extreme hunger, starvation. **-gaṭa wasüñ**ᵘ -गट वसंञ्‌ । अतिबुभुक्षाबाधोद्भव: f.inf. the pangs of starvation to be felt, the experiencing of the pangs of starvation. **-hot**ᵘ -हतु । बुभुक्षाहत: adj. (f. **-hüṭs**ᵘ -हंचू), smitten by hunger, starving (YZ. 410, W. 113). **-haṭsar** -हत्सर् । क्षुद्धतत्वम् m. the being smitten by the pangs of hunger, starvation. **-lĕḍ** -ल्यड् । क्षुदसहिष्णु: adj. e.g. conquered by hunger; hence, one who cannot stand being hungry even for a short time. **—marun** —मरुन् to die of hunger (K.Pr. 120). **-rost**ᵘ -रस्तु । क्षुद्रहित: adj. (f. **-rüṭsh**ᵘ -रंछू), free from hunger; as an adv., without hunger, without being hungry, u.w. vbs. of eating and the like.

bọchᵘ बुंछु । बुभुक्षित: adj. (f. **bŏch**ᵘ बुंछू), hungry; m. sg. dat. **bŏchĕ** बुछ्य (K.Pr. 35).

bachih, see **baca.**

bŏchākār बुछाकार् । अतिबुभुक्षा m. extreme hunger, usually employed with reference to a suckling child.

bēchun बेछुन् । भिक्षा conj. 1 (1 p.p. **byūch**ᵘ ब्यूछु), to beg, to go daily from door to door asking for alms (K.Pr. 29, 191); **bēchan-wôl**ᵘ बेछन्-वोलु, a beggar (L. 458); inf. dat. **bēchanas bāna** बेछनस् बान, a beggar's pot in which he collects food (K.Pr. 29), cf. **bēcha-bāna** under **bēcha.**

bēchani nērun बेछनि नेरुन् । भिक्षाप्रवृत्ति: m.inf. to go forth to beg; hence, to take to the profession of begging.

bŏchun बुछुन् । क्षुधार्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bŏchōv** बुछोव्), to become or be hungry.

bŏchō-motᵘ बुछो-मतु । क्षुत्तप्त: perf. part. (f. **bŏchē-müṭs**ᵘ बुछे-मंच़), hungered, ready to eat anything.

buchun बुछुन् । दशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **buch**ᵘ बुछु), (of a snake, scorpion, etc.) to bite, to sting; (of a beloved's hair compared to serpents), YZ. 35, 205, 265, 507. **buchana yun**ᵘ बुछन यिनु । दष्टीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be stung; hence, to be stung or terrified by the memory of some former grief, pain, or calamity.

buchᵘ**-mot**ᵘ बुछु-मतु । दष्ट: perf. part. (f. **buchh**ᵘ**-müṭs**ᵘ बुछू-मंच़), bitten, stung.

bēchanāwun बेछनावुन् । भिक्षाविधापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bēchanôw**ᵘ बेछनोवु), to set a person to beg; hence, to reduce a person to beggary.

bŏchiñ बांछिञ् । बहुकालात(चिर-)सूता f. a female, esp. a cow, a long time after giving birth to a child, or after calving, who is consequently fat and in good condition, but with a diminished flow of milk.

bachēra बछेर । अश्वादिपोत: m. the male young of an elephant, horse, or ass; a colt. The feminine is **bachīr**ⁱ, q.v.

bachīrⁱ बछीरि । अश्वादिपोतिका f. the female young of an elephant, horse, or ass; a filly. Cf. **bachēra.**

bŏchĕr बुछ्यर् । अतिबुभुक्षितत्वम् m. hunger, esp. a sharp appetite.

bŏchaturᵘ बुछतुरु । पुत्रीकृत: adj. (f. **bŏchat**ᵘ**r**ᵘ बुछत्‌रु), food for the hungry; hence, a child adopted by one who has no children of his own, and to whom tender quasi-parental love is shown.

bēchawunᵘ बेछवुनु । भिक्षु: adj. (f. **bēchawüñ**ᵘ बेछवंञ्‌), a beggar, esp. a professional beggar, a mendicant.

buchawunᵘ बुछवुनु । दशन् m. (f. **buchawüñ**ᵘ बुछवंञ्‌), an animal (such as a serpent) that bites or stings; met. one whose words are sharp and stinging, a calumniator.

bēchyōv बेछ्योव्, see **bĕhun** or **bihun.**

bacun बचुन् । रक्षापत्ति: conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bacyōv** बच्योव्), to escape, be saved, preserved (Śiv. 1299); to be saved, spared, set aside, remain over. Cf. Gr.M.

bacan-hār बचन्-हार् । जीवत्स्वभाव:, परिशिष्यमाण: adj. e.g. one who escapes, a survivor, long-lived, persistent; that which remains over and above, or remains unused. **bacan-pāy** बचन्-पाय् । रक्षोपाय: m. a means of escape or of preservation, etc. **bacan-wôl**ᵘ बचन्-वोलु । आशासित-(उपलक्षित-)जीवन: adj. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यन्), one who escapes or is about to escape; hence, of one who has been passing through great danger, and who it now seems probable will survive. **bacyō-mot**ᵘ बच्यो-मतु । प्राप्तरक्ष: perf. part.

(f. **bacyē-müts**[ü] **बच्ये-मंत्रू**), escaped, saved, preserved; remaining over and above, etc.

bacūr[i] **बचूरि** । बालिका f. (sing. dat. **bacōrē** **बचोर्य**), a young girl still in its mother's arms, a babe, a term of affection.

bacūr[u] **बचूरु** । बालकः m. (sg. dat. **bacūris** **बचूरिस्**, pl. dat. **bacōrĕn** **बचोर्यन्**), a young male child still in its mother's arms, a babe, a term of affection.

bē-cāra بے چارہ adj. c.g., i.q. **bēcôr**[u], q.v. YZ. 408 and frequently in the Persian character; used as a subst. its dat. is **bēcāras** (K.Pr. 136).

bēcôr[u] or **bicôr**[u] **बिचोरु** (= بے چارہ) । वराकः adj. (f. **bicör**[ü] **बिचांरू**), without means, without resources, destitute, unfortunate, wretched; a helpless person, a poor wretch.

bīcar or **bīcĕr** **बीचर्** । मेदुरता m., i.q. **bicĕr,** but also of the hands, etc., after touching grease or greasy food.

bicĕr **बिच्यर्** । मेदुरत्वम् m. greasiness, the condition of being smeared with grease (e.g. a pot which has held *ghī*, etc.).

bicur[u] **1** **बिचुरु** । काकपक्षविशेषः m. the fringe of hair or side locks worn by young boys.

bicur[u] **2** **बिचुरु** । (भरद्वाज)पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain bird, the skylark (?).

bac[a]**ran** **बंच्रन्** । रक्षोपायः m. a means of escape, a device for safety.

bac[a]**run** **बंच्रुन्** or **bac**[a]**rāwun** **बंच्रावुन्** । रक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bac**[o]**r**[u] **बंच्रु** or **bac**[a]**rôw**[u] **बंच्रोवु**), to save, preserve, cause to escape, protect; to save, set aside, keep what is over and above; caus. of **bacun,** q.v. **bac**[a]**rôw**[u]**-mot**[u] **बंच्रोवु-मतु** । परिपालितः perf. part. (f. **bac**[a]**röw**[ü]**-müts**[ü] **बंच्रांवू-मंत्रू**), saved (by some one), caused to be preserved, caused to escape; saved up, stored up (of a surplus).

bicis **बिचिस्**, etc., see **byuc**[u].

bacath **बचथ्** f. (sg. dat. **bachüts**[ü] **बचंत्रू**), savings, surplus earnings (Gr.M.).

bacāw **बचाव्** । रक्षावृत्तिः m. preservation, salvation, deliverance; protection, defence, refuge; guarding, screening, cloaking.

bacāwun **बचावुन्** । परिशेषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bacôw**[u] **बचोवु**), to save, preserve, rescue, deliver, protect; to set aside, put or lay by, save, spare, leave over and above; to reserve, keep back (a part of anything): i.q. **bac**[a]**run,** q.v. **bacôw**[u]**-mot**[u] **बचोवु-मतु** । विहितरक्षः perf. part. (f. **bacöw**[ü]**-müts**[ü] **बचांवू-मंत्रू**), saved, preserved, rescued; saved, put by; kept back, reserved.

bacawun[u] **बचवुनु** । जीवन्, परिशिष्यमाणः adj. (f. **bacawün**[ü] **बचवंनू**), one who escapes or survives, one who is saved; that which is reserved, set aside, laid by, or remains over and above.

bacyāh **बच्याह्**, see **baca 2.**

bacyōv **बच्योव्**, see **bacun** and **bakun.**

bad **बद्** بد । अप्रशस्तः adj. c.g. bad, evil, wicked, vicious, K.Pr. 163 (f. sg. nom.); inauspicious, unlucky. As m.subst. a wicked person, a bad man, K.Pr. 157, 23 (sg. dat.), 157 (pl. dat.); evil, harm (K.Pr. 242); a wild pig (L. 117). **-bakh**[a]**tī** **-बख्ती** بدبختی । दौर्भाग्यम् f. misfortune, bad luck, adversity, misery, wretchedness. **-bakh**[a]**th** **-बख्थ्** بدبخت । निन्द्यभाग्यः adj. c.g. (as subst. sg. dat. **-bakh**[a]**tas** **-बख्तस्**), unfortunate, unlucky, wretched, miserable. **—duā** بد دعا m. a bad prayer, a curse, an imprecation (for gend. see W. 18) (W. 110). **—hāl** بد حال m. a bad condition, bad state (W. 110); as adj. in bad circumstances, in evil plight. **-kār** **-कार्** بدکار । दुराचारः adj. c.g. acting evilly, wicked, sinful, dissolute, licentious. **-körī** **-कांरी** بدکاری । दुष्टाचरणम् f. a misdeed, wickedness; profligacy, licentiousness. **—karun** **—करुन्** m.inf. to make bad, to disable (El.). **—nām** بد نام m. a bad name, ill repute (K.Pr. 157); as adj. of bad name, infamous (W. 110). **—nazar** بد نظر f. the evil eye (K.Pr. 55). **—shĕk**[a]**l** بد شکل adj. c.g. ill-formed, deformed (Gr.M.). **-ĕtikād** بد اعتقاد adj. c.g. mistrustful (Gr.M.). **—yun**[u] **—यिनु** conj. 3, evil to come; **yĕs mahanivis biy**[i]**-sond**[u] **bad yiyi,** to what man the evil of another will come, i.e. the man who wishes evil to another (K.Pr. 242).

baḍ **बड्**, great, in compounds, such as the following. Cf. **baḍa** and **boḍ**[u]. **Baḍ-gôm**[u] **बड्-गोमु** । ग्रामप्रदेशविशेषः, बृहद्ग्रामः m. a large or important village; the name of a well-known village about 10 miles west of Śrīnagar (cf. El.). **-göm**[i] **-गांमि** । ग्रामप्रदेशविशेषभवः, बृहद्ग्रामीणः adj. c.g. of or belonging to a large or important village; of or belonging to the village of **Baḍgôm**[u]. **Baḍshāh** بڈشاہ m. the great king, used as a proper N. referring to Zainu'l-'ābidīn, the eighth and greatest of the Musalmān rulers of Kashmīr (K.Pr. 261). **-shĕrwār** **-श्वार्** । कालावस्थाविशेषः f. a certain astrological period. A man is born under that Zodiacal sign in which the moon happens to be situated at the moment of his birth. Taking that sign, together with the one immediately preceding it and the one immediately following it, the period of $7\frac{1}{2}$ years during which the planet Saturn is passing through these three signs is that man's *baḍ-shĕrwār.* Thus, suppose a man is born under Aries, his *baḍ-shĕrwār* is the $7\frac{1}{2}$ years during which Saturn is passing through Pisces, Aries, and Taurus. **-watharū** **-वथरू** m. a large rice-field (L. 463, where it is spelt **bad wattru**).

bād 1 باد (Persian impve.), let it be, may there be, in

phrases such as āpharī bād आफरीँ बाद् آفرين باد, may there be applause, may there be praise (Śiv. 655).

bād 2 बाद् । रोगविशेषः, उपदंशः m. venereal disease, syphilis (El.); also, a noisy downward breaking of wind. —**pakun** —पकुन् । पर्दनिःसृतिः m.inf. the breaking of wind with noise. —**pĕnⁱ** —प्यंनि । उपदंशरोगोद्भवः m. pl. inf. syphilis to occur; —**pĕyi-y**, may syphilis attack you! an imprecation (K.Pr. 147).

bāda-pájⁱ बाद-पंजि । उपदंशरोगव्याप्तिः f. the spreading of syphilis through a man's body, constitutional syphilis.

bödⁱ-hath बांदि-हथ् । उपदंशव्याप्तिः f. (sg. dat. **-hüṭsᵘ** -हुंचु), an attack of syphilis.

bā̃d बाँद्, in the following: **-bā̃d** -बाँद् । पुनः पुनः प्रेरणम् m. repeatedly urging, pressing, or insisting upon.

bā̃ḍ बाँड् । शैलूषः m. a jester, buffoon, mime, strolling player, actor, dancing-boy (Gr.Gr. 10). See L. 312 for an account of these people. —**lāgánⁱ** —लागंनि । नाटकविधापनम् m. pl. inf. to employ buffoons for an entertainment, to give a theatrical display with hired actors.

bā̃ḍa-bēgörⁱ बाँड-बेगांरि । अरुच्या कार्योद्वहनम् f. jester's forced labour (K.Pr. 200), doing a thing with an outward appearance of enjoying it, but inwardly hating it, like a professional clown acting with a breaking heart. **-bāy** -बाय् । शैलूषस्त्री f. the wife of a buffoon; a professional actress. **-jĕshᵃn** -ज्यशन् m. a banquet or festival at which there are buffoons for the amusement of the guests; with suff. of indef. art. **-jĕshᵃnāh** -ज्यशनाह् (Śiv. 1705). **-kār** -कार् । शैलूषकर्म m. the actions of a buffoon; stage-acting. **-koṭᵘ** -कंटु । शैलूषात्मजः m. (f. sg. nom. **-küṭᵘ** -कंटू, dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), a buffoon-brat, a boy-actor who dresses as a woman, and takes a woman's part in a play; (in the fem.) a buffoon's daughter, an actress, a dancing-girl, a light o' love. **-pöthᵃr** -पांथर् । नाट्यप्रवर्तना m. acting (in a drama); the profession of an actor.

baḍa बड । अतिशयतः adv. very much, in a great degree, very; too much, too, excessively. Although generally an adverb, this word is also not infrequently used as an indeclinable adjective, synonymous with **boḍᵘ**, and meaning 'great', 'much', etc. See Gr.M. s.v. —**baḍ** —बड् । प्रवर्धना, यथोत्तरा वृद्धिः f. steady increase, esp. of opposition, dislike, or a disease. —**boḍᵘ** —बंडु । अतिमहान् adj. (f. sg. nom. —**büḍᵘ** —बंडू, dat. —**bajĕ** —बज्य), very great; greater (than something else). —**buḍⁱ bab** —बुडि बब् । प्रपितामहः m. a paternal great-grandfather, sometimes a maternal great-grandfather. —**bran** —ब्रन् । वृक्षविशेषः m. a certain large forest tree, with a hard wood, probably a kind of elm. Cf. **bran.** —**dabār** —दबार् (cf. Arabic دبور, the west wind), m. a wind which blows from Bārāmūlā, and drives away malaria (L. 465). —**gula** —गुल । ओषधिविशेषः m. a certain plant; it creeps along the ground and is used medicinally as an internal styptic; cf. **gula** in L. 76. —**gurⁱ** —गुरि । मिथ्यासान्त्वना m.pl. conciliation by false promises, or offering false expectations. —**hihurᵘ** —हिहुरु । प्रश्वशुरः m. a grandfather-in-law, a husband's or wife's grandfather, the father of a husband's or wife's father or mother. —**hŏhawurᵘ** —ह्वहवुरु । परश्वशुरपक्षः m. the family of a wife's maternal grandfather. —**hŏhawárⁱ-bāy** —ह्वहवंरि-बाय् । भार्यामातुलेयपत्नी f. the wife of the son of one's wife's maternal uncle, the wife of one's wife's cousin on the mother's side. —**hash** —हश् । प्रश्वश्रूः f. a wife's or a husband's paternal or maternal grandmother, a grandmother-in-law. —**mātāmāl** —मातामाल् । मातृमातामहाश्रयः m. the home of one's mother's maternal grandfather. —**mātāmāl-pokhᵘ** —मातामाल-पंखु । मातृमातामहपक्षः m. of, belonging to, coming from, or related to one's mother's maternal grandfather. —**nā̃n** —नान् । प्रपितामही, प्रमातामही f. a paternal or maternal great-grandmother. —**nyôvᵘ** —न्योवु । कह्लारपुष्पम् m. the esculent water-lily, *Nymphæa lotus.* Not necessarily the white-flowered variety. —**prān** —प्रान् । पलाण्डुभेदः m. a kind of wild onion. —**shāl** —शाल् m. or **kamrāzī**, the name of a violent wind blowing from Karnao (L. 465). —**tyū̃thᵘ** —त्यूँठु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain bird, described as small and black, with a very long tail. —**wörivⁱ bôgᵘ** —वांरिवि बोगु । भर्तृमातामहीयसुदायः m. the nuptial present given by a bride's parents to the bridegroom's maternal grandparents' relations. —**wöryuvᵘ** —वांरिवु । भर्तृमातामहीयः m. the home of a husband's maternal grandfather. —**zag** —ज़ग् । तण्डुलविशेषः m. a kind of rice; pale red in colour, a good cropper. —**zügᵘrᵘ** —ज़ंगुरु । धान्यविशेषः f. a kind of paddy, or rice plant, producing a light-red rice. —**zyurᵘ** —ज़िरु । जीरकविशेषः m. a coarse white cumin-seed, used in medicine as a stomachic.

baḍāh बडाह् = **baḍa,** with suff. **āh** giving sense of indef. art. Often written **baḍā** in the Roman character; e.g. **khān baḍā,** a big tray (K.Pr. 103).

baḍā, see **baḍāh,** s.v. **baḍa.**

bāda बाँद m., in **bāda karun** बाँद करुन् । पणप्रतिष्ठानम् m.inf. to settle, establish, a bargain, etc.; to agree to, to promise.

baḍāi, baḍöi, see **baḍöyⁱ.**

bāḍē बाँडे । महाजनंमन्यः m. one, esp. a village elder, who thinks himself a great man, whether others agree with his estimate or not; a man with a good conceit of himself.

badi बदि, see **bọ̆dᵘ** or **bodᵘ**.

badī बदी بدی । प्रतिकूलता, दुराचरणम् f. badness, wickedness, evil, ill, mischief, injury, misfortune. —**gatshūñᵘ** —गछ़्ंञ़ू । अनिष्टापत्तिः f.inf. badness to happen, going wrong, turning out badly.

bā̃di बाँदि, in **bā̃di gatshun** बाँदि गछ़ुन् । (रक्त-)निरोधविस्फोटोद्भवः m.inf. 'to occur by stoppage (of the flow of blood)', i.e. the black swollen bruise caused by a blow or the breaking of a limb.

bĕd ब्यद् i.q. **bid**, q.v.

bēd 1 बेद्, भेद्, or **bīd** बीद् m. separation, difference, distinction (**manz**, between); **bīd karun** बीद् करुन् m.inf. to distinguish (Gr.M.).

bīda-nyāy बीद्-(or भेद्-)न्याय् m. the system or belief in duality, as opposed to the Vēdānta system which maintains the unity of God and the universe (Śiv. 1816). **-rostᵘ** -रॊस्तु adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ** -र्‌छू), free from duality, non-dual; N. of God, who, according to the monism of the Vēdāntic school of philosophy, is one with universe (Śiv. 1077, 1865); one who is a follower of Vēdāntic monism, and repudiates duality of the Deity and the universe (Śiv. 1567).

bēd 2 बेद् f. (sg. dat. **bīzᵘ** बीज़ू, and so on), secret or hidden virtues or resources (of); secret, mystery. —**kaḍüñᵘ** —कडंञ़ू । मूलार्थज्ञानम् f.inf. to extract the secret; to ascertain the real reason, purport, or object of anything; to find out the real motive. —**nanüñᵘ** —ननंञ़ू । मूलाविर्भावः f.inf. a secret to be naked, the unveiling of a mystery; the real purport or object to be discovered. —**nanᵊrüñᵘ** —नंन्रंञ़ू । मूलाविर्भावनम् f.inf. to unveil a mystery, disclose the real purport or object of anything.

bēd 3 بید m. a willow, in **-mushᵃkh** -मुश्क़् بید مشک । पुष्पविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-mushkas** -मुश्कस्), a certain plant, the musk-willow, *Salix caprea*, from whose flower is produced an essential oil much used in perfumery (L. 77); *Salix Ægyptiaca* (El.).

bēḍi बेडि, in **bēḍi gatshañē** बेडि गछ़ञे । निबद्धीभवनम् f. pl. inf. to be ensnared, entangled, impeded.

bid बिद् or **bĕd** ब्यद् f. in the following. —**marüñᵘ** —मरंञ़ू । यथेष्टापत्तिः f.inf. a thing to turn out as one desires, to one's secret pleasure but to one's outward dissatisfaction. —**mārüñᵘ** —मारंञ़ू । स्वेष्टसाधना f.inf. to interfere in some business undertaken by another, so as to make the result to suit one's own wishes.

bīd बीद्, see **bēd 1**.

bŏd 1 बुद् । बुधः m. (voc. **bŏda** बुद्, Śiv. 478), the planet Mercury.

bŏd-wār बुद्-वार् । बुधवासरः f. Wednesday. Cf. **bodhwār** in W. 100.

bŏd 2 बुद् m. the Buddha (Śiv. 861).

bŏda-brôrᵘ बुद्-ब्रोरु । बुद्धावतारः m. the Buddha incarnation, the founder of the Buddhist religion, counted by Hindūs as the ninth *avatāra* or incarnation of Viṣṇu. **-khorᵘ** खोरु । बुद्धबालकः m. (f. **-khürᵘ** -खूरू), a wise lotus; as a term of affection applied to a good, intelligent, boy or girl.

bŏd 3 बुद् । बुद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **bŏzᵘ 1** बुज़ू, e.g. Śiv. 881), intelligence, reason, discernment, judgment, understanding, reasoning power (K.Pr. 25, 125; Śiv. 42, 46, 182, etc.). —**karüñᵘ** —करंञ़ू । बुद्धिपर्यालोचना f.inf. to apply discrimination, to apply one's mind (to).

bŏzᵘ-brēṭh बुज़ू-ब्रेठ् । बुद्धिभ्रष्टः adj. c.g. (as subst. m. sg. dat. **-brēṭhas** -ब्रेठस्), intellect-foolish, one whose intellect or sense of right and wrong has been injured or destroyed. **-gāh** -गाह् । बुद्धिप्रकाशः m. intellect-brilliancy, clearness in explanation, or in seizing the point of anything. **-manzar** -मन्ज़र् । बुद्धिमान्द्यम् m. slowness of intellect, feebleness of intellect, unintelligence. **-rostᵘ** -रॊस्तु । बुद्धिहीनः adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ** -र्‌छू), without intellect, stupid. **-wān** -वान् । बुद्धिमान् adj. c.g. wise, sensible (Gr.M., Śiv. 995).

bōda बोद । अबोधः adj. c.g. unintelligent, stupid (= Hindī *baudh*). **-gatshun** -गछ़ुन् । मूढीभवनम् m.inf. to become stupid or a fool, owing to some mistake or forgetfulness. **-küñᵘ** -कंञ़ू । परिमाणवस्तुविशेषः f. a foolish stone, a weight which weighs too much, i.e. more than it is supposed to weigh.

bŏ̃dⁱ बँदि । बन्दी c.g. a prisoner in jail, a convict. **-hāl** -हाल् । बन्धनालयः f. (sg. dat. **-höjᵘ** -हॊजू YZ. 384), a prison-house, a prison, jail (YZ. 385). **-hölⁱ** -हॊलि । काराध्यक्षः m. a jailor. **-wān** -वान् । कारा m. a jail, prison. **-wān lagun** -वान् लगुन् । कारावासयोगः m.inf. to be imprisoned, to go to jail, to be sentenced to imprisonment. **-wān lāgun** -वान् लागुन् । कारायां निवेशनम् m.inf. to put in jail, send to jail, sentence to imprisonment.

bọ̆dᵘ 1 बुंद । विशिष्टबुद्धियुक्तः adj. (f. **bọ̆zᵘ 2** बुंज़ू), wise, intelligent, quick to understand, esp. of children (Gr.M.).

bọ̆dⁱ-brēṭh बुंदि-ब्रेठ् । हीनबुद्धिः adj. c.g. (as subst. m. sg. dat. **-brēṭhas** -ब्रेठस्), without intelligence, stupid. **-yēch** -यछ् । यक्षभूतविशेषः m. a wisdom-demon, a certain *yakṣa* or demon believed to have possessed persons in former times, and to have turned their intellects upside down, or to have inspired them; also u.w. reference to a wise person lapsing into

forgetfulness, or of a fool unexpectedly doing something intelligent.

bǒḍ^u 2 ब्वँडु or **boḍ^u 1** ब्वडु । मुष्टिबन्धः m. (f. **bǒz^ü 3** ब्वँज़ or **büz^ü** ब्वज़ू), a handful of leaves, twigs, grass, etc., held together in the hand, as in **hāka-boḍ^u**, a bundle of spinach (Gr.Gr. 145); any similar bundle; in reaping, the handful of rice-straw cut by the sickle (L. 328, *budu*); used as a suffix with the numerals 100 and above, it implies plurality, as in **hata-boḍ^u** हत-ब्वडु, by hundreds; **sāsa-boḍ^u** सास-ब्वडु, by thousands; **lachĕ-** (or **lacha-**) **boḍ^u** लछ-ब्वडु, by hundreds of thousands (see Gr.Gr. 144). In this sense it is generally, but not always, employed in the pl. As an example of the sg. we have **lachĕ-baḍi ranga**, in a hundred thousand forms (Śiv. 1522, 20, 32, 51). For the pl. we have **hata-baza wata** (f.), hundreds of ways (Śiv. 1626); **lachĕ-bȧḍ^i sāsa-bȧḍ^i sās dyār**, wealth by hundreds of thousands, by thousands of thousands (Śiv. 952; so 952, 1436 fem., 1519, 1545, 1912). El. spells this word *baud*. —**karun** —करुन् । मुष्ट्यासंयोजनम् m.inf. to grasp stalks, twigs, grass, or the like in the hand, so as to tie up the part below the hand with a string, etc. (e.g. in making a posy); to gather up the edge of a body-cloth, etc., into the hand. —**phirun** —फिरुन् । पृष्ठतो बाहुबन्धनम् m.inf. to tie a person's hands behind his back.

baḍi anun बडि अनुन् । फलसिद्ध्युन्मुखीकरणम् m.inf. to bring into the hand; hence, with reference to some action or thing which is lost or in disorder, by diligent search or arrangement to put it in the way of accomplishment, to put in good order. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । फलाभिमुखीकरणम् m.inf. to extract from the fist; hence, in reference to any concealed thing, requirement, action, or the like, by means of arguments, etc., to make it manifest, and to wield it for one's own purposes. —**khārun** —खारुन् । स्विष्टानुवृत्त्यापादनम् m.inf. with reference to any intricate or unintelligible thing or action, to explain it according to one's wishes.

boḍ^u 2 ब्वडु m. a sec. suff. used with nouns of relationship, as in **sǒna-boḍ^u** co-wifehood; **pit^ar^i-boḍ^u**, fatherhood; **böy^i-boḍ^u** or **böj^i-boḍ^u**, brotherhood, commensality (see Gr.Gr. 144 ff.). Cf. **boḍ^u 1**, with which it is probably connected.

boḍ^u ब्वडु । महान् adj. (f. **büḍ^ü** ब्वडू, sg. dat. **bajĕ** बज्य). (In the Roman character this word is usually written by others **boḍ**, but sometimes (e.g. K.Pr. 125, 128) **buḍ**. The f. is often written **baḍ**, a transliteration of بُڈ, for ब्वडू), great, big, large (in size) (K.Pr. 144, 168, 188, YZ. 201, L. 458, W. 20, Śiv. 859); great (in quantity or degree) (K.Pr. 125, of a pain; Śiv. 655, of favour); great, grand, imposing (Śiv. 120); great, important (K.Pr. 125); great, loud (of sound) (YZ. 571, Śiv. 725); great, superior, famous, excelling (K.Pr. 62, Śiv. 671); great, rich (K.Pr. 33); great, mighty, powerful (K.Pr. 170, W. 155, Śiv. 10, 158 (voc.), 159); great in dignity (K.Pr. 23, 24, 33, 80, Śiv. 36); great, noble, munificent (K.Pr. 33); great, chief; elder (of brothers); (pl.) one's superiors. Often used instead of **baḍa** बड (q.v.), qualifying another adj. with the sense of 'very'; in such cases it agrees with the adj. in gender, number, and case (Śiv. 427, 687; cf. Gr.M.). It appears as an adj. suff. in words such as **khōtsa-boḍ^u**, very fearful, timid (Gr.M.); **pāyĕ-boḍ^u**, of great dignity (YZ. 25, 240, 543; cf. **baḍi pāyĕ** bel.).

The following forms may be noted: masc. sg. nom. **boḍ^u** (**boḍ, buḍ**) (K.Pr. 28, 33, 62, 125, 170, 188, 239; L. 458; W. 20, 155); dat. **baḍis** (K.Pr. 20, 24, YZ. 240); abl. **baḍi** (K.Pr. 144); voc. **baḍi** (Śiv. 1236), **baḍy-ō** (YZ. 543); pl. nom. **bȧḍ^i** (YZ. 25, 571); f. sg. nom. **büḍ^ü** (**baḍ**) (K.Pr. 33, 80, 168, YZ. 201, Śiv. 869); dat. **bajĕ** (Śiv. 1136); abl. **baji** (K.Pr. 24).

baḍi बडि । अत्युच्चस्वरेण adv. greatly; with a great (voice), loudly, u.w. vbs. of speaking, teaching, and the like. —**baḍi** —बडि । अत्युच्चैः adv. very loudly. —**boḍ^u** —ब्वडु । अतिमहान् (f. sg. nom. —**büḍ^ü** —ब्वडू, dat. —**bajĕ** —बज्य), very great, very large; greatest of all, supreme (Śiv. 580). **-bagawān** -ब(भ)गवान् m. one who is fortunate in possessing much; N. of the Deity, the All-Possessor, Śiv. 158 (voc.), 1216 (voc.). **-bala-sost^u** -बल-संस्तु adj. (f. **-süt͡sh^ü** -संछू), possessing great might (Śiv. 1259). —**dŏha** —द्वह । महाह्नि adv. on a great day, on a festival; see **boḍ^u dŏh** above. —**dŏhok^u dŏh** —द्वहकु द्वह । महापुण्याह्नि adv. id. (lit. the day of a great day). —**pala** —पल । उन्नतः adj. c.g. lifted up, elevated; high (of a price); high (in honour); high (in generosity); and in similar meanings. —**pöṭh^i**, —**pöṭhin** —पाठि, —पाठिन् । महत्तया adv. in a great manner, to great extent, greatly, u.w. vbs. of giving, spending, etc. —**pāyĕ** —पाय । सहायोत्कर्षयुक्तः adj. c.g. provided with much assistance, provided with ample means or materials for doing anything (cf. **pāyĕ-boḍ^u** ab.).

boḍ^u dŏh ब्वडु द्वह । सुदिवसः m. a great day, a holiday, a festival (K.Pr. 28); a long day, a day of the spring and summer seasons, when the sun is north of the equator. —**day** —दय m. a great god; N. of Kṛṣṇa; voc. **baḍi-dayĕ** (Śiv. 1383, 1487). —**hyuh^u** —ह्युहु । सर्वाधिकः adj. (f. **büḍ^ü hish^ü** ब्वडू हिशू), greatest of all, greatest, used as a superlative of **boḍ^u**. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make great, increase, augment

(anything) (El.). —**mahanyuv^{u}** —महनिवु । आढ्यजनः m. a great man, either owing to wealth or position. —**māz** —माज़् m. beef (El.). —**pahān** —पहान् । ईषन्महत्तरः m. somewhat great, a little greater (than) (Gr.Gr. 93).

büd^{u} बंडू । महती f., see ab. —**jāy** —जाय् । भीषणभूमिः f. a great place; a place terrible through wicked, sinful practices, etc., such as a haunted burning-place or the like. —**möj^{u}** —मांजू । गृहस्वामिनी f. the big mother, the senior lady of a family, who manages the household affairs.

boduy बंडुय् (fem. **büd^{u}y** बंडूय्) = **bod^{u}**, with emph. **y**, even great, exactly great, verily great; K.Pr. 33 (m.), 23 (f.); Śiv. 428 (m.).

būd 1 बूद् । ज्ञानम्, प्रत्यक्षः m. learning, knowledge, wisdom, intelligence derived from study; ocular evidence, direct perception, apprehension of the senses; knowledge, perception, understanding, apprehension (Śiv. 1812, 1850); cognizability, visibility. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । सुबोधोद्भवः, प्रत्यक्षीभवनम् m.inf. intelligence, or the critical faculty (from study, etc.) to be produced; (of something hidden) to become visible or cognizable by the senses. —**karun** —करुन् । प्रत्यक्षीकरणम् m.inf. to make manifest, make visible or cognizable (of something hidden).

būda-wôl^{u} बूद-वोलु । ज्ञानयुक्तः m. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यन्), learned, well instructed, intelligent.

būd 2 बूद् adj. c.g. wise, vigilant (Śiv. 1812).

būd 3 بود became, came into existence, the past participle of the Persian *būdan*, to be. With emph. **y**, **būday** (Śiv. 1521).

būd 4, *Malacochæte pectinata* (El.).

buda बुड । स्थविरः adj. c.g. old, aged, of a human being, beast, tree, etc., K.Pr. 36, 121 (sg. abl.); an old man (or woman), K.Pr. 36 (pl. dat.). Cf. **bud^{u}**. —**ail** —ऐल् । एलाफलविशेषः f. a kind of cardamom, bearing a large seed. —**bādām** —बादाम् । राजादनफलविशेषः m. a kind of almond. —**brang** —ब्रंग् । विकरालस्थविरः m. 'an old minaret'; met. an ugly, tall, fat, silly old man. —**dala** —दल । कुत्सितवृद्धः adj. (f. —**dül^{u}** —दंलू), a lecherous old man or woman. —**drūkh^{u}r^{u}** —द्रूख्रु । स्थाविरजीर्णाङ्गा f. an old hag; a withered, feeble, ugly old woman. —**gön^{u}** —गांनू । जरद्वेश्या f. an old harlot, a woman, a harlot in her youth, who still endeavours to practise her profession in her old age. —**khor^{u}** —खोरु । जलजपत्रविशेषः m. a certain round-leafed swamp plant much valued as food for cattle. Cf. L. 71. —**kul^{u}** —कुलु । जीर्णवृक्षः m. an old tree, a withered tree even though young, a prematurely old tree. —**pīn** —पीन् । स्थाविरप्रसूतिः m. the birth of a child in old age (of women or cattle). **-pīnuk^{u}** -पीनुकु । स्थाविरप्रसवजः adj. (f. **-pīnüc^{u}** -पीनंचू), a child born in the old age of its parents. —**ṭaṭur^{u}** —टटुरु । निकृष्टवृद्धः m. (f. —**ṭüṭ^{u}r^{u}** —टंट्रू), 'an old withered'; a vile, slanderous old man or woman. —**tsháwul^{u}** —छावुलु । मूढवृद्धः m. (f. —**tsháw^{u}j^{u}** —छावंजू), 'an old goat'; a foolish old man, a dotard, an old man who is felt as a burden by his relations. —**wāl** —वाल् । श्वेतबालः m. 'old hair'; grey hair, white hair. —**zaz** —ज़ज़् । अतिजीर्णः adj. c.g. 'an old ancient', a very old man, even whose eyebrows and eyelashes are white.

bud^{u} बुडु । वृद्धः m. (f. sg. nom. **bud^{u}** बुडू, dat. **bujĕ** बुज्य), an old man (K.Pr. 87, 127, Śiv. 943); (f.) an old woman (YZ. 241); cf. **buda**. For exam. of **buji** (f. sg. ag., etc.) see K.Pr. 80, W. 142, YZ. 247, 493. **-rud^{u}** बुडु-रुडु । वृद्धादिः adj. (f. sg. nom. **bud^{u}-rud^{u}** बुडू-रुडू, dat. **bujĕ-rujĕ** बुज्य-रुज्य), a jingling repetition of **bud^{u}**, old people and the like, i.e. old people, the helpless, the unfortunate, and the like.

bud^{i}-bab बुडि-बब् । पितामहः m. a father's father, a paternal grandfather (L. 460); also used for a mother's father. **-pöṭh^{i}** -पांठि । स्थविरक्रमेण adv. like an old man, after the manner of an old man.

bujĕ-buth^{u} बुज्य-बुथु । वृद्धामुखः m. a young man who has a face like an old woman's; i.e. whose face is shrivelled and wrinkled.

budu (L. 328), see **bŏd^{u} 2**.

bēḍab बेडब् । अयोग्याकृतिः adj. c.g. ill-shapen, ugly, ungainly; clumsy, awkward, unmannerly.

bē-adab بےادب adj. c.g. without manners, rude, insolent (Gr.M.).

badād बदाद् (?بداد), in —**anun** —अनुन् । अतिखिन्नीकरणम् m.inf. to oppress or bully a person by compelling to do something which he does not wish to do; to distress or interrupt some one engaged on any work by making a needless noise. —**yun^{u}** —युनु । व्याकुलीभवनम् m.inf. to be bullied, oppressed, or distressed, as above. Cf. **bēdād**.

bē-dād بےداد adj. c.g. unjust (El.).

bōdagī बोदगी । अबोधवृत्तिः f. want of intelligence, stupidity.

bad-gôm^{u} बड-गोमु, see **bad**.

bŏdagĕr बुदगेर् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. the name of an ancient site to the west of the Pradyumna-giri or Hāra-parvat; a well-known hill lying north of the city of Śrīnagar.

badahôr^{u} बडहोरु । शबलः adj. (f. **badahör^{u}** बडहांरू), spotted, brindled, variegated, of a dirty black colour with here and there clean or white spots scattered over it.

badahārĕr बडहायर् । शबलत्वम् m. spottiness, a brindled, spotted, or variegated state or condition.

budij बुदिज्, see **mush^{a}kh.**

badüj^{u}-müts^{u} बदुंजू-मंचू, see **badol^{u}-mot^{u}** under **badalun.**

buḍakh बुडख् । श्वासनिमीलनम् m. (sg. dat. **buḍakas** बुडकस्), flickering, of a flame; flickering, fluttering, of breath, breathing that at one time exists and at another time is almost stopped, like the flickering of a flame. —**din^{i}** —दिनि । श्वासान्तिमनिमीलना m. pl. inf. to give flickerings, to be at the point of extinction of a flame; to draw the last flickering breaths of a dying man.

badal बदल् بدل or **bad^{a}la** बद्ल بدلہ m. (abl. sg. **bad^{a}la** बद्ल بدلہ, see bel.), change, exchange, alteration; recompense, return (YZ. 428); requital, retaliation, retribution, revenge; used as postpos. governing abl., in exchange for (K.Pr. 70); as a substitute for, instead of (K.Pr. 155, Śiv. 910); instead of, like, as it were (Śiv. 1243). —**dyun^{u}** —दितु m.inf. to exchange (El.).

bad^{a}la बद्ल بدلہ, see ab., used as adv., in exchange, in revenge, etc.; also as postpos. governing gen., dat., or abl., = **badal** (Gr.M., W. 97). —**hyon^{u}** —ह्यंनु । द्वेषप्रतीकारः m.inf. to take revenge, to take vengeance. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to exchange (Gr.M.).

bāḍil बाँडिल् । शैलूषवृत्तिः f. the profession of a **bāḍ** or actor, etc., q.v.

bĕḍōl ब्यडोल् । कुरूपः adj. c.g. shapeless, hence misshapen, ill-fashioned, ugly, clumsy; ill-mannered, ill-bred, uneducated, loutish.

bōd^{a}la बोद्ल । मदमूढः adj. c.g. intoxicated, senseless under the influence of an intoxicating drug.

bōdil बाँदिल् । बन्धनालयदूतः m. a jail-officer, a turnkey.

budal बुदल् । बुद्धिहीनः adj. c.g. wanting sense or discrimination, one who commences to converse without discrimination.

budul^{u} बुदुलु । दारुविशेषः m. a kind of tree, the Himalayan silver fir, *Abies Webbiana.* Its timber is used in house and household carpentry (L. 79, 80). El. calls this *badar* and *búdar*, and also gives *budal* as meaning 'fir-tree'.

bādalad बादलद् । उपदंशरोगाक्रान्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **bādaladiñ** बादलदिञ्), afflicted with venereal disease (**bād,** q.v.).

badalun बदलुन् । विनिमयः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **badol^{u}** बदोलु, f. **badüj^{u}** बदुंजू), to be changed or altered (Gr.M.); to change, alter, vary; to be changed, transferred, removed, exchanged; to be transformed, transmuted. **badol^{u}-mot^{u}** बदोलु-मतु । विनिमितः perf. part. (f. **badüj^{u}-müts^{u}** बदुंजू-मंचू), changed, exchanged, altered, etc.

badalāwun बदलावुन् । विनिमयः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **badalôw^{u}** बदलोवु), to cause to be changed or altered; to change, alter, or vary anything, etc.; caus. of **badalun,** q.v. Cf. also Gr.M. **badalôw^{u}-mot^{u}** बदलोवु-मतु । विनिमितः perf. part. (f. **badalöw^{ü}-müts^{u}** बदलांवू-मंचू), caused to be changed, etc.

badalawañ बदलवञ् । विनिमयमूल्यम् f. the price of exchange, the difference paid on the exchange of articles of different value; e.g. when an old article is exchanged for a new one of the same kind.

badaliyĕth बदलियथ् f. (sg. dat. **badaliyüts^{u}** बदलियंचू), a condition of change, a changed condition, transformation (Śiv. 1704).

bādam बादम् بادم । राजादनफलम् m. an almond, cf. **bādām.** **-phulay** -फुलय् । राजादनलताविकासः f. the almond-blooming; the beauty of a garden in the early spring, in which, as is common, rows of almond-vines are in blossom.

bādām बादाम् بادام । राजादनफलम् m. an almond, i.q. **bādam,** q.v. Cf. El., so YZ. 478. **-gūj^{i}** -गूजि । राजादनफलसारः f. an almond-kernel; met. (of a bride, or the like) a girl of good family. **-shīra** -शीर । राजादनफलरसः m. almond-juice, a milky liquid made by pounding almond-kernels in water, used medicinally as a tonic. —**shīrīn** بادام شیرین m. the sweet almond (L. 458). —**talkh** بادام تلخ the bitter almond (L. 458). **-ṭyok^{u}** -ट्योकु । तिलकविशेषः m. the name of a *tilak* or mark put upon the forehead, triangular in shape but with a round base; a person marked with such a *tilak* (f. **-ṭĕc^{u}** -ट्यचू).

badīmī बडीमी । महत्त्वम् f. greatness (cf. Gr.Gr. 141), esp. u.w. reference to the exercise of generosity or the like. —**hāwüñ^{u}** —हावंञू । महत्त्वप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. to display or proclaim one's greatness by word or deed.

bādōm^{i} बादांमि بادامی । पाटलवर्णः adj. c.g. almond-coloured, light-brown; as subst., the colour light-brown, or a cloth or other similar article dyed that hue.

baḍun बडुन् । वृद्धिः, प्रस्थानम्, अभिगमनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **baḍyōv** बड्योव्), to become large, become big, get big (L. 461); so, **bata baḍyōs,** I am become big through (eating) food (K.Pr. 26); to become bigger, increase in size (K.Pr. 173, Śiv. 1462, of love); to become extended, lengthened; to grow, rise, increase in age (K.Pr. 119); to grow up, become of full age (K.Pr. 71); to swell (as a stream); to be raised, elevated, exalted (K.Pr. 33); to grow tall; to spring up fast and in quantities (of crops), to become rank and luxuriant; to rise, be enhanced (of a price, or prices gen.); to go on, set out, proceed, advance;

to go out, be extinguished from want of fuel (of a flame, or fire). **baḍan-wôl^{u}** बडन्-वोलु । यथोत्तरवृद्धिकः, प्रस्थानोद्युक्तः n. ag. (f. **baḍan-wājĕñ** बडन्-वाज्यञ्), one who keeps increasing, who increases gradually and regularly; one who is about to set out or go ahead on a journey. **baḍith āsun** बडिथ् आसुन् । सुयोग्यतापत्तिः m.inf. having increased to be; hence, to be prosperous, in good condition, to be excellent (as a man's qualities, learning, wealth, or reputation). **baḍith bĕhun** बडिथ् ब्यहुन् । निश्चिन्तीभवनम् m.inf. to increase and sit; hence, to give up anxiety (regarding any matter), to be at ease, without care. **baḍith rōzun** बडिथ् रोज़ुन् । महत्त्वापत्तिः m.inf. having increased to remain; hence, to acquire and retain a reputation for increased greatness (of wealth, good qualities, etc.). **baḍyō-mot^{u}** बड्यो-मतु । वृद्धिमुपगतः, प्रस्थितः, शमितः perf. part. (f. **baḍyē-müts^{ü}** बड्ये-मंचू), increased (e.g. in age, size, wealth, extent, etc.); advanced, gone forward (on a journey); extinguished (of a flame).

bādun बादुन् or **brādun** ब्रादुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bādyōv** बाद्योव or **brādyōv** ब्राद्योव), to become powerful (Gr.Gr. lv, 175).

bē-dīn بےدین m. an infidel (El.).

bŏḍun बुडुन् । मज्जनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **bŏḍ^{u}** बुडु; 2 p.p. **bŏjyōv** बुज्योव), to dive, to sink, drown, be drowned (K.Pr. 121; fig. Śiv. 1582); to be immersed, submerged (lit. or fig.), inundated; to be destroyed, ruined; to sink, go down (of the sun); to be at the bottom of a hole; to sink down a pipe, be carried away; to sink in sin, be a sinner; to sink in debt, be overwhelmed with debt. K.Pr. spells 1 p.p. *buḍ*. **bŏḍan-wôl^{u}** बुडन्-वोलु । निमज्जनगुणः n. ag. (f. **bŏḍan-wājĕñ** बुडन्-वाज्यञ्), one who sinks, etc.; hence, anything which naturally sinks in water, or easily runs down a pipe, or anyone who is naturally prone to sin, or readily gets badly into debt, and so on. **bŏḍ^{u}-mot^{u}** बुडु-मतु । मज्जितः perf. part. (f. sg. nom. **bŏḍ^{u}-müts^{ü}** बुडु-मंचू, dat. **bŏjĕ-matsĕ** बुज्य-मच्य), sunken, immersed, etc. (Śiv. 1629).

buḍun बुडुन् । जरावस्थाप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **buḍyōv** बुड्योव), to become old, to reach old age (of animals or trees, etc.), cf. Gr.M. and K.Pr. 22, 36, 65, 123, 234. **—atsun** —अचुन् । जरावस्थोपस्थितिः m.inf. to enter old age, to become old; esp. to become old before one's time, to become prematurely old. **buḍyō-mot^{u}** बुड्यो-मतु । आपन्नस्थाविरः perf. part. (f. **buḍyē-müts^{ü}** बुड्ये-मंचू), one who has become old; one who has become old before his time, who is prematurely old.

buḍana बुडन । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain bird, a kind of wild duck, the gadwall, *Chaulelasmus streperus*, good for the table (L. 129). Probably i.q. El.'s *buḍun*, a bird which is said to migrate to Ladak in the hot season and to return to Kashmīr in the cold season.

bĕdāna-t^{a}l ब्यदान-तल् (cf. بیدانه) । तूदफलविशेषः m. the fruit of a species of mulberry (cf. El. s.v *túl*). **bĕdāna-t^{a}la-kul^{u}** ब्यदान-तल-कुलु, the special mulberry-tree which produces this fruit (see El. s.v. *tulakul*).

bādanāwun बादनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bādanôw^{u}** बादनोवु), to cause to become powerful (Gr.Gr. 175).

bŏḍanāwun बुडनावुन् । निमज्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bŏḍanôw^{u}** बुडनोवु), to cause something (that does not naturally sink) to sink, to dip, immerse (Śiv. 67); to submerge, drown, flood; to lose, waste, exhaust, sacrifice, ruin. Caus. of **bŏḍun** in all its senses. **bŏḍanôw^{u}-mot^{u}** बुडनोवु-मतु । निमज्जितः perf. part. (f. **bŏḍanöw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** बुडनांवू-मंचू), sunken, immersed, etc., by anyone.

buḍanāwun बुडनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **buḍanôw^{u}** बुडनोवु), to cause to grow or be old (Gr.Gr. 175).

buḍ^{a}ñ-nĕng बुडञ्-न्यंग् । वृद्धावस्थायाम् adv. in old age, in the period of old age.

badar 1, the Himalayan silver fir, *Abies Webbiana*, see **budul^{u}**.

badar 2 بدر adj. c.g. out of doors, outside. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to turn out, expel, reject, repulse. Cf. El. *badar*, repulse.

bādār बादार् । आढ्यः adj. c.g. rich, wealthy, opulent (lit. and fig.).

bādörī बादांरी । आढ्यता f. opulence, wealth (lit. and fig.).

bĕdār ब्यदार् بیدار adj. c.g. awake (K.Pr. 25, YZ. 47); wakeful, sleepless; watchful, vigilant, alert (cf. El.). **—karun** —करुन् । बोधनम् m.inf. to awaken from sleep; fig. to awaken the intellect, arouse; attract attention. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । बोधाप्तिः m.inf. to be aroused, awakened from sleep; to have the intellect aroused; to have one's attention attracted, to become alert.

bĕdörī, bĕdör^{i} ब्यदांरी, बेदांरि, بیداری । जागरणम् f. waking, wakefulness; vigilance, watchfulness (Śiv. 198).

bid^{ü}r^{ü} बिदूरू । पोटलिका f. a bag; wrapper, cover; esp. a large ball or wrapped up parcel of silk, valuable cloth, etc.; cf. Hindī *bidrī* and Persian بدره.

bŏdirū, m. (El.), i.q. **bŏdripĕth**, q.v.

bodur^{u} बंदुरु (f. **büd^{ü}r^{ü} 1** बंदूरू), in **—dād** —दांद् । कपिलवृषभः m. a bull of a brown or tawny colour. **büd^{ü}r^{ü}-gāv** बंदूरू-गाव् । कपिला गौः f. a cow of the same colour.

budur बुडुर् । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of bird, said to frequent the lakes north of Kashmīr, and to be not quite so large as a goose.

budar-kôn^{u} बुडर्-कोनु । पक्षिविशेषः, अक्षिरोगविशेषः m. a certain bird, described as shaped like a sparrow, but with a long beak and tail. It dives from a height and catches small fish. A certain distressing disease of the eyelids, accompanied by swelling.

büd^{ü}r^{ü} 2 बंड्रू । रागचित्रणा f. the act of painting or stamping coloured pictures or patterns on walls, cloth, etc. —**khār^{ü}ñ^{ü}** —खारंञ् । मुखे वर्णचित्रणम् f.inf. to raise painting, to apply paint; esp. to paint the face (e.g. of an actor); to paint, as a practical joke, some one who has been rude enough to go to sleep in public.

bad-rad wanun बद्-रद् वनुन् । परिभाषणम् m.inf. to use abusive language about or to an opponent (either before his face or behind his back). Cf. Persian بدرد.

bad^{a}rkāl बद्रकाल् or (Śiv. 1174) **badrakōlī** भद्रकोली m. a village where there is a temple of Bhadrakālī (RT.Tr. II, 489). El. calls it Badrigul, and states that it is in Machipor Pargana.

bödrimāwas बांद्रिमावस् । भाद्रपदामावास्या f. the day of the new moon of the month of *Bād^{a}rapēth* (q.v.). *Kuśa* (*Poa cynosuroides*) grass is collected on this day and worshipped.

bad^{a}ran बंड्रन् । वर्धनम्, शमनम् f. the act of increasing or making greater, or spreading abroad, anyone or anything; the act of extinguishing a flame (Gr.Gr. 121). —**gatshün^{ü}** —गछ्ंञ् । उपचयापत्तिः f.inf. to increase (of anger, disease, hatred, or the like, owing to measures taken with the contrary object). —**karün^{ü}** —करंञ् । विस्तारणा f.inf. to cause to spread abroad, to cause to increase (esp. of anger, hatred, disease, or the like, in spite of and owing to measures taken to reduce it).

bad^{a}run बंड्रुन् । वर्धनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bad^{o}r^{u}** बंड्रु), caus. of **badun,** q.v., to make to increase, esp. (of a human being or animal) to nourish, cherish, bring up; **atha bad^{a}run,** to stretch out or thrust out the hand, to join in hand-to-hand combat, see **atha. bad^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}** बंड्रु-मतु । वर्धितः perf. part. (f. **bad^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{ü}** बंड्रू-मंच़ू), of a human being or animal, brought up, nourished up, and now of full age.

bŏd^{a}ran बुंड्रन् । निमज्जनम् f. the act of causing some one or something to sink, of dipping, immersing, drowning, flooding, etc. Cf. **bŏdanāwun.**

böd^{a}ran बांड्रन् । लेपकर्म f. plastering, applying a plaster of ordinary lime-plaster or of mud mixed with chaff and chopped straw.

böd^{a}run बांड्रुन् । लेपकर्म conj. 1 (1 p.p. **böd^{o}r^{u}** बांड्रु), to plaster (a wall); genl. to prepare a house, make it ready for habitation (Śiv. 1065). **böd^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}** बांड्रु-मतु । लिप्तः (f. **böd^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{ü}** बांड्रू-मंच़ू), plastered (of a wall or the like).

badranjboya, m. (El.) *Nepeta ruderalis.*

bād^{a}rapēth बाद्रप्यथ् or **bödripēth** बांद्रिप्यथ् । भाद्रपद्मासः m. (sg. dat. **bād^{a}rapētas** बाद्रप्यतस्), the name of a month of the rainy season, corresponding to August–September, the Sanskrit *Bhādra-pada,* and the Hindī *Bhādõ* (K.Pr. 128); used also as the name of groups of small boils which commonly affect people in the rainy season. **bödripētuk^{u}** बांद्रिप्यतुकु । भाद्रमाससंबन्धी adj. (f. **bödripētüc^{ü}** बांद्रिप्यतंचू), of or belonging to the month **Bād^{a}rapēth.**

bad^{a}ra-pīth बंड्र-पीठ् । भद्रासनम् m. (sg. dat. **-pīthas** -पीठस्), an auspicious seat; esp. a rājā's throne used on ceremonial occasions, and a god's throne in a temple or other sacred place (cf. L. 161).

bad^{a}rāwan बंड्रावन् । वर्धनम् f. the act of causing to increase; (of things, qualities, or acts) encouraging the growth, spreading abroad, increasing by accumulation.

bad^{a}rāwun बंद्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bad^{a}rôw^{u}** बंद्रोवु), to bake bread or cakes over hot coals (Gr.Gr. liii).

bad^{a}rāwun बंड्रावुन् । वर्धनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bad^{a}rôw^{u}** बंड्रोवु), to cause to increase, to make larger (Śiv. 1885); (of things, qualities, or acts) to encourage the growth, to spread abroad, to increase by accumulation; to cause to grow up, bring up. **bad^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** बंड्रोवु-मतु । प्रवर्धितः perf. part. (f. **bad^{a}röw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** बंड्रांवू-मंच़ू), caused to increase, made larger, etc.

bŏd^{a}rāwun बुंड्रावुन् । निमज्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bŏd^{a}rôw^{u}** बुंड्रोवु), to cause to sink, dip, immerse; met. to cause to sink in sinful acts, to debauch. **bŏd^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** बुंड्रोवु-मतु । निमज्जितः adj. (f. **bŏd^{a}röw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** बुंड्रांवू-मंच़ू), sunken, immersed (by some one); met. debauched, led into sin.

böd^{a}rāwun बांड्रावुन् । लेपकर्म conj. 1 (1 p.p. **böd^{a}rôw^{u}** बांड्रोवु), i.q. **böd^{a}run,** q.v. **böd^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** बांड्रोवु-मतु । विहितलेपविशेषः perf. part. (f. **böd^{a}röw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** बांड्रांवू-मंच़ू), plastered (of a wall, etc.).

bad^{a}rāwawun^{u} बंड्राववुनु m. (f. **bad^{a}rāwawün^{ü}** बंड्राववंञ्), one who causes to increase, a cherisher (Śiv. 862).

bad-shāh بدشاہ, see **bad.**

bādshāhī, adj. e.g. kingly royal, in **bādshāhī wath,** f. the king's highway (borrowed from Hindōstānī) (El.).

bōdēshŏr बोधेश्वर् m. the lord of knowledge, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1178).

bad-shĕrwār बड्-शर्वार्, see **bad.**

bāduth बाँडुथ् । शैलूषवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. **bādatas** बाँडतस्), the profession of an actor or buffoon.

badāv बडाव् । प्रस्थितिः m. setting forth, setting out, esp. if one does not expect or intend to return; (of money or the like) excess over an amount agreed upon.

bādav बाडव् । वृद्धत्वम् m. largeness in size, e.g. of a person's arms, of a vessel. **—atsun** —अचुन् । वृद्ध्युद्भवः m.inf. largeness to enter; hence, of the growth of plants, to grow too large in a short time, to become too luxuriant. **-dār** -दार् । वृद्धियुक्तः adj. c.g. possessing largeness, hence too large, e.g. of a pot, a basket, or a garment. **—yun^{u}** —यिनु । वृद्ध्यागमः m.inf. to be too large, e.g. of a pillar which will not fit into the place prepared for it in building a house.

badāwun 1 बडावुन् । अग्नेः शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **badôw^{u}** बडोवु), to extinguish a light or a fire by withdrawing the fuel. **badôw^{u}-mot^{u} 1** बडोवु-मतु । शान्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **badöw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** बडांवू-मंचू), extinguished (of a fire).

badāwun 2 बडावुन् । गमनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **badôw^{u}** बडोवु), to set out on a journey. **badôw^{u}-mot^{u} 2** बडोवु-मतु । प्रचलितः perf. part. (f. **badöw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** बडांवू-मंचू), set out, started (on a journey).

badawun^{u} बडवुनु । वर्धमानः, गच्छन् adj. (f. **badawüñ^{ü}** बडवंञू), one who regularly and continually increases, etc., cf. **badun;** used politely to mean one who is about to depart, or set out on a journey.

bŏdawun बुडवुन् । निमज्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bŏdow^{u}** बुडवु), i.q. **bŏdanāwun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 171). **bŏdow^{u}-mot^{u}** बुडवु-मतु । निमज्जितः perf. part. (f. **bŏdüw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** बुडवू-मंचू), made to sink by some one (of something that does not sink naturally).

bŏdawun^{u} बुडवुनु । निमज्जन् adj. (f. **bŏdawüñ^{ü}** बुडवंञू), one who sinks or dives; that which sinks of itself owing to its high specific gravity.

bādawôr^{u} बादवोरु । द्वेषरोषः m. anger caused by envy at another's honour or success. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । द्वेषाद्रोषोद्भवः m.inf. to feel rage caused by such envy; to display anger at greater respect being shown to another than to oneself on some public occasion. **—karun** —करुन् । रोषोत्पादनम् m.inf. to cause another to feel such anger. **—wŏthun** —वुथुन् । द्वेषाद्रोषोत्पत्तिः m.inf. such anger to arise.

bĕdiwatī ब्यदिवती । अशोभनता f. ugliness, want of beauty, badness in behaviour, dress, actions, intelligence, skill, or the like. **—karüñ^{ü}** —करंञू । न्यक्कारः f.inf. to make ugliness, to humiliate a person by abusing him in public, when he expected to be honoured. **—hĕñ^{ü}** —ह्यञू । अवमाननानुभवः f.inf. to take such humiliation, to suffer or undergo it. **—pĕñ^{ü}** —प्यञू । अवमाननावाप्तिः f.inf. such humiliation to fall, humiliation to be experienced.

bĕdiwath ब्यदिवथ् । अशोभनः adj. c.g. (m. sg. dat. **bĕdiwatas** ब्यदिवतस्), ugly, without beauty in appearance, dress, actions, conduct, intelligence, quality, or the like. **-pöth^{i}** or **-pöthin** -पांठि, -पांठिन् । अशोभनतया adv. in an ugly manner; in a wicked way.

bādaway बाँडवय् । नटवेतनम् f. an actor's or buffoon's fee.

bōd^{i}way बाँडिवय् । बन्धनवृत्तिः f. the fees paid at intervals by a prosecutor for feeding a prisoner who is in jail at his suit.

badöy^{i} बडांयि । महत्ता f. greatness, esp. of generosity or good fame; greatness, in size or importance (K.Pr. 111). In the Roman character this word is often written **badāi.**

būday बूद्य्, see **būd 3.**

böd^{i}yāna बांडियान । शतपुष्पी f. sweet-fennel (El.); its seeds, anise-seed. **-gūj^{i}** -गूजि । शतपुष्पीचूर्णसारः f. the kernels of anise-seed, extracted by pounding in a mortar.

bē-föida بے فائدہ adj. c.g. unprofitable, useless, vain; as adv. in vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly. **—khar^{a}ch** —खरछ् m. extravagance. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make in vain, misspend, waste (Gr.M.).

bag बग् । भगम् m. pudendum muliebre, vulva.

bāg 1 बाग् m. a share, a portion (Śiv. 1695); hence, part, in the sense of position, as in **manz-bāg** मन्ज़्-बाग् in the middle part, in the middle, in the centre (Śiv. 20, 914, 1107, 1459, 1547, 1588, 1668, 1695, 1744, 1759). **—dyun^{u}** —द्युनु । वस्तुसंख्याया लभ्या विभाजनम्, भागप्रदानम् m.inf. to deal out shares to those entitled to them (Śiv. 1695); to divide into parts or shares, (in arithmetic) to divide (a number).

bāga-hār बाग-हार् । संख्याविभाजनम् m. (in arithmetic) division (of a number).

bāg 2 बाग् باغ । उद्यानम् m. a garden (Śiv. 181, etc.; K.Pr. 56, 204; YZ. 46, 254, 407); an orchard; pl. dat. with emph. **y, bāganay** बागनय् (Śiv. 503). **-wān** -वान् । उद्यानपालः m. (f. **-wān-bāy** -वान्-बाय्, see bel.) (in El. and W. 111 spelt optionally **bāgbān**), a gardener, esp. a tree and shrub gardener (K.Pr. 142); in fem. a gardener's wife or a female gardener. **-wönil** -वांनिल् । उद्यानपालवृत्तिः f. the profession or trade of a gardener.

bāga-bab^{u}r^{u} बाग-बबरु । लताविशेषः f. a kind of sweet basil grown in gardens (Śiv. 1691); see **bab^{u}r^{u} 2.** **-bombur** -बंम्बुर् । भ्रमरविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **bomburas** बंम्बुरस्), a garden-bee, a bee which frequents only gardens and does not seek wild flowers; met. a libertine, one who haunts women as a bee haunts flowers. **-dör^{u}** -दांरु । उद्यानपश्चद्द्वारम् f. a

garden side-door, the door of a house opening into a garden. **-mŏy** -म्वय् । लघूद्यानम् f. a small garden. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । उद्यानस्वामी m. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यन्), one who owns a garden, the lord of a garden.

bāguk^{u} बागुकु । उद्यानसंबन्धी adj. (f. **bāgüc^{ü}** बगंचू), of, or belonging to, a garden; produced in a garden (sg. gen. of **bāg**).

bāg 3 बाग्, in **bāg-ḍōra** बाग्-डोर । अश्वबन्धनरज्जुविशेषः m. a bridle-rope, a long rope by which horses, etc., are tied, a halter.

bā̃g बाँग् بانگ । उच्चैः समाह्वानम् f. a loud cry in order to call persons together from a distance, a halloa; the call to prayer by the *mu'azzin* from the tower of a mosque (K.Pr. 25, 199); the crowing of a cock (K.Pr. 176). **—diñ^{ü}** —दिञू । उद्बोधनाहृतिः f.inf. to call Musalmāns to prayer; to call out at the latter end of the night to waken people; to crow (of a cock). **—wanüñ^{ü}** —वनंञू । कर्णे मन्त्रभाषणम् f.inf. to whisper the *azān* or call to prayer, as is done by a Musalmān *pīr* in initiating a disciple, or (at a birth-ceremony) in welcoming a new-born child into the world; cf. L. 270.

bā̃ga-loṭ^{u} बाँग-लटु । क्रीडनकविशेषः m. a certain toy, a kind of peg-top.

bagĕ बग्य f. a buggy, a kind of one-horse carriage; a carriage in general (Śiv. 1859). Cf. **bagī**.

bāgĕ बाग्य m. prosperity, good-luck (Śiv. 821), i.q. **bög^{i} 1** under **bôg^{u}**.

bagī बगी f. a long barge with a hood like that of a buggy which covers the passenger (El.).

bēg بیگ m. a lord, master, a Mogul title of honour (K.Pr. 145).

bĕgā ब्यगा, in **bĕgā-wakh^{a}th** ब्यगा-वख्थ् । सायंकालः m. (sg. dat. **-wakhtas** -वख्तस्), evening, the first three hours or so after sunset; cf. **bē-gāh**. **-wakhtan** -वख्तन्, **-wakhtan-bög^{i}** -वख्तन्-बांगि, **-wakhtas** -वख्तस्, or **-wakhtas-bög^{i}** -वख्तस्-बांगि । सायम्, निशामुखे adv. at evening, at some time in the first three hours after sunset.

biga बिग m. the Indian measure of area, a *bīghā*. In Kashmīr a *kaccā biga* contains 40 square *gaz*, and a *pakkā biga* contains 60 square *gaz* (El.).

bōg बोग् in **bōg-bāganay** बोग्-बागनय् । विभाजनम् f. dividing out into proper proportions, e.g. of a piece of gold for the various members of an ornament in course of manufacture. Cf. **bôg^{u}**.

bög^{i} 1 बांगि or **bögin** बांगिन् (for **bög^{i} 3** see **bôg^{u}**) । वेलायाम् postpos. governing dat., at about the time of, u.w. words indicating a part of the day or night, as in **shāmas bög^{i}** (or **bögin**), at eventide; **subahas** **bög^{i}** (or **bögin**), at dawntide; **mandĕñĕs** (or **mandĕñĕn**) **bög^{i}** (or **bögin**), at about midday.

bög^{i} 2 बांगि । निमित्तम् (for **bög^{i} 3** see **bôg^{u}**), postpos. governing abl. (with vbs. of giving, accepting, etc.), on account of, for the sake of, in exchange for.

bögī बांगी । भागयोग्यः adj. c.g. entitled to a share.

bö̃g^{i} बाँगि । उच्चैराकारणकृत् m. the *mu'azzin* who calls out the *bā̃g* (q.v.) or call to prayer (K.Pr. 25).

bôg^{u} बोगु । भागः m. (sg. dat. **bögis** बांगिस्, abl. **bāgi** बागि, pl. nom. **bög^{i} 3** बांगि), a share (K.Pr. 103); an allotment, apportionment; a share or helping at a meal (K.Pr. 38, 81); a portion or aliquot part of anything, as in **aiṭha-bôg^{u}**, an eighth part; (also in pl., see **bög^{i} 1** bel.) lot, fortunate lot, good fortune, the betrothal presents given by a bridegroom's father (L. 268, cf. **baḍa wöriv^{i} bôg^{u}** under **baḍa**). **-bāgay** -बागय् । विभाजनम् f., i.q. **bōg-bāganay,** q.v. s.v. **bōg**. **-band** -बन्द् । स्यूतविशेषः m. a travelling-bag or hold-all for carrying bedding, clothes, etc. **—karun** —करुन् । भागभागिताविधानम् m.inf. to make a share, to share anything with some one else.

bāgi āmot^{u} बागि आमंतु । विवाहधर्मसंगतः adj. (f. **—āmüts^{ü}** —आमंचू), come into sharing; hence of a husband (or wife) who has become partner for life with his wife (or her husband) (perf. part. of **—yun^{u}** bel.). **-boḍ^{u}** -बंडु । महाभाग्यः adj. (f. sg. **-büḍ^{ü}** -बंडू, dat. **-bajĕ** -बज्य), having great good luck, prosperous, well-to-do and blessed with offspring. **-bôg^{u}** -बोगु । भाग्यप्राप्यभागः m. a person's full share of anything under division (K.Pr. 24); the share to which a person is entitled by his fate. **-barut^{u}** -बरुतु । भरितः adj. (f. **-bür^{ü}ts^{ü}** -बंर्चू), filled with good fortune, excessively prosperous; (of a thing) complete in all its parts or in all its good qualities; (of a vessel) completely and satisfactorily filled. **—drāmot^{u}** —द्रामंतु । भागाद्बहिर्भूतः adj. (f. **—drāmüts^{ü}** —द्रामंचू), one who remains outside the distribution, i.e. one who, even though present at a distribution of food or the like, does not receive his or her share (perf. part. of **—nērun** bel.). **-hyūn^{u}** -ह्यूनु । भाग्यहीनः adj. (f. **-hīñ^{ü}** -हीञू), deprived of good fortune, reduced to ill-fortune, deserted by fortune, miserable. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । साधर्म्यान्निराकरणम् m.inf. to expel from a common or similar employment, or from a common means of livelihood, or from a common association, or from commensality, etc. **—khasun** —खसुन् । भाग्येन लब्धिः m.inf. to receive one's fated share of a thing. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । भागाद्बहिर्भवनम् m.inf. to go out from a share, to be outside a distribution; i.e. not

to receive one's due or expected share at a distribution, even though present. **-wān** -वान् । सुभाग्यः adj. c.g. having good fortune, prosperous. **-wönī** -वांनी । सुभाग्यवत्ता f. the possession of good fortune, prosperity. **—yun**ᵘ —यिनु । विवाहसंबन्धसंयोगः m.inf. to come into sharing, or into one's good fate; of a husband (or wife) becoming partner for life (as a result of fate worked out in former births) with his (or her) wife (or husband). Cf. **bāgánⁱ yunᵘ**.

bāgyukᵘ बाग्युकु । भागरूपेण संभवन् adj. (f. **bāgicᵘ** बागिचू), of or belonging to a share; of or belonging to good fortune, hence prosperous.

bögⁱ 3 बांगि । सद्भाग्यम् pl. nom. shares; good fortune, prosperity, the happening of prosperity. **—karánⁱ** —करंनि । भागव्यवस्था m. pl. inf. to make shares; to arrange in, or to divide out into, shares. **—ninⁱ** —निनि । भाग्यनाश m. pl. inf. to take away good fortune; to have one's prosperity or good fortune destroyed owing to some act of folly, robbery, ill-success, failure of crops, or the like. **—wŏthánⁱ** —व्यंनि । भाग्यापगमः m. pl. inf. good luck to rise up (and depart), to lose one's good luck.

bögis pĕth wātun बांगिस् प्यठ् वातुन् । कार्यसिद्ध्यवसरे उपस्थितिः m.inf. to arrive upon good fortune, to arrive at exactly the right time, so as to share in the fruits of another's success.

būg बूग् । भोगः m. enjoyment, pleasure, esp. worldly pleasures, as opp. to **yōg** or **yūg,** asceticism (Śiv. 866, 867, 1377, 1458, 1714); fruition (Śiv. 1696, 1835, 1838); sexual enjoyment; experiencing, feeling, perception; advantage, pleasure, delight. **—karun** —करुन् । भोग्यानुभवः m.inf. to enjoy, etc.

būgī बूगी । भोगासक्तः adj. c.g. devoted to enjoyment or luxury, a voluptuary.

būgᵘ बूगु, see **būgun**.

bē-gāh بیگاه adj. c.g. untimely, unseasonable (K.Pr. 21).

bagal बगल् بغل । कक्षौ m. the armpits. **-canda** -चन्द् । पार्श्वनिधानिका m. the side-pocket of a coat or similar garment. **-bŏy** -बुय् । संक्रामको दुर्गन्धः f. the stink of the armpits; the sweaty smell emanating from a man's skin and perceived by those who are close by his side.

bagᵃlⁱ gatshun बगंलि गछुन् । रहस्यसमागमः m.inf. to go to a person's armpit, hence to meet him privately or secretly; to go by a side-path instead of by the direct road. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । रहस्यसमागमः m.inf. to come together privately to meet secretly; to approach a person with the object of offering a bribe.

bōgᵃla बोगल । स्थूलमाषविशेषः f.pl. a kind of bean, *Vicia faba* (= L. 330, *bágláh*, El. *bāgla*). **-dāl** -दाल् । स्थूलमाषविशेषसूदः f. a quantity of these beans husked and split; a spiced pottage made of these beans.

būgal बूगल् । भोगी adj. c.g. fond of pleasure or enjoyment, a voluptuary.

būgōl बूगोल् m. geography (Gr.M.).

bāgambar बागम्बर् m. Vāgambara, a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1587).

bāgnai, v. **bāganay.**

bāgánⁱ बागंनि in **bāgánⁱ yunᵘ** बागंनि यिनु । विवाहयोगादिना तात्पर्यम् m.inf. to be joined to a person in marriage, to become married to a person (Śiv. 37, of a woman); to obtain one's share allotted by fortune, to receive one's fated portion; K.Pr. 54 spells the word *bāguni*. Cf. **bāgi yunᵘ** under **bôgᵘ**.

bagnū बग्नू m. the Himalayan poplar (*Populus ciliata*) (El.).

bēgāna بیگانہ adj. c.g. strange, foreign, alien (K.Pr. 146, Śiv. 1605).

bögin बांगिन् । अवसरे adv., see **bögⁱ** 2.

boguni, see **bugiñ.**

būgun बूगुन् । भोगः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **būgᵘ** बूगु, 2 p.p. **būjyōv** बूज्योव्), to enjoy (Śiv. 1423, 1603); to enjoy the delights of the world (as opposed to asceticism) (Śiv. 1458, 1828); to experience, suffer, undergo, to reap the fruits of one's actions in this, or a former, life (Śiv. 1795); frequently with cognate acc. pl. of **būg,** q.v., **būgan būgun,** to enjoy delights (Śiv. 1377, 1714), or to reap fruition (Śiv. 1835, 1838).

būgᵘ-motᵘ बूगु-मंतु । भुक्तपूर्वः perf. part. (f. **būjᵘ-mütsᵘ** बूजू-मंचू), experienced, suffered, undergone, reaped (as above).

bagandar बगन्दर् । भगन्दररोगः m. a fistula in the *pudendum muliebre* or in the anus, a boil in or close to the anus. **—pyonᵘ** —प्यंनु । भगन्दरोद्भवः m.inf. fistula to occur, the occurrence of an attack of the disease.

bagandarlad बगन्दर्लद् । भगन्दररोगाहतः adj. c.g. (when used as subst. the f. is **bagandarladiñ** बगन्दर्लदिञ्), suffering from or afflicted by fistula.

bē-gunāh بیگناه adj. c.g. without sin, sinless, guiltless, innocent (Gr.M.).

bāganay बागनय् । विभागः f. division, dividing into shares, i.q. **bāgay,** q.v., Gr.Gr. 129; fate, fortune (El. *bāgnai*). **—nērünᵘ** —नेरंनू । वस्तुलांशविभागोद्भवः f.inf. sharing to issue; i.e. in dividing anything out into several shares, the shares to come out accurately.

bāganayĕ-dār बागनय-दार् । विशिष्टभागार्हः adj. c.g. divisible into parts, easily or naturally divided into equal parts, or such as demands subdivision on account of its quantity or the like.

bāganạy बागनंय्, see **bāg 2.**

bugiñ बुगिञ् । स्वामिपत्नी f. the wife of a servant's master, a servant's mistress; K.Pr. 263 spells the word *boguni*. It is fem. of **bugiy**, q.v., cf. Gr.Gr. 38.

bāgar in **bāgar bang,** m. *Hyoscyamus niger* (L. 74, 76).

bagāra बगार । स्नेहः m. oil, *ghī*, dripping, or other grease used in cooking; cf. Gr.Gr. 122. **—karun** —करुन् । पक्वस्नेहसंयोजनम् m.inf. to fry in oil, etc.; to cook in or with oil, etc. **-dār** -दार् । संयोजितस्नेहः adj. e.g. greasy, oily, buttery (of cooked food). **-rost^{u}** -रंस्तु । असंसृष्टस्नेहः adj. (f. **-rüsh^{ü}** -रंछू), without oil; anything cooked or baked without grease.

bãgâr^{i} बाँगंरि । संसृष्टधातुमयः adj. e.g. made of mixed metal (of pots, dishes, or the like). Cf. **bõgur^{u}.**

bagair بغیر postpos. governing abl., without, exclusive of, excluding, except, besides (K.Pr. 178).

bagir (? **bög^{u}r^{u}**), f. a share (El.).

baigar बैगर् । प्रत्युत conj. on the contrary, nay rather.

bĕgor^{u} ब्यगंरु । विदाह्यास्वादः adj. (f. **bĕgür^{ü}** ब्यगंरू), acrid, astringent, throat-burning (of food). Cf. **bĕgarun.** **-bāna** -बान । दाहविकृतोखा m. an earthen cooking-pot, spoilt by grease or oil being often burnt in it.

bēgör^{i} 1 बेगांरि بیگاری । आजूः f. compelling to work for nothing; pressed or forced labour (K.Pr. 17, 200). **-nakha wālüñ^{ü}** -नख वालंञू । अप्रीत्या कार्यसमापनम् f.inf. to do a thing carelessly and hurriedly (as if by forced labour).

bēgāri lagun बेगारि लगुन् । आजूयोगः m.inf. to be suddenly and unexpectedly pressed for such service. **-mahanyuv^{u}** -महनिवु । बलान्नियोज्यः m. a person pressed into service against his will, one pressed to carry loads (for individuals or the public). **—raṭun** —रटुन् । बलाद्भारोद्वहनायाक्रमणम् m.inf. to press into such service, to seize a man for such service.

bēgör^{i} 2 बेगांरि بیگاری । विष्टिनियोज्यः m. a person pressed into service against his will for carrying loads or the like.

bigār बिगार् in **bigār karun** बिगार् करुन् । विरोधापादनम् m.inf. to set at variance, to set friends at enmity.

bõgur^{u} बँगुरु । धातुसंसृष्टिमयः adj. (f. **bõg^{ü}r^{ü}** बांग्रू), i.q. **bãgâr^{i}**, q.v.

bagārun बगारुन् । स्नेहपचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bagôr^{u}** बगोरु), (in cooking) to fry, etc., in oil, etc.; to add hot oil, etc., in the process of cooking. **bagôr^{u}-mot^{u}** बगोरु-मंतु । विहितस्नेहयोजनः adj. (f. **bagör^{ü}-müts^{ü}** बगांरू-मंचू), cooked in or with *ghī*, oil, etc.; fried.

bĕgaran ब्यगरन् । कटुता f. acridity, astringency (of flavour of food).

bĕgarun ब्यगरुन् । विदाहिस्वादोत्पत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bĕgaryōv** ब्यगर्योव्), to be acrid, to have the flavour of grease burnt in cooking; to cause the throat or nasal passages to have a sensation of astringency (e.g. by the smoke of burning grease). **—tulun** —तुलुन् । कट्वास्वादसमुद्भावनम् m.inf. to cause the sensation of acridity in the throat or nasal passages (e.g. of the smoke of burning grease, etc.). **—wŏthun** —व्वथुन् । कट्वास्वादोद्भवः m.inf. the sensation of acridity, astringency, or throat-burning to be experienced, (e.g. from the vapour of burning grease or of burning cayenne pepper).

bĕgaryō-mot^{u} ब्यगर्यो-मंतु । आत्तविदाह्यास्वादः adj. (f. **bĕgaryē-müts^{ü}** ब्यगर्ये-मंचू), that which has acquired an acrid taste (e.g. by going bad).

bigaran बिगरन् । विकारः f. change for the worse, impairment, deterioration, corruption, vitiation, disfigurement, defacement; decline, decay; disorder, disarrangement, confusion; ruin, harm, injury, damage; blemish, stain, flaw; disagreement, discord, quarrel, misunderstanding, disaffection, rebellion, mutiny.

bigarun बिगरुन् । विकारापत्तिः conj. 2 (2 p.p. **bigaryōv** बिगर्योव्), to be changed for the worse, to be impaired, deteriorated (K.Pr. 246); to take harm, be damaged, marred; to fall off, decline in beauty; to fail, miscarry; to break down; to go or turn bad; to get out of order, be disordered; to be mismanaged, bungled; to be at variance, to be estranged; to get out of temper, become angry; to become vicious; to rebel, revolt. **bigaryō-mot^{u}** बिगर्यो-मंतु । विकृतिमापन्नः perf. part. (f. **bigaryē-müts^{ü}** बिगर्ये-मंचू), impaired, damaged, spoilt, etc.

bigārun बिगारुन् । विकारोत्पादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bigôr^{u}** बिगोरु), to ruin, spoil, mar, vitiate, etc.; to bungle; to break a custom; to cause a misunderstanding (between friends). Caus. of **bigarun,** q.v. Cf. **bigarāwun.** **bigôr^{u}-mot^{u}** बिगोरु-मंतु । विकारमापादितः perf. part. (f. **bigör^{ü}-müts^{ü}** बिगांरू-मंचू), ruined, spoiled (by some one).

bög^{a}ran बांग्रन् । विभाजना f. dividing, apportioning; division, distribution (Gr.Gr. 121).

bög^{a}run बांग्रुन् । विभजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bög^{o}r^{u}** बांग्रु), to divide, apportion, distribute, portion out, parcel out (Śiv. 1072, 1510); to go shares in, share out, divide among each other. **bög^{a}rana-bôg^{u}** बांग्रन-बोगु । विभाजनभागः m. a share for dividing, an extra share given to the person engaged in dividing, as a perquisite for his trouble. **bög^{a}run^{u}** बांग्रनु । विभजनीयः fut. pass. part. (f. **bög^{a}rüñ^{ü}** बांग्रंञू), to be divided, fit to be divided; that which is to be divided; a thing or act which is the subject of division. **bög^{a}ran-wôl^{u}**

For words containing bh, see under b. See article b.

बांग्रन्-वोलु । विभाजकः m. (f. **bög^{a}ran-wājĕñ** बांग्रन्-वाज्यञ्), a divider, an apportioner, a distributor. **bög^{a}rith thawun** बांग्रिथ् थवुन् । विभज्यनिहितिः m.inf. to fix, during one's lifetime, the shares in which one's own property is to be divided amongst one's heirs; to hide shares in any property from those who are entitled to it. **bög^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}** बांगरु-मतु । विभक्तः perf. part. (f. **bög^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{ü}** बांगरू-मंचू), divided, apportioned; divided, shared out.

bĕgarĕr व्यगर्यर् । विद्वाह्यास्वादः, अमर्षः m. acridity; met. anger due to hidden enmity.

bĕgarāwun व्यगरावुन् । कटूकरणम्, कटुत्वम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bĕgarôw^{u}** व्यगरोवु), to make acrid; intr. to be acrid. **bĕgarôw^{u}-mot^{u}** व्यगरोवु-मतु । कटूकृतः perf. part. (f. **bĕgaröw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** व्यगरांवू-मंचू), made acrid (of food, etc., by smoke, burnt grease, or the like); met. made acrid in temperament, angered, estranged (by some busybody).

bigarāwun विगरावुन् । विकृतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bigarôw^{u}** विगरोवु), caus. of **bigarun**, i.q. **bigārun**, q.v. **bigarôw^{u}-mot^{u}** विगरोवु-मतु । विकारमापादितः perf. part. (f. **bigaröw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** विगरांवू-मंचू), i.q. **bigôr^{u}-mot^{u}**, s.v. **bigārun**.

bög^{a}rāwun बांग्रावुन् । विभाजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bög^{a}rôw^{u}** बांग्रोवु), caus. of **bög^{a}run**, to get divided, to cause to be divided by some one (Śiv. 855, 969); to divide among each other, to share out (YZ. 254). **bög^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** बांग्रोवु-मतु । विभाजितः perf. part. (f. **bög^{a}röw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** बांग्रांवू-मंचू), divided, apportioned, shared out.

bög^{a}rawañ बांग्रवञ् । विभाजनभृतिः f. a fee or payment for dividing; the commission or perquisite kept back by a distributor.

bē-garaz بے غرض adj. c.g. disinterested, without selfishness, impartial; independent, indifferent.

būgath बूगथ् । भोज्यभोगः f. (sg. dat. **būgüts^{ü}** बूगंचू), the enjoyment, possession, usufruct of that to which one is entitled (e.g. wife, house, wealth, etc.).

bagav बगव् । बहुभुक् कुण्ठः m. a gluttonous lazy fellow; a young fellow who eats much and won't work.

bagawān बगवान् or भगवान् । ईश्वरः m. God, the Supreme Deity, the *Bhagavān*, or the Adorable, of India proper (Śiv. 1712); vocative **bagawāna**, O God! (K.Pr. 102). Commonly applied as a title to certain Hindū deities, esp. to Viṣṇu (Śiv. 6, 31, 447, 863, 1142, 1156, 1317), Śiva (Śiv. 158, 944, 1216, 1629, 1737), and the sun (Śiv. 476, 580). The f. form of this word is **bagavatī**, q.v.

bāgĕwān बाग्यवान् adj. c.g. fortunate, lucky, blessed with prosperity (Śiv. 432, 685, 687, 939, 1331, 1554, 1832).

bāgĕwönī बाग्यवांनी f. prosperity, good fortune (Śiv. 1141).

būgawun^{u} बूगवुनु । भुञ्जानः adj. (f. **būgawüñ^{ü}** बूगवंञू), one who enjoys, experiences, suffers, undergoes, etc.; one who is fond of enjoyment, a voluptuary; **būgan būgawun^{u}**, one who enjoys earthly pleasures (as opp. to an ascetic) (Śiv. 866). Cf. **būgun**.

bagavatī बगवती or भगवती f. of **bagawān**, q.v. the revered one, applied as a proper name to the goddess Pārvatī in Śiv. 101, 1527.

bagavath ब(भ)गवथ् adj. c.g. adored, holy, revered, venerable (applied to a divine being), as in **bhagavath-māyā**, the adored Māyā, or illusory power of the divinity (Śiv. 34, 665, 1234).

bāgay बागय् । विभागः f. dividing into shares, distributive division, i.q. **bāganay**, q.v. **—nĕrüñ^{ü}** —नेरंञू । योग्यविभागोद्भवः f.inf. sharing to issue; i.e. in dividing anything out into several shares, the shares to come out accurately. **—bözüñ^{ü}** —बोज़ंञू । विभागपर्यालोचना f.inf. to consider sharing; to calculate out shares, to arrange a fair division.

bugiy बुगिय् । स्वामी m. (f. **bugiñ** बुगिञ् q.v.), a master (of a servant).

bugiyĕ-kūr^{ü} बुगिय-कूरू । स्वामिकन्या f. a master's daughter (of whatever age), the daughter of a servant's master.

bē-guzār بے گذار adj. c.g. impassable (of a forest, mountain-pass, river, etc.) (Gr.M.).

bāh 1 बाह् or **bah** بہ । द्वादश card. c.g. (sg. abl. (?) **baha** बह K.Pr. 162; pl. dat. **bāhan** बाहन् Śiv. 523), twelve; **-shĕth** -श्यथ्, twelve hundred (Gr.Gr. 84, Śiv. 738, 188). See **baha**. In K.Pr. 162 this numeral is in agreement with a noun in the sing.

bāh 2 बाह् । द्वादशी तिथिः f. (sg. dat. **bösh^{ü}** बांशू), the twelfth lunar day of a lunar fortnight; the name of a certain expiatory funeral ceremony, carried out at Mārtaṇḍa or other holy place, in cases of those who have committed suicide, or who have died a sudden or unnatural death. In Sanskrit the ceremony is called *nārāyaṇa-bali*. Ordinary funeral ceremonies terminate on the eleventh lunar day after the death.

bösh^{ü} bihun बांशू बिहुन् । नारायणबलिक्रियारम्भणम् m.inf. to commence such an expiatory ceremony. **-bāpār** -बापार् । द्वादशीव्रतोपयोगिव्यापारः m. the actions of the twelfth lunar day, i.e. the Hindū preparations for breaking the fast of the eleventh lunar day; the arrangements for the ab. expiatory ceremony. **-bata** -बत । द्वादशीव्रतान्नम् m. the food eaten after breaking the fast on the twelfth lunar day. **-hond^{u}** -हन्दु । द्वादशीसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünz^{ü}** -हंज़ू), of or belonging to the twelfth lunar day, or to the

ab. expiatory ceremony. **-vĕd** -व्यद् । नारायणबलिकल्पः f. the ritual of the ab. expiatory ceremony. **-wôl^u** -वोलु । द्वादशीव्रतयुक्तः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who fasts by eating only once on the twelfth lunar day, after having accomplished the Hindū fast on the eleventh. **-wŏl^i** -वॉलि । नारायणबल्याख्यपैतृकविधिविधाननिष्ठाः m.pl. of ab. the relations of the deceased who are engaged in performing the ab. expiatory rite.

baha, in K.Pr. 162, apparently f. sg. abl. of **bah 1,** twelve. K.Pr. writes *bahah.*

bahā बहा । आस्वेदः m. vapour, mist (El.). When -°, as in **atha-°**, the word is practically equivalent to 'sweat', v. **atha.** —**dyun^u** —दिनु । आस्वेदनम् m.inf. to give steam (to), to subject to the influence of steam, to steam (e.g. to give a vapour bath, or to separate papers clotted together by applying steam, etc., etc.). —**khyon^u** —ख्यॊनु । ऊष्मविकारापत्तिः m.inf. to eat steam, hence to go bad by becoming steamy (e.g. of stored grain heating, clothes becoming musty, or the like). —**lagun** —लगुन् । विकारसमुद्भवः m.inf. steam to be attached; the going bad by the production of steam (as of clothes or grain packed away in a damp condition). **-ṭhāna** -ठान, see s.v. —**yun^u** —यिनु । परिपाकावाप्तिः m.inf. steam to come; hence (of unripe fruit, grain, etc., stored away so as to heat through absence of ventilation) to become ripe, to ripen after being plucked or reaped.

bāha बाह । बाष्पम् m. steam from boiling water, etc.

bahī 1 बही । गणनापुस्तिका, सट्टी f. an account-book, an official register (Gr.M., Śiv. 1912).

bahī 2 बही । तुल्याचरणम् f. habitual custom, habit; —° conduct like (that of so and so); as in **Shēkha-bahī,** the custom of the Shēkh (is to do so and so), K.Pr. 194.

bàh^i 1 बॅहि । बाहुभूषणविशेषः f. a kind of bracelet worn on the forearm, described as made of engraved gold or silver, and being eight or nine inches long; cf. Persian بازو.

bahi-band बहि-बन्द् । दोर्भूषाविशेषैकतरः m. a single similar bracelet; cf. بازوبند. **-gul^u** -गुलु । एकमात्रदोर्भूषाभेदः m. a single similar bracelet.

bàh^i 2 बॅहि, in **bàh^i-bāhaway** बॅहि-बाहवय् । समग्रद्वादश card. e.g. (the emph. form of **bàh 1,** twelve), the whole twelve, all twelve. Cf. Gr.Gr. 85.

bāhi बाहि, in **bāhi waharĕ,** in the twelfth year (K.Pr. 72); cf. **bŏhyum^u.**

bĕha ब्यह or **biha** बिह । स्थितिः m. sitting down; stopping, arrest of motion; laziness in work; cf. **atha-°**; a wooden or rope ring for supporting globular-shaped vessels (in which they 'sit'); the parts of a wooden spinning-wheel in contact with the ground (El.); a chair (K.Pr. 31, spelt *bihĕh*); cf. Gr.Gr. 122. —**atsun** —अचुन् । कार्योपेक्षाभ्यासयोगः, अलसीभवनम् m.inf. laziness to enter; slackness in work to be exhibited, laziness to be shown. **-dār** -दार् । साधारः adj. e.g. fitted with a ring support as ab. **-drāv** -द्राव् । निर्मलीभूतः, अधस्तात्संहतमलः adj. e.g. that of which the sediment has settled, clarified, clear. **-wāl** -वाल् । अकर्मण्यतया परोद्वेजकः, अधोगतमलः adj. e.g. one who stops work and intimidates others; a lazy person who stops at home (K.Pr. 193, W. 21); of a liquid, that of which the impurities have settled as a sediment and is now clear; K.Pr. and W. both spell this word *bĕhwāl.* **-wölī** -वॉली । कार्यहीनता f. the lazy do-nothing of one who has stopped work and is without employment.

bih (? spelling) in **bih-dāna,** m. seeds of the quince (L. 389).

bŏh बुह । अहम् c.g., pron. of 1st pers. I (YZ. 19). In poetry this word sometimes takes the form **bō** बो or **bū** बू. With the emph. part. **y** य्, it takes the form **bŏy** बुय् (Śiv. 24) or **buy** बुय्, even I, I indeed. So also with the conj. **ay** अय्, if, we have **bŏy** बुय्, if I (Gr.Gr. 257), and similarly we have **bŏ-ti** बुति, I also (Gr.M., Śiv. 73, 119, 988, 1608), **bŏnai** बुनै, not I (Gr.Gr. 22). This pronoun has no gen. sg. or pl., employing instead thereof the possessive prons. **myôn^u**, my, and **sôn^u**, our, qq.v. In the sg. for all cases exc. the nom. it has **mĕ** म्य (Śiv. 511). In the pl. its nom. is **às^i 1** ॲसि (Śiv. 984); other cases, exc. gen., **asĕ** अस्य (Śiv. 1284). (For **às^i 2** see **asun.**)

As in the case of the other personal pronouns, this pron. has a series of pronominal suffixes, but only for the sg. number. It has no suff. for the pl. These suffixes can be optionally added to any finite form of a verb. The suff. of the nom. sing. is **s** स्, and of all other cases of the sg. is **m** म्. These are added directly to forms ending in vowels, but when added to a form ending in a consonant they take **a** अ as a junction-vowel. Thus **pok^u** + **s** becomes **pokus** पॊकुस्, I went; **kor^u** + **m** becomes **korum** कॊरुम्, made by me, I made; **korun** + **s** becomes **kor^unas** कॊरुनस्, I was made by him, he made me.

There are certain irregularities in adding these suffixes. The principal are: (1) A final **h** is dropped before them, and a final **kh** (the suffix of the nom. of the 2nd pers. sg. and of the 3rd pers. pl.) becomes **h.** Thus **chhuh** + **m** becomes **chhum** छुम्, there is to me, I have; **korukh** + **s** becomes **kor^uhas** कॊरुहस्, I was made by them, they made me. (2) Before them the

term. **av** becomes **ō** and **iv** becomes **yū**. Thus **karav + m** becomes **karōm** करोम्, we shall make for me, and **kariv + m** becomes **karyūm** कर्यूम्, make ye me, or for me. (3) When added to the 3rd sg. fut. the final **i** of the verb is changed to **ĕ**. Thus **kari + m** becomes **karĕm** कर्यम्, he shall make me. (4) When added to the 2nd sg. impve. they take **u** as a junction vowel. Thus **kar + m** becomes **karum** करुम्, make thou me. (Cf. Gr.Gr. 87, 181, 183, 257.)

bŏh-tāna wanānⁱ बुह-तान वनॅनि । कल्पितप्रलापः m. pl. inf. to tell an imaginary story, so as to gain another's confidence.

asĕ अस्य, see ab. **asĕ-ti pāṭhi** अस्य-ति पाठि । अस्माकमप्यस्तु interj. may that be my luck!, an exclamation used at seeing another's good fortune.

ȧs^{i} अॅसि, we; see ab. **ȧs^{i} gȧtshⁱ badȧnⁱ** अॅसि गॅछि बडॅनि । वयं वर्धिषीमहि interj. may we flourish! may we prosper! lit. it was proper that we should go forward. —**gatshaw zēnȧnⁱ** —गछव् ज़ेनॅनि । वयं जीयास्म interj. may we be victorious! lit. it is proper that we should conquer. —**gay asiy** —गय् असिय् । अत्यभिमानोक्तिः interj. indicating self-satisfaction, 'I'm the man!,' lit. we (honorific pl.) are we indeed.

bō बो, **bū** बू, see ab. **bŏy** बुय्, **buy** बुय्, even I, I indeed, if I, see ab. **bŏ-ti** बुति, I also, see ab. **bŏ-nai** बुनै, not I, see ab.

mĕ म्य acc. dat. ag. or abl. sg., see ab. **mĕ-ti** म्यति, me also, etc. (Śiv. 521, 525, 1165, 1434). **mĕ-y** म्यय्, even me, me indeed, me only, etc. (Śiv. 544, 634, 644, 692, 724, 760, 768, 900, 901, 1257).

böh^{i} ब्ॅाहि card. c.g. the special form which **bāh**, twelve, takes in multiplication by a number exceeding ten. Thus, **kāh böh^{i} akh hath ta dŏyĕtr^{a}h** काह ब्ॅाहि अख् हथ् त द्वयत्रह, eleven twelves (are) a hundred and thirty-two (Gr.Gr. 86).

bahādur or **bahôdur** بہادر adj. c.g. and subst. m. brave, bold, valiant, courageous (W. 117); as a title, **Kampanī b°**, कम्पनी बहादुर्, the East India Company; cf. K.Pr. 189, 190. W. spells this word *bòhödur*.

bahāgun^{u} बहागुनु । द्वादशगुणितः adj. (f. **bahāgün^{ü}** बहागॅन्ॖ), multiplied by twelve, twelvefold; (of a rope, or the like) twelve-stranded.

bahugun बहुगुन् । स्थालीविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **bahuganas** बहुगनस्), a small brazen vessel with a wide mouth. In it tea is made, rice is cooked, *ghī* is prepared, etc. (K.Pr. 36, where it is spelt *buhogun* or *bhogun*).

bahugan-khünd^{ü} बहुगन्-खंण्डॖ । लघुः खण्डितो वा स्थालीविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ** -खंज्य), a broken vessel, as ab.; a small **bahugun**.

bahāgañ बहागञ् । अष्टौवराटकाः, काकिणी f. a certain nominal coin, the value of the eighth part of a British pice. The latter is now used as the equivalent of the old nominal coin (representing a hundred cowries) called the **hath** or 'hundreder'. **Bahāgañ** therefore means 'a twelver' (for 'a twelve-and-a-halfer'). As sixty-four cowries now go to a pice, therefore a **bahāgañ** now equals eight cowries. Cf **ȧdⁱ-hyol^{u}** and RT.Tr. ii, 312.

bahāgañĕ-hond^{u} बहागञ-हंन्दु । काकिणीमूल्यः adj. (f. **-hünz^{ü}** -हॅंज़ॖ), of or belonging to eight cowries; costing eight cowries.

bahāgoñun^{u} बहागॅञुनु । काकिणीमितप्रचारः m. a coin of the value of a **bahāgañ** or eight cowries; when preceded by a num., —°, a coin worth so many **bahāgañ**.

bahah, v. **baha**.

bihĕh, see **bĕha**.

bahujyōr^{i} बहुज्यॉरि । बाहुल्येन adv. abundantly, usually, ordinarily, commonly.

bahākh बहाख् । सुदूरपार्वतीयारण्यप्रदेशः f. (sg. dat. **bahāki** बहाकि), any distant forest on a high mountain, a mountain forest.

bahāki khasun बहाकि खसुन् । पशुभरणाद्यर्थमरण्यसंचारः m.inf. to ascend to the mountain forest; esp. of villagers paying a visit to such a forest to inspect their herds, which it is the custom to send there to graze during the warm months of the year.

bahikath, m. (sg. dat. **bahikatas**), *Adhatoda vasica* (El.).

bahal बहल् । दण्डविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **bahali** बहलि), a long stout staff used by mountaineers, an alpenstock.

bahali-pāwi बहलि-पावि । अत्युत्कृष्टः adj. c.g. raised above one's fellows, exalted above others (metaphorically or physically, of a person or anything inanimate).

bahil (? spelling), ? m., the name of a certain soil. It is a rich loam of great natural strength (L. 319).

bĕhāl ब्यहाल् or **bē-hāl** बेहाल् بے حال । असहायः adj. c.g. out of condition, ill-circumstanced (Śiv. 573); damaged, unserviceable, worn out; unemployed, badly off, in a bad state.

bahālad बहालद् । औष्ण्यविकृतः adj. c.g. turned musty or decayed from hot damp, of anything put by in a damp state, and hence getting spoiled by the heat of damp fermentations; spoiled by damp heat.

bāhalad बाहलद् । ऊष्मविकृतः adj. c.g., id.

bahim^{u} बहिमॖ, see **bahyum^{u}**.

bahāna बहान بہانہ । हेतुः m. an excuse, pretext, plea (Śiv. 650, 1123); pretence, shift, evasion, subterfuge; with suff. **āh** indicating indef. art. **bahānāh** बहानाह (Śiv. 682). —**karun** —करुन् । हेतुप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to

make an excuse; to pretend, sham, feign; to evade, shuffle.

bāhan बाहन्, see **bāh**.

bĕhun or **bihun** ब्यहुन्, बिहुन् । उपवेशनम् conj. 2 [1 p.p. **byūṭh**^{u} ब्यूठु (Śiv. 842, 847), pl. **bīṭh**^{i} बीठि (Śiv. 78); f. **bīṭh**^{ü} बीठू, pl. **bēchĕ** बेछ्य (Gr.Gr. 212); 2 p.p. **bēchyōv** बेछ्योव् (Gr.Gr. 231); conj. part. always **bihith** बिहिथ् (Gr.Gr. 197), and freq. part. **bih**^{i} **bih**^{i} बिहि बिहि (Gr.Gr. 105)], to be seated, to sit, to sit down (K.Pr. 132, impve.; YZ. 409; Śiv. 842, 847, 1468, 1484, 1914); to settle, reside in a place (K.Pr. 191); to remain, continue in a place, be fixed in any position (Śiv. 730, 1690, 1797, 1821); with dat., to sit (at a thing), to remain busy (at anything) (Gr.M.); to be unemployed, idle (K.Pr. 33, m. sg. dat. of 1 p.p.); to alight, settle, perch; to subside, settle, abate; to cease motion, be stopped (of a vehicle or machine).

bĕhan-jāy ब्यहन्-जाय् or **-jyāy** -ज्याय् । संनिवेशः f. a place for sitting; a place where people meet to sit and converse, the reception-room of a house; a favourite place for sitting, a home (Śiv. 90).

bihith बिहिथ् conj. part. having sat (YZ. 383, Śiv. 1102, 1119); also used as an adj., seated, etc. [Gr.M.; K.Pr. 31, 87 (busy at the spinning-wheel), 145; YZ. 67, 141; Śiv. 1101, 1567]. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । कार्यभ्रंशः m.inf. to sit down; to settle down; to fall in or down (of a house, wall, etc.); to cease motion, be stopped; to lose one's occupation or post, to become unemployed.

byūṭh^{u}**-mot**^{u} ब्यूठु-मंतु perf. part. (f. **bīṭh**^{ü}**-müts**^{ü} बीठू-मंचू), seated, etc.; so sg. dat. of 1 p.p. **bīṭhis**, to an idle man (K.Pr. 33).

bĕhŏnar or **bē-hunar** بےهنر adj. c.g. unskilful, unskilled, unaccomplished (K.Pr. 150).

bahanāwun बहनावुन् conj. 3, to fix (El.), perhaps incorr. for **bĕhanāwun**, q.v.

bĕhanāwun ब्यहनावुन् । उपवेशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bĕhanôw**^{u} ब्यहनोवु), to cause to sit; to cause to perch (of a bird) (Śiv. 1694); to put down, to set down (on the ground or on a supporting stand); to cause something in motion to come to rest; to set anything in its proper place (as in a row); to calm, assuage; to press down, make flat or even; to plant (El.).

bĕhanôw^{u}**-mot**^{u} ब्यहनोवु-मंतु । उपवेशितः perf. part. (f. **bĕhanöw**^{ü}**-müts**^{ü} ब्यहनोवू-मंचू), caused to be seated; set down, put down, etc.

bahar بحر m. a sea, gulf; a river. **mānind-ĕ bahar**, like a river, going on swimmingly, prospering (K.Pr. 64).

bahār 1 बहार् adv. outside, without, out of doors (Śiv. 678).

bahār 2 بہار m. spring, spring-time, the spring season (Śiv. 54). **—yun**^{u} —यिनु । स्वातन्त्र्यविकासापत्तिः m.inf. spring to come, to blossom, bloom; (of persons) to flourish, be blooming, to be happy and joyful.

bahāruk^{u} बहारुकु । वसन्तादिसंबन्धी adj. (f. **bahārüc**^{ü} बहारूचू), of or belonging to the spring-time, vernal.

bahāras-kyut^{u} बहारस-क्युतु । वसन्तकाले adv. in the spring-time.

bahör^{i} बहॉरि بہاری । वसन्तादिसंबन्धी adj. c.g. of or belonging to the spring-time, vernal.

b^{a}**h**^{ü}**r**^{ü} बहुरू or **bah**^{ü}**r**^{ü} बहुरू । पक्षिविशेषः f. a kind of hawk or falcon, said to be strong enough to carry off even children; the royal white falcon (El.); the corresponding Hindī word is *bahrī* (also fem.), the *Falco calidus*. **—pĕn**^{ü} —प्यंनू । आपाततो नाशापत्तिः f.inf. the falling of a falcon; hence, to be destroyed suddenly, or (of a healthy man or beast) to be carried off by a sudden and violent illness.

buhär^{i} बुहॅरि । भङ्गादिरज्जुमयस्यूतविशेषः f. a gunny-bag, a sack or bag of coarse material.

buhur^{u} बुहुरु । औषधिविक्रेता m. a vendor of drugs, spices, herbs, groceries, etc.; a druggist, spicer, grocer, etc.

buh^{a}**r**^{i}**-bāy** बुहॅरि-बाय् । औषधविक्रयिपत्नी f. a druggist's wife. **-koṭ**^{u} -कोटु । औषधिविक्रयिपुत्रः m. (f. **-küṭ**^{ü} -कूटू, sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), a druggist's child. **-phuṭ**^{ü}**j**^{ü} -फुटूजू । औषधपोटलिका f. a druggist's packet; a packet of drugs made up as a medicine; a dose or doses of medicine as it comes from the pharmacy, usually wrapped in a leaf or the like. **-tôn**^{u} -तोनु । औषधविक्रयिवृत्तिः m. the trade or profession of a druggist; conduct like that of a druggist. **-wān** -वान् । औषधनिषद्या m. a druggist's shop, a pharmacy.

baharun बहरुन् । समर्थीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **baharyōv** बहर्योव्), to be brave, show courage, to stand up to a person, not to be cowed; not to be dismayed in the face of difficulties or defeat.

baharan-wôl^{u} बहरन्-वोलु । संमुखभवनसामर्थ्ययुक्तः m. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यन्), one who is naturally brave in the face of difficulty or danger.

baharyō-mot^{u} बहर्यो-मंतु । संमुखसमर्थीभूतः perf. part. (f. **baharyē-müts**^{ü} बहर्ये-मंचू), one who has become brave or capable in the face of difficulties, etc.

baharawun^{u} बहरवुनु । संमुखसमर्थीभवन् m. (f. **baharawün**^{ü} बहरवंनू) = **baharan-wôl**^{u}, v. the prec.

bahs بحث m. disputation, discussion, controversy, argument; altercation, wrangling, dispute (El.); cf. **bē-bahs**.

bē-hĕs **वेह्यस्** بےحس adj. without sense, senseless (Śiv. 164).

bĕhōsh or **bē-hōsh** **व्यहोश्** بےهوش । निःसंज्ञः adj. c.g. unconscious, insensible, stupefied, delirious; senseless, stupid; senseless, fainting (Śiv. 1455, 1564), (from envy or jealousy, Śiv. 498). —**gatshun** —**गछुन्** । निःसंज्ञीभवनम् m.inf. to become senseless, etc.

bĕhūshī **व्यहूशी** بےهوشی । निःसंज्ञता f. unconsciousness, insensibility, stupefaction; delirium; senselessness, stupidity.

bihisht بہشت m. the abode of the blessed, Paradise, Heaven (Gr.M.).

bahusyāmō **बहुस्यामो** adj. one who says "Oh! may I become many", an epithet of the one God, with reference to his desire to create worlds (Śiv. 1274). This word is the Sanskrit *bahu syām*, with the voc. part. *ō* suffixed.

bihith **विहिथ्**, see **bĕhun.**

bahāṭhāna **बहाठान** । गोपनोपायः m. a cover for steam, hence, met. a device or means for concealing conduct, evasive action. —**gatshun** —**गछुन्** । रहस्योद्भेदोद्भवः m.inf. a secret to be suddenly revealed or become generally known, to be unveiled, exposed, laid upon, revealed. —**rōzun** —**रोज़ुन्** । रहस्यगुप्त्युद्भवः m.inf. to be concealed, a secret to be kept.

bĕh^{a}tar **व्यहतर्** بہتر adj. c.g. better, superior; good, excellent; preferable, advisable (Śiv. 722).

bahātsh **बहाछ्** । महानौकाभेदः f. (sg. dat. **bahātsi** **बहात्सि**), a kind of large cargo-boat or barge carrying as much as 800 maunds. It has a straw covering, and carries grain or other goods down-stream from the villages to the city of Śrīnagar, progressing by means of a tow-rope; the crew and family live on board (Gr.M. and El.). Cf. L. 313, 381, 458.

bahātsi-hönz^{u} **बहात्सि-हांज़ू** । महानौकानाविकः m. (f. **-hanzañ** **-हाज़ञ्**), a cargo-boatman, one of the crew of a cargo-boat (Gr.M., W. 115). The fem. indicates either his wife or a female who works as such a boatman.

bĕhwāl, bĕhawāl **व्यहवाल्**, see **bĕha.**

bahāwan **बहावन्** । आस्विद्नयोगः, पुनःपाकः f. the use of a vapour-bath, taking a vapour-bath, or the local use of medicated steam; the steaming of cooked food which has got cold and congealed, to render it liquid again.

bahāwun **बहावुन्** । पुनःपाकयोजना conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bahôw^{u}** **बहोवु**), to apply steam to cooked food (such as rice, etc.), which has become cold and a jelly, so as to liquefy it again; similarly, to apply steam to melt any solidified substance; to cleanse soiled clothes by steaming them.

bahōw^{u}-mot^{u} **बहोवु-मतु** । पुनःपाचितः perf. part. (f. **bahöw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** **बहांवू-मंत्सू**), steamed, as ab.

bĕhawun^{u} **व्यहवुनु** or **bihawun^{u}** **विहवुनु** adj. (f. **bĕhawüñ^{ü}** **व्यहवंञू**), one who sits, sitting, at rest (K.Pr. 31) (spelt **bihĕhwani,** f. sg. nom.).

bāhaway **बाहवय्** card. all twelve, the whole twelve, emph. form of **bāh 1.** Cf. Gr.Gr. 85.

bĕhayā or **bē-hayā** **व्यहया** بےحیا । निर्लज्जः adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **bĕhayāhas** **व्यहयाहस्**), shameless, immodest, bold, impudent; as subst. a shameless person (K.Pr. 29, sg. dat.).

bahyum^{u} **बह्युमु** or **böhyum^{u}** **बांह्युमु** । द्वादशः ord. (f. **bahim^{ü}** **बहिमू** or **böhim^{ü}** **बांहिमू**), twelfth (YZ. 416, **bahimis,** m. sg. dat.).

bĕhayöyī **व्यहयांयी** بےحیائی । निर्लज्जता f. shamelessness, barefacedness, effrontery, impudence.

bāj **बाज्** باج । भागधेयः m. a share of anything; tribute, tax, toll, duty, impost, cess taken from anything. **-dār** **-दार्** । भागधेयदः adj. c.g. one who pays such a cess, the person from whom it is due; that on which such a cess is payable (e.g. a house, land, or the like). —**lagun** —**लगुन्** । नव्यतया भागधेयदानयोगः m.inf. cess to become payable (of some one who has not paid it before, or of something on which it has not hitherto been paid).

bāja-wôl^{u} **बाज-वोलु** । लग्नभागधेयः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** **-वाज्यञ्**), he who is liable to pay cess, or that on which cess is payable.

baja **भज**, the Sanskrit imperative "worship thou" (Śiv. 1383).

bajā بجا adj. c.g. in place, proper, suitable, fit, becoming; right, just, true (K.Pr. 200).

bāja **बाज** । वाद्यविशेषः m. a musical instrument, esp. a wind instrument.

bajĕ 1 **बज्य**, **baji** **बजि** (K.Pr. 24), etc., see **bod^{u}.**

bajĕ 2 **बज्य**, a word borrowed from Hindī to signify 'o'clock', as in **aki bajĕ** **अकि बज्य** at one o'clock; **aiṭh bajĕ tām** **ऐठ् बज्य ताम्** till eight o'clock; **dahi bajĕ** **दहि बज्य** at ten o'clock (Gr.M.).

bē-jā بےجا adj. c.g. out of place, ill-placed, ill-timed; unbecoming, improper, amiss; unreasonable, wrong, objectionable.

böjĕ **बुज्य**, etc., see **bōdun.**

bôj^{u} **बोजु** । साधारणः, सहायः m. a partner (in business); a confederate (in gambling, etc.); an ally. **sūty-bôj^{u}** **सूत्य-बोजु** m. a companion (Śiv. 169).

böj^{i}-bōd^{u} **बांजि-बुदु** । धार्ष्ट्यवृत्तिः m. want of respect to elders, impudence. **-bod^{u}** **-बदु** । साधारणता m. partnership (Gr.Gr. 144, where the translation 'brotherhood' is wrong). **-baṭh** **-बठ्** । संसृष्या व्यवहरणम् f. (sg.

dat. **-baṭi** -बटि), partnership (K.Pr. 127, spelt *bājbaṭ*), cf. Gr.Gr. 145. In K.Pr. 107 and 224 the word is spelt *bājwaṭ*.

bujĕ बुज्य, **buji** बुजि, etc., see **buḍ^{u}**.

būj^{ü} बूजू, etc., see **būgun** and **bōlun**.

büj^{ü} बूजू, see **bol^{u}**.

Bīj Bihāra, v. **Vij^{a}brôr^{u}**.

bājbaṭ, see **bôj^{u}**.

bujagēndrahār भुजगेन्द्रहार् m. He whose necklace consists of serpent-kings, a N. of Śiva (voc. Śiv. 152).

būj^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} बूजू-मंत्रू, see **būgun** and **bōlun**.

bajan बजन् । भक्तिः m. devotional faith directed to a deity, the *bhakti* of India.

bajun बजुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bajyōv** बज्योव्) (borrowed from Hindī, the corresponding Kāshmīrī word being **wazun** वज़ुन्), to sound (of a bell or clock). **kyāh bajyōv** क्याह् बज्योव् what o'clock is it? (Gr.M., El.).

bē-jān بےجان adj. c.g. lifeless, inanimate, faint, dead (El.).

bāj^{a}r बाज़र् । त्वरा f. haste, flurry, hurry. **—pĕñ^{ü}** —पेंन्यू । संभ्रमोत्पत्तिः f.inf. haste or hurry to occur, e.g. in doing anything, or in completing anything after unnecessary dawdling, or in motion, or the like. **—pāwüñ^{ü}** —पावंन्यू । संभ्रमोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause haste or hurry, to urge a person to complete something quickly.

bajĕr बज्यर् । महत्ता m. greatness, abs. n. of **boḍ^{u}** (q.v.) in all its senses (Śiv. 1306, 1588, 1716); degree, rank (El.).

bōjĕr बोज्यर् । गन्धसंघातः m. the occurrence of a strong smell from the accumulation of filth, a stink. **—anun** —अनुन् । घनगन्धोद्भवः m.inf. the coming into existence of a stink, a stink to be produced. **—yun^{u}** —यिनु । रसगन्धाविर्भावः m.inf. stinking to come, to begin to stink, e.g. of stale food mixed and left by or in mixing medicines or the like.

bujĕr बुज्यर् । वृद्धत्वम् m. old age (Śiv. 22, 1637, 1791; YZ. 519), abs. n. of **buḍ^{u}** (q.v.) in all its meanings. **—aṭsun** —अझुन् । वृद्धावस्थागमः m.inf old age to enter, the beginning of old age.

bāj^{a}rilad बाज़रिलद् । संभ्रमयुक्तः adj. c.g. (when used as subst. f. **bāj^{a}riladiñ** बाज़रिलद्दिञ्), one who is flurried or hurried; one who is of an easily flurried nature or disposition.

böj^{a}ran बांज़रन् । विभाजना f. dividing out amongst people by one not of their number, partition; sharing out amongst each other.

böj^{a}run बांज़रुन् । विभाजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **böj^{o}r^{u}** बांज़रु), to divide, partition, esp. to divide out family property or food at a dinner; to share out mutually, to share amongst each other. **böj^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}** बांज़रु-मतु । विभाजितः perf. part. (f. **böj^{ü}r^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** बांज़रू-मंत्रू), divided out (by another), or shared out (by mutual agreement).

böj^{a}rāwun बांज़रावुन् । विभाजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **böj^{a}rôw^{u}** बांज़रोवु), i.q. **böj^{a}run**, q.v. **böj^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** बांज़रोवु-मतु । विभाजितः perf. part. (f. **böj^{a}röw^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** बांज़रोवू-मंत्रू), i.q. **böj^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}**, q.v.

bajāwun बजावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bajôw^{u}** बजोवु), to cause to sound, to play a musical instrument, to cause musical instruments to be played (Śiv. 725).

bōjāwun बोजावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bōjôw^{u}** बोजोवु), to wipe out (El.).

bājwaṭ, see **bôj^{u}**.

bŏjyōv बुज्योव्, see **bŏḍun**.

bōjyōv बोज्योव्, see **bōlun**.

būjyōv बूज्योव्, see **būgun**.

baka बक, see **bakh**.

bāka बाक, see **bākh**.

bāṅkā बाँका m. a fop, beau, buck, dandy (K.Pr. 55). Prob. borrowed from Hindī.

bāki (L. 407), see **bök^{i}** and **bākay**.

bīka बीक, see **bīkh** 1.

bŏka बुक, **bŏki** बुकि, see **bŏkh**.

bök^{i} باقی m. remainder, residue, surplus; arrears of revenue, etc. (cf. L. 407 and **bākay**). **—thawun** —थवुन् । अवशेषणम् m.inf. to leave over and above; (in distributing food, etc.) to leave people without their share, or to leave part undistributed. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । अवशेषभावेनावस्थितिः m.inf. to remain over and above, to be over, be left; to remain unpaid or unadjusted, to be still due; (in a distribution) to remain without getting one's share.

bŏk^{u} बुंकु । पूर्णमुष्टिविशेषः m. the hand with the fingers extended together, so as to hold grain, flour, or the like; an open handful; a claw (El.). **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । नखक्षतदानम् m.inf. to scratch with all the fingers (e.g. a person's face or at his eyes).

bök^{i} din^{i} बुंकि दिनि । वाक्तोदना m. pl. inf. to render a person inwardly unhappy by the employment of abusive words, to abuse, objurgate. **—lagân^{i}** —लगंनि । मर्मव्यथोद्भवः m. pl. inf. inward unhappiness to be produced by abuse, etc.; to feel hurt by abuse; the eyes to be scorched by a bright light.

buka 1 बुक । जलोच्छ्रासः m. foam, spray (as from a waterfall); water and spray dashed into a boat by a strong wind.

buka 2 बुक । कूपाज्जलोद्धरणकुम्भविशेषः a well-bucket; a bucket for lifting water from a canal or river in order to irrigate land; cf. **būkh**.

bukci (K.Pr. 37, W. 154), i.q. **bŏkh^{a}ca**, q.v.

bē-köida بےقاعدہ adj. e.g. without rule, unarranged, irregular; without order or discipline (Gr.M.).

bökidār باقیدار m. one who is in arrears, a debtor, esp. a debtor to the Government treasury (L. 448).

bakh बख् m. (sg. dat. **bakas** बकस्), prating, chattering. **-bakh** -बख् । पुनःपुनर्जल्पना m. continuous prattle, prate, babble, chatter, talking nonsense. **—d^{a}nun** —द्नुन् । अतिजल्पनम् m.inf. to prate excessively, to threaten or abuse inarticulately, to talk nonsense. **—karun** —करुन् । अतिप्रलपनम् m.inf. to prate, to babble the same thing senselessly over and over again. **—lāgun** —लागुन् । प्रमादेन जल्पनम् m.inf. to rave, be delirious, talk nonsense so as to disturb others.

baka-bakh बक-बख् । बहुजल्पना f. babbling excessively; bubbling with noise (of rice or the like being boiled). **-bakh karūn^{ü}** -बख् करूँ । बहुजल्पनम् f.inf. to babble, prate, to abuse in meaningless language. **-bakh karawun^{u}** -बख् करवुन् । पाकेन शब्दायमानः adj. (f. **-bakh karawūn^{ü}** -बख् करवँञ्), bubbling up with noise (of food being boiled). **—d^{a}nanĕ** —द्नञ । सरोषप्रलापः f. pl. inf. to rave, talk nonsense in anger, abuse with senseless language. **—dinĕ** —दिञ । सरोषप्रलपनम् f. pl. inf. to chatter in rage, to address or reproach a person inarticulately owing to anger. **—d^{a}nawun^{u}** —द्नवुन् । सरोषातिजल्पाकः adj. (f. **—d^{a}nawūn^{ü}** —द्नवँञ्), one who threatens or abuses another in raving or nonsensical language. **—diwawun^{u}** —दिववुन् । सरोषं प्रलपन् adj. (f. **—diwawūn^{ü}** —दिववँञ्), one who abuses another in such a rage that he talks nonsense, or speaks inarticulately, raving with anger.

bakan lagun बकन् लगुन् । सरोषपरिभाषणप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to start copious abuse owing to being in a rage.

bākh बाख् । उच्चै रोदनम् f. (sg. dat. **bāki** बाकि), lamentation with a loud voice, weeping aloud, a cry (YZ. 178, Śiv. 828); pl. **bāka**, loud lamentation (K.Pr. 28). **-cikh** -चिख् । आक्रन्दवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **bāki-ciki** बाकि-चिकि), lamenting and crying out (for help or to excite commiseration). **-cīkh** -चीख् । समाक्रन्दः f. (sg. dat. **bāki-cīki** बाकि-चीकि), id. **-cīkh dīn^{ü}** -चीख् दिञ । साक्रन्ददैन्यविज्ञापनम् f.inf. to cry aloud lamentably (for help, or to excite compassion, etc.). **—lāyūn^{ü}** —लायञ् f.inf. to emit a loud cry of lamentation, etc. (YZ. 571). **—thawūn^{ü}** —थवँञ् । रुदितनिवृत्तिः f.inf. to stop crying aloud, cease lamenting. **—trāwūn^{ü}** —त्रावँञ् । रोदने प्रवर्तनम् f.inf. to start lamentations, to commence making loud lamentations (YZ. 19, 33, 130, 440, 484); esp. of the formal lamentations or mourning performed at stated fixed intervals after a death. **—ṭhaṭūn^{ü}** —छ्टँञ् । शोकमूर्छान्त आक्रन्दनम् f.inf. to burst out into lamentations after a period of silent grief or after recovery from fainting for grief.

bāka-bākh बाक-बाख् । बहुरुदितम् f. (sg. dat. as ab.), loud lamentation. **-bukur^{u}** -बुकुर् । रुदितमुखकान्तिः adj. (f. **-bukür^{ü}** -बकॖर्), having a woeful or tearful countenance. **-brūr^{u}** -ब्रूर् । असकृद्रुदितासक्तः adj. (f. **-brūr^{ü}** -ब्रूर् or **-brīr^{ü}** -ब्रीर्), one who cries readily and often, a cry-baby. **-buth^{u}** -बुथ् । रुदितमुखः adj. (f. **-buṭh^{ü}** -बुछ्), having a woeful countenance.

bāki wadun बाकि वदुन् । उच्चैः क्रन्दितम् m.inf. to cry aloud, lament.

bēkh بیخ f. foundation; root (K.Pr. 157). **—kaḍūn^{ü}** —कडुँञ् । विनाशनम् f.inf. to root up foundations, to destroy, ruin (physically or met.). **—nērūn^{ü}** —नेरुँञ् । विनाशापत्तिः f.inf. destruction to occur, to be ruined, destroyed. **-sumbul** بیخ سنبل m. *Convallaria* (El.), a kind of lily of the valley. **-zāfrān** بیخ زعفران m. *Aristotochia rotunda* (El.). **-zambakh** بیخ زنبق m. *Convallaria* (El.).

bīkh 1 बीख् । मेदः m. (sg. dat. **bīkas** बीकस्), marrow, lymph, fat.

bīka-bēchawun^{u} बीक-बेछवुन् । निकृष्टभिक्षाकः m. (f. **-bēchawūn^{ü}** -बेछवँञ्), a low mean beggar, who will beg for any scraps of food or rejected bits of fat, etc. **-bata** -बत m. a dish consisting of rice, goat's fat, and water (El.). **-chichur** -छिछुर् । मेदोमांसखण्डम् m. (sg. dat. **-chicharas** -छिछरस्), a piece of fat meat. **-dār** -दार् । मेदुरः adj. e.g. fat, corpulent; (of a piece of meat) fat, fatty. **-lala** -लल । मेदःस्फूर्तिः f. exudation of lymph or matter from a wound. **-nôr^{u}** -नोर् । मेदोयुक्ता नाडी m. an intestine (of some animal slaughtered for food) surrounded by or embedded in fat.

bīkh 2 बीख् f. things given in charity, alms (K.Pr. 31).

bikha बिख f. a question (El.).

bŏkh बुख् । वृक्का f. (sg. dat. **bŏki** बुकि, pl. nom. **bŏka** बुक), the loin, the small of the back; (pl.) the kidneys. **-tara** -तर । मांसखण्डविशेषः m. the diaphragm, or muscle on which the kidneys lie, and which separates the thorax from the abdomen.

bŏka h^{a}nanĕ बुक ह्नञ । अत्याह्लादसंभवः f. pl. inf. to become joyful, to rejoice; sometimes used of a swollen breast, lactation to commence. **-tür^{ü}** -तॖर् । वृक्कानाडी f. the diaphragm, i.q. **bakh-tara**. **-wüṭ^{ü}** -वॖट् । वृक्का f. (sg. dat. **-wacĕ** -वच्), a kidney, so called from the lobulated kidney of many animals. **-wacĕ-khōṭ^{u}** -वच-खोँट् । वृक्काखण्डम् m. a piece of kidney, the split half of a kidney. Cf. **khōṭ^{u}**.

būkh बूख़् m. a well-bucket; a bucket for raising water for irrigation purposes; i.q. **buka 2.** —**lāyun** —लायुन् m.inf. to lower a bucket into a well (YZ. 113).

bukha बुख । बुभुक्षित: adj. c.g. hungry, ready for one's food at meal-time; met. (of a field) thirsting for rain or (of a machine) in need of oiling.

būkha बूख । अतिबुभुक्षित: adj. c.g. hungry, hungered, starving, famished, ravenous (of one who has not had food for a long time).

bē-khabar بے خبر adj. c.g. without knowledge, uninformed (Śiv. 984); thoughtless (El.).

bē-khabarī بے خبری f. inattention, neglect, carelessness; ignorance (Śiv. 1908).

bakhĕ-būz बख्य-बूज़् । निवापविशेष: m. an oblation or offering made to deceased ancestors at a Hindū *śrāddha*.

bŏkh^{a}ca बुख़्च بُغچہ । महापोटलिका m. a bundle (as of clothes, etc.), wallet, knapsack (K.Pr. 37, W. 154). **-bahā** -बहा । बन्धने विकार: m. sweating in a bundle, the rotting of clothes, etc., left tied up in a bundle. —**karun** —करुन् । बन्धनविशेष: m.inf. to make a bundle, a method of tying up a criminal as a punishment.

bakh^{a}cun बख़्चुन् । प्रतिपादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bakh^{o}c^{u}** बख़ुचु), to give as a reward, to grant a favour; to give, present (YZ. 401, Śiv. 704, 715, 1031, 1193); to forgive, pardon, excuse. In the Persian character this word is spelt **bakhshun,** بخشن. **bakh^{o}c^{u}-mot^{u}** बख़ुचु-मंतु । प्रतिपादित: perf. part. (f. **bakh^{u}c^{ü}-müts^{ü}** बख़ुचू-मंचू), granted to anyone as a reward; pardoned, forgiven.

bakh^{a}can-hār बख़्चन्-हार् । क्षान्तिशील: one who gives, generous; the Giver, God (K.Pr. 183); of a forgiving disposition (Śiv. 3).

bakh^{a}can-wôl^{u} बख़्चन्-वोलु adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), generous; of a forgiving temperament.

bakh^{a}cish बख़्चिश् بخشش । पारितोषिकवस्तु f. a present, gift, donation, gratuity, reward. —**karüñ^{ü}** —करंञ्‌ f.inf. to give, present.

bakh^{a}cāwun बख़्चावुन् । प्रतिपादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bakh^{a}côw^{u}** बख़्चोवु), to give, present, make a present of. **bakh^{a}côw^{u}-mot^{u}** बख़्चोवु-मंतु । प्रतिपादित: past part. (f. **bakh^{a}cöw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** बख़्चांवू-मंचू), given, presented, given in grant.

bakh^{a}cawun^{u} बख़्चवुनु । क्षान्तिप्रदाता adj. (f. **bakh^{a}-cawüñ^{ü}** बख़्चवंञ्‌), one who pardons, of a forgiving nature.

bakh^{a}cöyish बख़्चांयिश् بخشائش । पारितोषिकम् f. favour, bounty; a present; forgiveness, pardon.

bē-khŏd بے خود adj. c.g. beside oneself (with joy or grief), out of one's mind (YZ. 194); in ecstasy, transported, delirious (Gr.M.).

bēkhākh बेखाख़् adj. c.g. poor (El.).

bēkhēkh बेखेख़् m. (sg. dat. **bēkhēkas** बेखेकस्), a suppliant (El.).

bakhöl बखांल् بخیل । कृपण: adj. c.g. miserly, avaricious, stingy; a miser, K.Pr. 184 (spelt *bakhail*).

bakhölī बखांली بخیلی । कार्पण्यम् f. niggardliness, miserliness.

bakhöl^{a}gī बखांल्गी । कार्पण्यवृत्ति: f. acting like a miser (not necessarily of a miser).

bakhāna بخانہ adv. in the house, at home; **āyē bakhāna,** she returned home (Śiv. 650).

bākhanun बाखनुन् । हठावेशेन कुण्ठनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bākhanyōv** बाखन्योव्), to have the intellect obscured or clouded (from sickness, anger, etc.), to be mistaken (Gr.Gr.). **bākhanyō-mot^{u}** बाखन्यो-मंतु । अवाप्तबुद्धि-वैपरीत्य: perf. part. (f. **bākhanyē-müts^{ü}** बाखन्ये-मंचू), having the intellect obscured, mistaken.

bakhār بخار fog, vapour, mist (El.).

bakhēra बखेर । बहुलकार्यव्यापार: m. a business or occupation involving much work; a wide, extensive, or complicated business. —**karun** —करुन् । कार्यव्यापारारम्भ: m.inf. to apply oneself to such a business, to commence a troublesome or complicated piece of work. —**lagun** —लगुन् । कार्यव्यापारप्रवृत्ति: m.inf. such a troublesome or complicated piece of work to fall to a person's lot. —**wahārun** —वहारुन् । कार्यव्यापारप्रसारणम् m.inf. to make complicated preparations for commencing any work.

bikhör^{i} बिखांरि । भिक्षाक: m. a beggar, a mendicant, esp. one who is importunate, dirty, mean, and ill-conducted. The f. is **bikhārĕñ,** q.v. **-bāy** -बाय् । दुर्भिक्षाकस्त्री f. the wife of such a beggar. **-kot^{u}** -कंटु । भिक्षाकबालक: m. (f. **-küt^{ü}** -कंटू, sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), a beggar's brat, the son of such a beggar, or a boy who begs on his own account. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । दुर्वृत्त-भिक्षाकपुत्र: m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), the son of such a beggar (without reference to the character of the son).

bukhār बुखार् بخار । संनिपातज्वर: m. feverish heat, fever. —**karun** —करुन् । ज्वरोत्पत्ति: m.inf. fever to arise, an attack of fever to occur. —**pyon^{u}** —प्योनु । संनिपात-ज्वरापात: m.inf. a severe and sudden attack of fever to occur.

bukhör^{i} बुखांरि بخاری । लोहचुल्लीविशेष: f. a stove or fire-place with a chimney, for warming the house, not for cooking. Only wood is burnt in it, not dried cowdung (El.). It is found in the houses of the well-to-do (K.Pr. 37, 75; W. 141, 154; Śiv. 973).

bükh^{u}r^{u} बंख़्रू । जल्पनप्रमाद: f. repetition of the same word over and over again (as by a lunatic). —**d^{a}nüñ^{ü}** —दनंञ्‌ । प्रमादेन जल्पनम् f.inf. to repeat the same word

over and over again, as above. —**karüñ^{u}** —कर्‌ंञ़् । प्रमादेन जल्पनम् f.inf. id. —**lagüñ^{u}** —लागंञ़् । प्रमादेन जल्पनम् f.inf. to gabble or prate nonsensically (of a lunatic) with the object of distracting the attention of some one who is busy upon some work.

bikhör^{i}gī बिखांरिगी । दुर्भिक्षाकवृत्तिः f. the actions or profession of a mean beggar; acting like such a beggar.

bikhöril बिखांरिल् । निकृष्टभैक्षवृत्तिः f. the actions or profession of a mean beggar.

bakh^{a}rilad बख्रिलद् । प्रमादेन जल्पाकः adj. (when used as subst., f. **bakh^{a}riladiñ** बख्रिलदिञ्), one who keeps continually repeating the same word (as a lunatic).

bukhār^{a}lad बुखारलद् । ज्वरबाधोपेतः adj. (as subst., f. **bukhār^{a}ladiñ** बुखारलदिञ्), suffering from an attack of fever; one who is still suffering from the sequelæ of a previous attack of fever.

bikhārēñ बिखार्यञ् । दुर्वृत्तभिक्षाकी f. a female beggar or mendicant, esp. one who is mean and importunate. Cf. **bikhör^{i}**.

bakhshun बख्शुन्, i.q. **bakh^{a}cun,** q.v.

bakhshēn-hār (K.Pr. 183), i.q. **bakh^{a}can-hār,** q.v.

bakhshēn-wôl^{u} (El.), i.q. **bakh^{a}can-wôl^{u},** q.v.

bakhshāish بخشائش, i.q. **bakh^{a}cöyish,** q.v. (El.).

bakhshĕwun^{u} (El.), i.q. **bakh^{a}cawun^{u},** q.v.

bakh^{a}t^{i} बंख्ति । भक्तः adj. c.g. attached or devoted to, faithful, honouring; (with regard to the Deity) full of devotional faith directed to Him, cf. **bokt^{u}** and **bakh^{a}th 2.**

bakh^{a}th 1 बख्थ्, **bakth 1** बक्थ्, **bakt^{i} 1** बंक्ति, or **baktī** बक्ती । भक्तिः f. (For **bakt^{i} 2** see **bokt^{u}.**) In Hindū works this word is often spelt with भ, in the Sanskrit fashion; thus, भख्थ्, भक्थ्, भंक्ति or भक्ती. The following forms have been noted in Śiv.: **-bakth** (Śiv. 49, 103, 625, 663, 715, 1031, 1219, 1262, 1517, 1593); **bakt^{i}** (Śiv. 494, 988, 995, 1041); **baktī** (Śiv. 649, 663, 938, 1005, 1511, 1520); sg. dat. **bükh^{u}ts^{u}** बंख्चु (Śiv. 1199, 1265, 1368, 1419, 1470, 1472, 1823); **baktiyĕ** बक्तिय (Śiv. 739, 1372); **bakti 1** बक्ति (Śiv. 1794); abl. **bükh^{u}ts^{u}** बंख्चु (Śiv. 1058, 1535, 1711); **baktiyi** बक्तियि (Śiv. 99, 992); **bakti 1** बक्ति (Śiv. 749, 1012, 1013, 1116, 1144, 1588, 1678, 1784). (For **bakti 2** see **bokt^{u}.**) Attachment, devotion, devotional faith rendered to the Deity; abl. **baktiyi bāpath,** for the sake of devotion, in order to produce devotion (Śiv. 99). **bakth bōzüñ^{u}** बक्थ् बोज़ंञ़् f.inf. (of a deity) to hear devotion, to accept a devotional prayer (Śiv. 103). **bakt^{i}-bāv** बंक्ति-बाव् f. and m. (sg. dat. **baktiyĕ-bāwas** बक्तिय-बावस्), devotional faith and respect (Śiv. 188); **bakti-bāv** बक्ति-बाव् the sentiment of or disposition towards devotional faith (Śiv. 515, 525, 734, 757, 1033, 1171, 1203, 1219, 1370, 1587), or **baktī-bāv** (Śiv. 1001, 1683), m. (sg. dat. **bakti-bāvas** बक्ति-बावस्). **bakti-bāvanā** बक्ति-बावना f. id. (Śiv. 144; cf. 1683). **bakti-vatsal** बक्ति-वत्सल् m. one who loves, or is gracious to, devotion (Śiv. 1036, 1535).

bakh^{a}th 2 बख्थ् or **bakth 2** बक्थ् । भक्तः adj. c.g., i.q. **bakh^{a}t^{i},** q.v. **bakta-vatsal** बक्त-वत्सल् m. one who is kind or gracious to devotees (Śiv. 1204, 1675).

bakh^{a}th 3 बख्थ् بخت । भाग्यम् m. (sg. dat. **bakhtas** बख्तस्, and so on), portion, lot, fortune; luck, prosperity; success (K.Pr. 25, W. 110). —**bēdār gatshun** —ब्यदार् गछुन् । भाग्यविकासः m.inf. one's fortune to become wideawake, prosperity to come, a turn of good luck to occur.

bakta-bod^{u} बक्त-बंडु । महाभाग्यः adj. (f. **-büḍ^{u}** -बंडू, sg. dat. **-bajĕ** -बज्य), possessing great good fortune, very prosperous. **-bāganay** -बागनय् । कर्मभागधेयम् f. fate, fortune, what is predestined. **-bajĕr** -बज्यर् । महाभाग्यम् m. great good fortune, prosperity. **-lŏpon^{u}** -ल्वपंनु । भाग्यसौख्यभोगी adj. (f. **-lŏpüñ^{u}** -ल्वपंञ़्), lit. a luck-jar, hence one who is comfortably prosperous on wealth not earned by his own exertions.

bĕkhatakh ब्यखतख् । अशिक्षितः adj. c.g. (subst. sg. dat. **bĕkhatakas** ब्यखतकस्), untaught, uneducated, unskilled (of men or animals).

bakh^{a}tara बख्तर بکتر । कञ्चुकः m. iron armour, coat of mail, a cuirass.

bakh^{a}tár^{i} बख्तंरि । कञ्चुकः f. i.q. **bakh^{a}tara,** q.v. **bakh^{a}tari-bar^{a}dār** बख्तरि-बर्दार् । कञ्चुकी m. one who carries armour, an armoured warrior.

bŏkh-tara बुख्-तर, see **bŏkh.**

bakhtāwār (El.), i.q. **baktāwār,** q.v.

bükh^{u}ts^{u} बंख्चु, see **bakh^{a}th 1.**

bakhwun^{u} बख्वुनु adj. (f. **bakhwüñ^{u}** बख्वंञ़्), compassionate, forgiving (El.).

bē-khöwind بے خاوند f. a widow (El.).

bakhay बखय् بخیہ । स्यूतिविशेषः f. a kind of sewing, sewing with long stitches, basting, tacking. —**hēñ^{u}** —ह्यंञ़् । स्यूतिविशेषयोजना f.inf. to tack, to baste.

bukökī (?), f. *Serratula anthelmintica* (El.).

bakal बकल् । भषन् adj. c.g. one (usually a lunatic) who barks like a dog; met. of abusive language.

bakāl بقال m. a petty shopkeeper, esp. a Musalmān huckster (L. 387).

bākal बाकल् । रोदनशीलः adj. c.g. one who often cries aloud (esp. of children); a cry-baby.

bākala बाकल m. a bean (L. 458).

bākol^{u} बाकंलु । रोदनासक्तः adj. (f. **bākūj^{u}** बकंजू), a grown-up person who readily laments aloud for little cause; a cry-baby.

bē-ak^{a}l or **bēk^{a}l** बेकल् (= بے عقل) । निर्बुद्धि: adj. c.g. without sense, a fool (K.Pr. 29, 107).
bē-ak^{a}lī or **bēk^{a}lī** बेकली (= بے عقلی) । बुद्धिहीनता f. want of sense, silliness, folly.
bīkal बीकल् । मूर्ख: adj. c.g., i.q. **bēk^{a}l,** q.v.
bīkul^{u} बीकुलु । मेदुर: adj. (f. **bīküj^{ü}** बीकंजू), fat, fatty, covered or inspissated with fat (of meat or the like).
bakalad बकलद् । बहुभाषी adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **bakaladiñ** बकलद्दिञ्), a prater; one who is ready to talk or abuse a great deal when meeting opposition, free with the tongue (Gr.Gr. 135).
bēk^{a}löz बेकलोज़् । अबोध: f. want of sense, foolishness (either owing to some accidental occasion, or by nature).
bakām بکام adv. according to one's desire or object; agreeably to one's wish. **—wātun** —वातुन् m.inf. to attain one's object (YZ. 228).
bīkam बीकम् । चुद्रस्वभाव: m. a miser, a niggard.
bakun बकुन् । भषणम्, वमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bok^{u}** बंकु, 2 p.p. **bacyōv** बच्योव्), to prate, chatter, jabber, babble; to rave; to pour forth abuse, speak angrily (Gr.Gr.); to bark, growl (Gr.Gr.); to vomit.
bakith trāwun बकिथ् त्रावुन् । वमनम् m.inf. to vomit. **—ṭshunun** —छुनुन् । भषणालापेनाक्रोशपात्रीकरणम् m.inf. to pour forth angry abuse at a person.
bakar बकर् m. a goat (K.Pr. 240).
bakār بکار adj. c.g. useful, requisite, necessary, required for any purpose (K.Pr. 51); useful, of use, of any good (of a servant, YZ. 119). **—yun^{u}** —यिनु m.inf. to be required, needed, necessary (K.Pr. 56). **—yiwawun^{u}** —यिववुनु । कार्योपयोगी adj. (f. **—yiwawüñ^{ü}** —यिववंञ्), that which comes in as useful, useful, handy; that which comes into use.
bēkār or **bēkār** ब्य(बे)कार् بیکار । अक्रिय: adj. c.g. without work or employment, idle, unemployed (K.Pr. 29, Śiv. 17, 96), not in office; useless, worthless, invalid. **—gaṭshun** —गछुन् । अकर्मण्यभाव: m.inf. to become unserviceable, be of no avail, be nullified, invalidated.
bĕkörī ब्यकोरी । अक्रियत्वम् f. the state of being unemployed, want of employment, idleness; (of things) uselessness, worthlessness.
bĕkôr^{u} ब्यकोरु । कुरूप: adj. (**bĕkör^{ü}** ब्यकोरू), ugly, unpleasing, blameable (of appearance or acts).
bukur^{u} बुकुरु । मुखम् m. (sg. ag. **buk^{a}r^{i}** बुकरि), the face, countenance; met. rudeness, gruffness, K.Pr. 252 (sg. dat.); cf. **bēcha. —karun** —करुन् । मुखरताविष्करणम् m.inf. to speak in unfriendly tones; to deny, refuse in an unfriendly way.
buk^{a}r^{i}-dor^{u} बुकरि-दरु । अतिधृष्ट: adj. (f. **-dür^{ü}** -दरू), stubborn, obstinate, perverse, persistent; dissolute (El., who spells the word *būkirdūr*); cruel, hard, pitiless (K.Pr. 167, spelt *bukuri dar*, f.). **-khünd^{u}** -खंडु । धृष्टता f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ** -खंज्य), insolence, obstinacy, stubbornness, wilfulness, effrontery, persistence. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । धृष्ट: adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), bold, daring, fearless, confident; obstinate, stubborn, wilful. **-woth^{u}** -वथु । समुद्धत: adj. (f. **-wüṭsh^{ü}** -वछू), irreverent, bold, saucy.
būkirdūr, see s.v. **bukur^{u}.**
bökir-khön^{i} बाकिर्-खानि باقر خانی । पिष्टकविशेष: f. crisp bread or cake (like pie-crust) made of butter, milk, and flour.
bākrun, conj. 1, to divide (El.).
bē-karār بے قرار adj. c.g. unstable, unsteady, vacillating; uneasy, discomposed, disturbed in mind, anxious, disquieted, distracted (cf. Gr.M.).
bē-karörī بے قراری f. restlessness, uneasiness, discomposure. **—karüñ^{ü}** —करंञू f.inf. to disturb (El.).
bakus^{u} बकुसु or **bŏkus^{u}** बुकुसु । कुङ्कुमपुष्पावृतिपत्त्राणि m. the group of four outer dark-coloured calix leaves of the saffron flower. **—karun** —करुन् । संमृज्य विकृतीकरणम् m.inf. to mix up and squeeze together flower petals, or the like, so that they are spoilt and cannot be sorted out again.
bē-kas بے کس adj. c.g. friendless, forlorn, destitute (Śiv. 190).
bikshā बि(भि)चा f. alms (Śiv. 1473).
bikshukh बि(भि)चुख m. (sg. dat. **bikshukas** बिचुकस्), a beggar, a mendicant, one who asks for alms (Śiv. 1475).
bĕkastī ब्यकस्ती (= بےکسی) । निराश्रयता f. forlorn state, friendlessness, destitution.
bĕkasth ब्यकस्थ् (= بےکس) । नि:सहाय: adj. c.g. (m. sg. dat. **bĕkastas** ब्यकस्तस्), i.q. **bē-kas,** q.v.
bakta बक्त, see **bakh^{a}th 2.**
baktī बक्ती, see **bakh^{a}th 1.**
bàkt^{i} बंक्ति, **bakti** बक्ति, see **bakh^{a}th 1** and **bokt^{u}.**
bokt^{u} बंक्तु m., i.q. **bakh^{a}t^{i},** q.v., attached or devoted to, faithful, honouring; (with regard to the Deity) full of devotional faith. Cf. **bakh^{a}t^{i}** and **bakh^{a}th 2.** With suff. of indef. art. we have **baktāh** बक्ताह् (Śiv. 1038); sg. dat. **baktis** बक्तिस् (Śiv. 857); abl. **bakti 2** बक्ति; pl. nom. **bàkt^{i} 2** बंक्ति (Śiv. 507, 522, 663, 1257, 1525, 1888, 1893); dat. **baktĕn** बक्त्यन् (Śiv. 14, 103, 199, 663, 981, 988, 1007, 1058, 1424).
bŏkut^{u} बुकुतु । बाल: m. (f. **bŏk^{ü}ṭs^{ü}** बुकंचू), a child (of a human being); a whelp (of a dog).
bakth, bak^{a}th बकथ्, बकथ् see **bakh^{a}th 1, 2.**
baktāh बक्ताह्, see **bokt^{u}.**
baktar بکتر, see **bakh^{a}tar.**

bŏktara, incorr. for **bŏkh-tara,** see **bŏkh.**

baktāwār बक्तावार् بختاور । सुभाग्यः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **baktāwārĕñ** बक्तावार्यञ्), fortunate, lucky (Śiv. 35); a fortunate or lucky man.

baktāwörī बक्तावॉरी । सौभाग्यम् f. good fortune, good luck, prosperity.

bŏkᵘtsᵘ बुकुच़ु, see **bŏkutᵘ.**

bakawunᵘ बकवुनु । जल्पाकः, वमथुविकारवृत्तिः adj. (f. **bakawünᵘ** बकवुंनू), one who talks nonsense, or jabbers (like a lunatic); one who pours forth abuse; one who vomits.

bakawās बकवास् । बहुजल्पना m. prating, jabbering; loquacity (Gr.M.). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । विप्रलापवृत्तिः m.inf. mutual abuse or mutual rude language to occur. **—karun** —करुन् । निरर्थबहुजल्पनम् m.inf. to prate, jabber, gabble; mutually to pour forth abuse. **—lāgun** —लागुन् । जल्पनवृत्तिः m.inf. to start prating, so as to inconvenience another, to start talking nonsense.

bakawösⁱ बकवॉसि । निरर्थबहुजल्पाकः adj. c.g. talkative, garrulous, a chatterer, prater.

bākay बाकय् (= باقی) । शिष्टः adj. c.g. a remaining portion, remainder, residue; left, passed over; surplus, excess; arrears of revenue, etc. (L. 407, spelt *bāki*), i.q. **bökⁱ,** q.v.

bökiy बॉकिय् (= بلکه) । परंतु adv. and conj. moreover, but, nay, nay but, nay rather, on the contrary.

bal 1 बल् । बलम् m. power, strength, might, vigour, force (Śiv. 6, 1026, 1200, 1303, 1841); strength, stoutness (of men or things); power, influence (e.g. of an unlucky planet) (Śiv. 489).

bala-rostᵘ बल-रॅस्तु । निर्बलः adj. (f. **-rüthᵘ** -रॅंछू), without strength, weak, feeble (whether of mind or body, of things, actions, or conduct); incompetent, unable (El.). **-ratshar** -रछर् । बलहीनता m. weakness, feebleness, as in the preceding. **-sostᵘ** -सॅस्तु । सबलः adj. (f. **-sütshᵘ** -सॅंछू), possessing strength, strong (in mind or body, or of things, actions, conduct, etc.). **-sôvᵘ** -सोवु । बलाढ्यः adj. (f. **-sövᵘ** -सॉवू), rich in strength, strong, efficacious (usually of medicines or the like). **-vīr** -वीर् । अतिबलिष्टः m. bold, brave, courageous, a hero; not afraid of undertaking any difficult work; a strong, mighty man (K.Pr. 249, Śiv. 1675). **-vīrī** -वीरी f. bravery, courage (Gr.M.).

bal 2 बल् । बलिः m. an offering or propitiatory oblation of portions of food, such as grain, rice, etc., offered to gods, to semi-divine beings such as fairies, ghosts, etc., or to *nāgas* (snake-gods), dogs, or crows, etc., to secure the cessation of any natural or supernatural impediment, disease, or the like (cf. **awāra**); met. food given under *force majeure* to some animal (K.Pr. 150). **—dyunᵘ** —द्युनु । बलिदानम् m.inf. to make such an offering. **-pröpyunᵘ** -प्रॉपियुनु । बलिनिवेदनकर्म m. the ceremonies connected with the offering of such a propitiatory oblation.

bal 3 बल् । क्षेत्रस्थानम् m. a suffix forming nouns of place, either proper or common, as in **Hazrat-bal,** N. of a place (RT.Tr. II, 457); **saba-bal,** the place where a wedding dinner party is carried on; **wura-bal,** the place for the cooking-fires of a bridegroom's party; **kōda-bal,** a brick-kiln or a potter's kiln; **graṭa-bal** (K.Pr. 71), the site of a Persian wheel, a mill-house. The word is esp. used to indicate the presence of water or a place sacred to a minor deity or spirit; thus, **Ganēsh-bal,** N. of place (RT.Tr. II, 340); **Shāradā-bal,** N. of a place (ib. 279); **Ganga-bal,** N. of a famous bathing-place at the source of the Kashmīr Gaṅgā (ib. 407, Śiv. 1684); **vētha-bal,** any bathing-place on the River Vēth or Jĕhlam; **Mörᵘ-bal,** a bathing-place on the River Mār (RT.Tr. II, 416); **Pŏkhari-bal,** N. of a well-known bathing-place (*Pushkara-nāga* of ib. 476); **krīrⁱ-bal,** a well; **yāra-bal,** a bathing-place, a landing-place, quay (Śiv. 178, 1683, 1686); **āwarĕñĕ-bal,** a place where a funeral pyre is set up; **shimᵃshāna-bal,** a burning *ghāṭ*; **rāza-bal,** a burning *ghāṭ*. The last three are always on the bank of a river. Cf. Gr.Gr. 165.

bāl 1 बाल् । पर्वतः m. a mountain range, a mountain, hill (K.Pr. 240, Śiv. 701, 820, 1162, 1165, 1222, 1240, 1456, 1687, 1854); —° mount so and so, as in **Har-mŏkha-bāl,** Mount Haramukha (so Śiv. 1680, 1681, 1890); (in boatmen's language) the high embankment along the edge of a river to confine the current, a 'bund' (Śiv. 1834). **-bachĕ** -बछ्य । गिरिमर्यादाः, उपत्यका f.pl. (the singular would be **-büṭhᵘ,** cf. **boṭhᵘ**), a mountain range forming a boundary between two countries, a mountain frontier; sloping land at the foot of a mountain. **-bachĕ lagun** -बछ्य लगुन् । स्थिराश्रयीभवनम् m.f. to reach the mountain-foot; met. to reach a secure position; to become established in prosperity; to become settled after a roaming life; to become expert or well-taught. **-bachĕ lāgun** -बछ्य लागुन् । स्थिराश्रयीकरणम् m.inf. to make a person established; to set him up in life, to put him in a secure position; to settle a person in a fixed home; to cause a person to become expert or well-instructed. **-pēṭh hāwun** -प्यठ् हावुन् । अतिदूरापयानम् m.inf. to show the top of the embankment; hence met. to abscond openly; to leave home openly and go to a far country, like a person out of disgust at the

world taking up his abode on a mountain-top. **-tal hāwun** -तल् हावुन् । दूरपलायनम् m.inf. to show the bottom of the embankment; hence met. to run along the foot of an embankment, to abscond secretly, to run away secretly to a distant land. **—raṭun** —रटुन् । रोधसि नौयोजनम् m.inf. to moor a boat along the bank; met. to come to close quarters, to answer abuse with abuse. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । औदासीन्यम् m.inf. to remain on the mountain-top; met. to exhibit indifference, apathy, disregard. **—thawun** —थवुन् । रोधोयोजनम् m.inf. to moor a boat to the bank.

bāla-bāla बाल-बाल adv. through mountains; hence, through woods and forests, through wild country (Śiv. 660, 1253). **-pĕṭhuk^{u}** -प्यठुकु । आधित्यकः adj. (f. **-pĕṭhüc^{ü}** -प्यठंचू), of or belonging to mountain-tops; met. beyond the reach of vision, non-existent.

böl^{i}-böl^{i} बांलि-बांलि । बहिर्बहिः adv. in mountainous countries (Śiv. 889); round about, outside, externally, esp. when unnecessarily distant (u.w. vbs. of perambulating, looking at, or the like). **-böl^{i} phērun** -बांलि फेरुन् । निरर्थसंचारः m.inf. to go round, move, or act at an unnecessary distance from anything. **—raṭun** —रटुन् । रोधोमार्गतः संचारणम् m.inf. to move a boat along the bank of a river. **—thawun** —थवुन् । रोधोयोजना m.inf. to moor a boat to the bank; to abscond secretly. **-wath** -वथ् । पार्वतीयमार्गः f. (sg. dat. **-wati** -वति), a mountain track or path; the highest amongst several roads; the high path along the top of a river bank, a towpath.

bāl 2 बाल् m. a child, used in the following: **bāl-bacha** बाल्-बच m.pl. the children of a family, wife and children, family (Gr.M.); dat. **bāl-bachĕn** (Śiv. 1051).

bāl 3 बाल् । बालिका f. (dat. **bāli** बालि, written **bōlih** in YZ. 36, 258; voc. **bāli** बालि, K.Pr. 25), a girl, a maiden, approaching maturity, between sixteen and twenty years of age (Śiv. 1834, where it is met. used for 'desire'). The m. is **bāla 1**, q.v.

bāl 4 बाल् m. the forehead. Used in the following compounds: **-mŏkh hāwun** -म्वख् हावुन् । चिरान्मुखप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. lit. to show the forehead and the face; hence (of a relation or friend) to show oneself or pay a visit after a long absence. **bāla-ċand^{a}r** बाल-चन्द्र् m. (voc. **-ċandra** -चन्द्र), having the moon on the forehead, a N. of the god Ganēsh (Gaṇēśa), Śiv. 9.

bāl 5 बाल् in **bāl-tang**, बाल्-तंग् m. a belly-band (El.).

bāla 1 बाल । बालकः m. a boy or youth, between sixteen and twenty years of age (the f. is **bāl 3**, q.v.) (Śiv. 943, 1353, 1383, 1470, 1887, etc.); (of sheep) a wether, (L. 363, 464, see below); a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 965, 1106, 1557, 1577, 1680); as adj. e.g. young (W. 21); young, feeble (Śiv. 1253 (f.), 1684 (f.)). **-kūr^{ü}** -कूरू f. a beloved daughter (K.Pr. 25). **-kaṭh** -कठ् । षण्ढमेषः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a castrated ram, a wether. **-muj^{ü}** -मुजू । मूलिकाविशेषः, बालमूलकम् f. a carrot (*Daucus carota*). El. spells this word *balmūj*. **-pān** -पान् । यौवनान्तावस्था m. youth, the time or condition of youth (esp. used by old people talking of their young days) (Śiv. 660, 1106, 1444, 1834, 1843). **-ċēr** -च़ेर् । फलविशेषः f. a kind of apricot. **-yār** -यार् । बाल्यसखा m. a friend of youth, a youthful friend (K.Pr. 250), or one who has been a friend from youth, a dear friend (K.Pr. 187, Śiv. 1616).

bāla 2 बाल । सूदः m. a cook.

bāla 3 बाल m. a spear (El.).

bālā 1 बाला f. N. of the goddess Dēvī (Śiv. 1180).

bālā 2 بالا m. top, upper part; adj. and adv. high (YZ. 64), lofty, elevated, exalted; before-mentioned; prep. on, upon, above; **bālā-ĕ-tākh** بالای طاق upon the window (K.Pr. 4).

balāĕ, balāī, i.q. **balāy**, q.v.

bali 1 बलि m. an oblation, cf. **bal 2**; used in the following compounds. **-dān** -दान् । पशूपहारः m. to offer an animal sacrifice, to make a sacrificial offering of a ram, goat, or other animal. **-vĕdān** -व्यदान् । बलिदानविधिः m. the ceremony of offering such a sacrifice.

bali 2 बलि m. N. of a celebrated demon (*Daitya* or *Dānava*) who was humiliated by Viṣṇu (Śiv. 859). **-dānav** -दानव् m. id. (Śiv. 704).

bål^{i} बंलि । अकस्मात्, निष्कारणम् adv. for no reason, without cause (K.Pr. 72, 111); suddenly, violently; *nolens volens* (ib. 203). **-kĕnas** -क्यनस् । किं वा स्वित् adv. (u.w. vbs. of being or doing) whether, or whether.

bāli बालि, see **bāl 3**.

bēl ब्यल् or **bil** बिल् m. the wood-apple or *bēl*, *Ægle marmelos* (Śiv. 1501); the leaf of the tree, used in the ceremonial worship of Śiva (Śiv. 187, 191, 1401). **bĕla-paṭh^{a}r** ब्यल-पथ़र् । बिल्वपत्राणि m.pl. a collection of *bēl*-leaves, used as above.

bēl 1 बेल् بیل । कुद्दालविशेषः m. a mattock, spade, shovel.

bēl 2 बेल् । चित्रविशेषः m. embroidery, flowered tissue; (on paper or the like) gilt and painted pattern-work or flower-work. **-halkör^{i}** -हल्कांरि بیل حلکاری । पुष्पचित्रपङ्क्तिविशेषः f. a kind of gilt or plaited pattern flower-border round a picture or the like.

bēl^{i} बेलि, **bēli** बेलि, see **byôl^{u}**.

bil बिल्, see **bēl**.

biol (L. 463), i.q. **byôl^{u}**, q.v.

bilā بلا prep. without, devoid of (W. 99).

bilau (El.), i.q. **bilav**, q.v.

For words containing bh, see under b. See article b.

bōl 1 बोल् بول । मूत्रम् m. urine. —**yunᵘ 1** —यिनु । प्रस्रावागमनम् m.inf. urine to come, to commence to urinate.

bōla-mīl बोल-मील् । मषीविशेषः f. a kind of ink, usually employed for writing in the Persian character. It is made up with burnt rice, beeswax, and other ingredients.

bōl 2 बोल् । प्रमादः m. a mistake, blunder, slip of the hand, mistakenly doing something or touching something with the hand which should not be done or touched; heedlessness, fickleness (Gr.Gr. 23). —**yunᵘ 2** —यिनु । प्रमादोद्भवः m.inf. such a slip of the hand to occur.

bōl 3 बोल् m. speech, speaking word, talk, conversation, cf. **būlⁱ**; used in the following compounds: **-bajā anun** -बजा अनुन् । स्वेच्छानुकूलसमापादनम् m.inf. to bring one's word aright; hence, to carry out one's wishes against those of another, to have one's way. **-bōsh** -बोश् m. or **-böshᵘ** -बांशु f. । पक्षिभाषणम् the song of birds, f.pl. **-bāshĕ** -बाश (Śiv. 502, 1783); the similar sound made by an infant in arms or the sounds made by a dumb man (K.Pr. 93).

bōla-paṭh बोल-पछ् । उक्तिविश्वासः f. (sg. dat. **-paṭshi** -पछि), belief in a word, accepting a verbal statement or promise made by a person in whom one has confidence.

bōlas āmotᵘ बोलस् आमतु । समुद्युक्तः perf. part. (f. —**āmütsᵘ** —आमंचू), obstinately intent on attempting something which is left undone and which should not be done; acting perversely. —**onᵘ-motᵘ** —अंनु-मंतु । समुद्योजितः perf. part. (f. —**ünᵘ-mütsᵘ** —अंनू-मंचू), incited to carry out any abandoned work. —**anun** —अनुन् । उद्योजनम् m.inf. to incite or persuade a person to perform a work which he has abandoned. —**lāyĕna yunᵘ** —लायन यिनु । अत्याग्रहविधानम् m.inf. obstinately to perform or refrain from any act, in spite of entreaties; to act perversely. —**yunᵘ** —यिनु । हठोद्योगः m.inf. to be obstinately intent on doing anything, esp. something wrong or objectionable.

bōlĕ बोल्य, see **būlⁱ**.

bölⁱ बांलि, see **bāl 1**.

bolᵘ बंलु adj. (f. **büjᵘ** बंजू), convalescent, recovered in health (Gr.Gr. 9).

bul बुल f. a mistake (Gr.M., El. also has **būl** m.). —**gatshünᵘ** —गछ्चू । भ्रमोद्भवः f.inf. a mistake to occur.

bula बुल । निर्बोधः adj. e.g. heedless, forgetful, inattentive, stupid. —**baṭh** —बठ् (sg. dat. —**baṭas** —बटस्), "Mr. Silly," a little image of a man, horse, etc., with which children play, a sugar toy (K.Pr. 18). **-phrôtᵘ** -फ्रोतु । विस्मरणशीलः adj. (f. **-phrötsᵘ** -फ्रांचू), forgetful, absent-minded, one who even forgets his duties, or to eat, or to put on his clothes.

bulⁱ बुलि, see **bulun**.

būlⁱ बूलि । भाषा f. (sg. dat. **bōlĕ** बोल्य), speech, language, dialect, idiom; song or note (of birds), chirrup (Śiv. 1721), (of frogs) (Śiv. 1827).

būlᵘ बूलु, see **bōlun**.

bil-bicurᵘ 1 बिल्-बिचुर् । काकपक्षविशेषः m. a fringe of hair hanging over the forehead, worn by boys and prostitutes. Cf. **bicurᵘ 1**.

bil-bicurᵘ 2 बिल्-बिचुर् । व्याघाटः m. the skylark, cf. **bicurᵘ 2**; (according to El.) the nightingale, which in Kashmīr corresponds to the *bulbul*.

bōlā-būlī बोला-बूली । स्पर्धा f. emulation, rivalry.

būla-bāl बूल-बाल् adj. e.g. of a guileless or sincere nature; N. of Śiva (Śiv. 660, 819, 887, 891, 1258, 1876).

bulbul 1 बुल्बुल् بلبل । पक्षिविशेषः, भरद्वाजपक्षी m. (in Persia and Arabia) the nightingale; (in India) the fork-tailed shrike, *Lanius boulboul*; (in Kashmīr) the white-cheeked crested bulbul, *Otocompsa leucogenys* (L. 154, K.Pr. 161, Śiv. 181, 1025, 1046).

bulbul 2 बुल्बुल् । बिन्दुविस्फोटः m. a water-bubble.

bēlcī or **bilcī** بیلچی m. a small mattock or spade (K.Pr. 71), cf. **bēl**.

bāl-chir बाल्-छिर् m. *Nardostachys jatamansi* (?) (El.).

bālādārⁱ बालादॉरि بالاداری f. a mansion, a palace (Śiv. 965, 1068, 1825).

balgam بلغم m. phlegm — one of the humours of the body (El.).

bulgar janglī (? spelling) (El.) m. *Boletus igniarius*.

bōlih (YZ. 36, 258), see **bāl 3**.

balki بلکه adv. and conj. Moreover, but, nay but, on the contrary (W. 100). Cf. **bökiy**.

bōlökⁱ बोलांकि (= بلاق) । नासाभूषणविशेषः f. a kind of nose-ring worn mostly by children and suspended from the septum; usually set with a pearl or other gem.

bōlāki-brodᵘ बोलाकि-ब्रडु । नासाभूषणोपलक्षितः, भूषायुतनासाग्रम् m. a septum of the nose (i.e. a nose) to which such a ring is attached; adj. (f. **-brüdᵘ** -ब्रंडू), (a child) wearing a nose-ring. **-nĕcyuvᵘ** -न्यचिवु । नासभूषणबालकः m. a boy who wears a nose-ring; hence, a boy of about nine years of age or less.

bālukh बालुख् । बालकः m. (sg. dat. **bālakas** बालकस्; abl. **bālaka** बालक, Śiv. 887, 1379, 1876; pl. nom. **bālakh** बालख्, Śiv. 805; dat. **bālakan** बालकन्, Śiv. 705, 1055, 1322, 1876), a male child, a boy not more than ten years of age, with suff. **āh** indicating indef. art. **bālukhāh** बालुखाह् (Śiv. 711). (El. has both *bālak* and *bāluk*.)

bilkul بالکل adv. entirely, completely (K.Pr. 111, W. 144).

balēl बलेल् (= بلیله), m. *Coriaria nepalensis* (El.).

bōl^{a}lad बोल्लद् । प्रमादयुक्तः adj. (as subst., f. **bōl^{a}ladiñ** बोल्लदिञ्), one who by mistake does some improper or unaccustomed work, one who acts under a wrong impression.

balmūj, see under **bāla 1.**

būl^{u}-mot^{u} बुलु-मतु, see **bōlun.**

balun बलुन् । आरोग्याप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **balyōv** बल्योव्), to be convalescent, recover, get well (YZ. 184, Śiv. 1541, 1572); (of a disease) to get better, be cured (K.Pr. 109); (of a wound or the like) to heal; to be well (El.). **balyō-mot^{u}** बल्यो-मतु । उल्लाघः adj. (f. **balyē-müṭs^{ü}** बल्ये-मंच़ू), recovered, well, convalescent.

bēl^{a}na बेल्न । धातुदारुमयलगुडविशेषः m. (in preparing bread, etc.) a rolling-pin.

bōlun बोलुन् । भाषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **būl^{u}** बूलु, 2 p.p. **bōjyōv** बोज्योव्; conj. part. **būlith** बूलिथ्; freq. part. **būl^{i} būl^{i}** बूलि बूलि), to speak, talk, tell, say, utter, pronounce (Śiv. 439, 555, 599, 1052, 1797); to give forth sound, e.g. (of a bird) to sing, chirp, and so on according to the sound of the animal (Śiv. 181 (of birds), 1360, 1814). **būl^{u}-mot^{u}** बूलु-मतु । भाषितः adj. (f. **būj^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** बूजू-मंच़ू), spoken, said, etc.; (in narrative, etc.) a person previously referred to, the said, the above-mentioned. **bōlan-wôl^{u}** बोलन्-वोलु । धार्ष्ट्येन भाषमाणः m. (f. **bōlan-wājĕñ** बोलन्-वाज्यञ्), one who speaks, esp. one who speaks impudently or impertinently.

bulun बुलुन् । विस्मृतिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bulyōv** बुल्योव्), to be forgotten; to be led away, be misled, be deceived; to forget, err, go astray, stray, mistake, go wrong, blunder. **bul^{i}-bul^{i} phōrün^{ü}** बुलि-बुलि फोरंञू । अत्युत्कण्ठावृत्तिः f.inf. to be eager, longing, or agitated in the performance of anything. **bulyō-mot^{u}** बुल्यो-मतु । प्राप्तभ्रमः adj. (f. **bulyē-müṭs^{ü}** बुल्ये-मंच़ू), forgotten, lost, astray; forgetful, erring.

balang बलंग् । आधारविशेषः m. the scaffolding used as a support in building the upper part of a doorway or the like, the centering of an arch.

bōlānāth बो(भो)लानाथ् m. (sg. dat. **bōlānāthas** बोलानाथस्), Bhōlānātha, a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 168).

bōlanāwun बोलनावुन् । भाषणे प्रवर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bōlanôw^{u}** बोलनोवु), to teach to speak (e.g. a child or a parrot) (Śiv. 1376). **bōlanôw^{u}-mot^{u}** बोलनोवु-मतु । भाषणे प्रवृत्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **bōlanöw^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** बोलनांवू-मंच़ू), taught to speak (as a child or a parrot); enabled to speak (as of a dumb person cured).

bilor (L. 65), white crystal.

baḷ^{a}ran बंल्रन् । आरोग्यावापनम् f. curing, successful medical treatment of a sick person.

baḷ^{a}run बंल्रुन् । अनामयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baḷ^{o}r^{u}** बंलुरु), to cure, to treat medically with success.

baḷ^{a}rāwun बंल्रावुन् । अनामयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baḷ^{a}rôw^{u}** बंल्रोवु), i.q. **baḷ^{a}run,** q.v. **bal^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** बंल्रोवु-मतु । अनामयीकृतः perf. part. (f. **bal^{a}röw^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** बंल्रांवू-मंच़ू), cured.

bēlis बेलिस्, see **byôl^{u}.**

balūt [*sic*] ? gend., the acorn of the *Quercus incana* (El.).

balātkār बलात्कार् m. violence. **—gaṭshun** —गछुन् । आकस्मिकी वृत्तिः m.inf. to happen suddenly and violently (esp. of misfortunes, etc.).

bal^{a}wa बल्व । समवेत्यास्कन्दनम् m. riot, tumult, disturbance, insurrection, rebellion, mutiny.

bilav बिलव् । उत्तेजनशिलाविशेषः m. a whetstone. **—dith bihun** —दिथ् बिहुन् । संनद्धीभवनम् m.inf. having applied the whetstone to sit; hence, to set ready for action (e.g. for a battle, for gambling, for setting out on a journey), to wait equipped. **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । वेशसंस्कारः m.inf. to apply the whetstone; hence, to be handsomely dressed, well equipped.

bōlawun^{u} बोलवुनु । भाषमाणः m. (f. **bōlawüñ^{ü}** बोलवंञू), one who speaks; (adj.) talkative, loquacious, garrulous.

bal^{a}wöyi बल्वांयि । समेत्यास्कन्दी c.g. a rioter, one who joins in an insurrection, etc., cf. **bal^{a}wa;** in the pl., a mob of rioters.

balāy बलाय् (= بلا) । आपत् f. (sg. dat. **balāyĕ** बलाय K.Pr. 237; pl. dat. **balāyĕn** बलायन्), trial, affliction, misfortune (YZ. 64), calamity, evil, ill. This word is often spelt **balāĕ, balāī,** etc., as K.Pr. 2, 4, 84, 134, 183, 207, and El. **—yiñ^{ü}** —यिञ्जू । आपदापातः f.inf. calamity, etc., to come or befall.

balāyĕ dyun^{u} बलाय दिनु । प्रतिनिध्युपहरणम् m.inf. to make an offering, or offer a substitute, in order to avert a calamity or pestilence. **—lagun** —लगुन् । उपहारीभवनम् m. to become an offering or substitute in order to avert a calamity, to be devoted on behalf of another; cf. **balāy lagi** बलाय् लगि, may thy misfortune be upon me! (W. 101).

bam 1 बम् । विघ्नः m. an obstacle, impediment, hindrance, interruption (Gr.Gr. 148), something which causes disappointment. **—pyon^{u}** —प्योनु । विघ्नापातः m.inf. an impediment to happen or be caused; a disappointment to happen; (of a member of a social gathering) to have one's enjoyment stopped. Cf. **bamal** and **bamalad. —ṭshunun** —छुनुन् । विघ्नोत्पादनम् m.inf. to interrupt or impede anyone by making him angry, saying unpleasant things to him, or the like.

bam 2 बम् بم m. a kind of deep-toned drum, a bass drum (Śiv. 1455). **-zīra** -ज़ीर (= بم و زیر), m. a pair of small kettle-drums (Śiv. 1455).

bām बाम् بام । पटलम् m. the roof of a house (Śiv. 1108, 1671). **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । पटलनिर्मितिः m.inf. to build

a roof, to roof a house. —**tārun** —तारुन् । पटला-योजनम् m.inf. to put the roof on a new house or to renew it in an old one.

bāma-zang बाम-ज़ंग् । पटलाधारस्तम्बः m. the sloping beams which support a roof; presents given for luck to priests and to the carpenters and masons when the building of a roof is commenced.

böm^{i}-chŏkh बांमि-छ़ोख् । द्यूतविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-chŏkas** -छ़ोकस्), a species of gambling, in which cowries are thrown upon the ground. **-püṭ^{u}** -पंटु । पटलपट्टिका f. (sg. dat. **-pacĕ** -पच्य), one of the boards which form the roof of a house; a board suitable for such a purpose.

bamai बमै بمی adv. and prep. together with, along with. As prep. it is used with the nom. case (Śiv. 676, 810).

baum बौम् see **bōm 2**.

bēma बेम । भगिनीपतिः m. a sister's husband, a brother-in-law (K.Pr. 30). **-ḍār** -डार् । भगिनीपतिः m. a sister's husband (generally employed as a term of abuse).

bīm बीम् بیم । भयम् m. fear, terror, dread; reverence, respect; danger, risk; **bīma-sūtin**, through fear (Śiv. 128). —**hāwun** —हावुन् । भयप्रदानम् m.inf. to exhibit fear, i.e. to threaten, intimidate, frighten. —**hyon^{u}** —ह्यॊनु । भयधारणम् m.inf. to take fear, i.e. from previous experience to be afraid beforehand of any person, animal, action, or the like. —**khyon^{u}** —ख्यॊनु । भयानुभवः m.inf. to experience fear, to be afraid, terrified, panic-stricken. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । भयाक्रान्तीभवनम् m.inf. to be timid, shy, of a fearful disposition; to be abashed. —**thawun** —थवुन् । भयाक्रान्तीकरणम् m.inf. to place fear, i.e. to intimidate, threaten.

bīma بیمہ m. (sg. gen. **byūmuk^{u}** ब्यूमुकु), insurance, money paid for the insurance of goods (Gr.M.).

bōm 1 बोम् m. anger, cf. **bom^{u}**. Used in the following compounds: —**pyon^{u}** —प्यॊनु । रोषविघ्नपातः m.inf. anger to fall; hence, an outburst of anger against one's own people so as to spoil a holiday or the like; the occurrence of some anger-causing impediment on such an occasion (cf. **bam 1**). —**ṭsalun** —ज़लुन् । रोषापयानम् m.inf. anger to flee, anger to be appeased, esp. of the calming of some one usually of an angry disposition.

bōma-bukur^{u} बोम-बुकुरु । रोषमुखः m. (f. **-buk^{u}r^{u}** -बुकॖरु), anger-faced, of one of such an angry disposition that his face habitually shows the fact. **-dĕv** -द्यव । रोषेण विघ्नोत्पादकः m. (f. **-dĕvin** -द्यविन्), one whose anger causes impediments, e.g. a passionate child who spoils a social gathering or a game. **-ṭsöl^{u}** -चुलु । रोषाविष्टः adj. (f. **-ṭsöj^{u}** -चुजू), full of silent rage, raging inwardly.

bōm 2 बोम् or **baum** बौम् । भौमः m. the planet Mars; voc. **bauma** (Śiv. 477). **-wār** -वार् f. Tuesday (El., who makes it m.).

bom^{u} बमु । रोषस्वभावः (f. **büm^{u}** बमू), of an angry disposition, passionate, wrathful, esp. when the fact causes annoyance to others. Cf. **bōm 1** and **bam 1**.

bum 1 बुम्, **bum^{i}-pōsh** बुमि-पोश्, see **bumb 1**.

bum 2 बुम् (pl. **buma** बुम), i.q. **bumb 2**, q.v.

bum 3 बुम् or **būm** बूम् بوم, f. land, ground, soil (Śiv. 1213, abl. **būmi**); foundation, base, root. —**kaḍün^{u}** —कडुन्य । अत्यासक्त्या बाधनम् f.inf. to drag out the foundation; hence, met., to destroy down to the root, to cause to waste away; in the hope of receiving further favours, to persistently cling to and worry a person from whom one has once before received a favour. —**nērün^{u}** —नेरुन्य । मूलविनाशः f.inf. the foundation to come out; hence, to be destroyed down to the root, to waste away.

buma-sin बुम-सिन् । शिली m. an earthworm (K.Pr. 38), cf. **bima-syun^{u}**. **-sin bāh** -सिन् बाह । माघशुक्लद्वादशी f. (sg. dat. **-sin bösh^{u}** -सिन् बांशु), the name of the twelfth lunar day of the light half of the month Māg (January–February), on which the fast of the eleventh day of that month is broken. **-sin daham** -सिन् दहम् । व्रतदिनविशेषः f. the name of the tenth day of the light half of Māg, on which a fast (consisting of only one meal in the day) is performed. **-sin kāh** -सिन् काह । माघशुक्लैकादशी f. (sg. dat. **-sin kösh^{u}** -सिन् कांशु), the name of the eleventh day of the light half of Māg, on which Hindūs fast. **-sina kadanĕ** -सिन कडञ । अकर्मण्यता f. pl. inf. to pull up earthworms; hence, met., to stand idle and lazy, doing nothing.

bumi-path बुमि-पथ् । विस्तृतभूभागः m. (sg. dat. **-pathas** -पथस्), a wide, level plain.

bumai बुमै, see **bumb 2**.

bumb 1 बुम्ब् or **bum 1** बुम् । जलजकुमुदनालम् f. the long stalk of the *Nymphæa stellata*, see bel.

bumbi kür^{u} बुम्बि-कूरु । कुमुदनालमुष्टिबन्धः f. a handful or bundle of such stalks, which are intended to be dried and eaten. **-lūṭ^{u}** -लूटु । कुमुदनालसंघातः f. (sg. dat. **-lūcĕ** -लूच्य), a bundle of such stalks when dried. **-pōsh** -पोश् or **bum^{i}-pōsh** बुमि-पोश् । कुमुदपुष्पम् m. the *Nymphæa stellata* or water chestnut. It is a lily-like plant, growing in water with a very long thin stem, which is said to have heating qualities and is dried and eaten as a vegetable in winter. A pleasant sherbet is made from the fragrant white flowers (cf. L. 72, 345, El., and Śiv. 1809). **-ṭsür^{u}** -चूरु । कुमुदनालबन्धनविशेषः f. a bundle of *Nymphæa* stalks, partly dried, and put by for consumption in winter.

bumb 2 बुम्ब् or **bum 2** बुम् । भ्रुवौ f. (usually in pl. **bumba** बुम्ब or **buma** बुम, YZ. 6, 51, 78, 208, 449), an eyebrow; pl. with emph. *y*, **bumay** or **bumai,** even eyebrows (Gr.Gr. 22).

buma-cīrūñ^{u} बुम-चीरंञ़ू । भ्रुकुटिः f.inf. to contract the eyebrows, to frown. **bumi-ruh** बुमि-रुह । भ्रूचालना m. quick movement of the brows, not indicating anger.

bāmb^{a}r बाम्बर्, etc., see **bāb^{a}r.**

bambur बम्बुर् । संभ्रमः m. (sg. dat. **bambaras** बम्बरस्), flurry, agitation (mostly used in pl.).

bambar pĕn^{i} बम्बर् प्यनि । संभ्रमापत्तिः m. pl. inf. agitation or flurry to occur. **—tulan^{i}** —तुलनि । प्रेरणातोदना m. pl. inf. to flurry a person by hurrying him in the completion of any work. **—wŏthan^{i}** —व्वथनि । उद्वेगव्यथोत्पत्तिः m. pl. inf. sudden pain to arise, a start (from pain) to occur, as from pricking oneself with a thorn, tasting something unexpectedly pungent, accidentally touching fire, or the like.

bombur बंम्बुर् । भ्रमरः m. (sg. dat. **bomburas** बंम्बुरस्), a drone-bee (El.), a humble-bee (Śiv. 1007, 1008, 1035); in phrases such as **hāputh bombur,** a black bear (L. 458), the word means black-bee coloured.

bombura-goḍ^{u} बंम्बुर-गंडु । भ्रमरकुलायः m. a bees' nest, a beehive. **-gītā** -गीता f. the name of a famous song of the herdmaidens in honour of Kṛṣṇa, in which his dark complexion is compared to the colour of a humble-bee (Śiv. 1007). In Sanskrit this song is called the *Bhramara-gītā*, and forms part of the 47th chapter of the 10th book of the *Bhāgavata Purāṇa*. It is a favourite subject of translation into modern Indian vernaculars. **-par** -पर् । भ्रमरपत्त्रः m. bee's-wing, the name given to the buckle of a *jēgā* or turban ornament.

bambarlad बम्बर्लद् । ससंभ्रमः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **bambarladiñ** बम्बर्लदिञ्), one who is flurried or agitated; of a flurried or agitated disposition.

bĕmūdī ब्यमूदी । अनादरः f. the act of reviling, abusing, insulting a person in public. **—gatshūñ^{u}** —गछ़ंञ़ू । अवमानावाप्तिः f.inf. reviling to take place, to be publicly insulted or reviled.

bĕmūd^{u} ब्यमूदु । अनादरार्हः adj. (f. **bĕmūd^{ü}** ब्यमूदू), worthy of being reviled or abused, despicable.

bamūjib بموجب prep. on account (of), in pursuance (of); by means (of) (W. 99).

būmikā बू(भू)मिका f. the earth (El.); soil, ground (K.Pr. 187; Śiv. 1235, 1476); (in Yōga philosophy) one of the stages in the acquisition of divine knowledge, of which there are seven (Śiv. 1654).

bamal बमल् । विघ्नकृत् adj. c.g. one who interrupts or puts a stop to anything (e.g. an angry man at a dinner-party or the like), a spoil-sport; cf. **bam^{a}r.**

bĕmöl ब्यमॉल् بے میل । रुचिहीनः adj. c.g. not hungry, without appetite (K.Pr. 30).

bē-amal بے عمل adj. c.g. unused, not put to use (K.Pr. 88).

bamalad बमलद् । रोषविहतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **bamaladiñ** बमलदिञ्), one who is subject to an impediment, esp. one who, at a dinner-party, finds himself prevented, owing to anger, from enjoying himself.

bōmalad बोमलद् । रोषपूर्णः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **bōmaladiñ** बोमलदिञ्), filled with inward wrath (on experiencing opposition, or something disliked occurring, etc.), sulky.

bamāmŏṭh बमाम्वठ् । विघ्नसंभवः f. the occurrence of an impediment in any work, owing to some person becoming angry.

bāmun बामुन् । अङ्कुरः m. (pl. nom. **bāman** बामन्), a sprout, shoot, leaf-bud, blade (Śiv. 1848). **—yun^{u}** —यिनु । अङ्कुरोद्भवः m.inf. buds to sprout, esp. from a burnt or dried-up tree or from withered seeds. Met. offspring to be born to one who has hitherto been childless.

bē-mānē بے معنی adj. c.g. unmeaning, senseless; without meaning, conveying no meaning or impression to the mind (K.Pr. 30).

bē-īmān بے ایمان, see **bē-yīmān.**

bĕmandach ब्यमन्दछ़् । निर्लज्जः adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **bĕmandachas** ब्यमन्दछ़स्), without shame, shameless.

bĕmandoch^{u} ब्यमन्दंछ़ु । निर्लज्जः adj. (f. **bĕmandüch^{ü}** ब्यमन्दंछ़ू), shameless; esp. wanting in reverence, impudent.

bam^{a}r बमर् । विघ्नोद्भावकः adj. (as subst., f. **bamarĕñ** बमर्यञ्), one who interrupts, impedes, or spoils a social gathering by a display of anger, cf. **bamal** (Gr.Gr. 148).

bĕmār ब्यमार् بیمار । रोगाक्रान्तः adj. c.g. sick, ailing, ill, unwell, indisposed (K.Pr. 29, YZ. 40); a sick person, a patient (K.Pr. 251, YZ. 184). Voc. **bĕmārō** (K.Pr. 30). **-dörī** -दॉरी । रोगिसेवा f. attendance on the sick, sick-nursing.

bĕmör^{i} ब्यमॉरि بیماری । रोगः f. sickness, illness, disease (Gr.M., where it is spelt **bē°**). **—pĕñ^{u}** —प्यञ़ू । रोगोद्भवः f.inf. sickness to occur or arise, esp. of a long illness.

bĕmāri-buḍ^{u} ब्यमारि-बुडू । दीर्घरोगः f. a severe, long-continued illness, a chronic illness. **-drāv** -द्राव् । रोगान्निर्गतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-drāyĕ** -द्राय), issued from illness, convalescent. **-hot^{u}** -हंतु । रोगखिन्नः adj. (f. **-hüts^{ü}** -हंच़ू), smitten by illness, an invalid, weak after illness. **—wŏth^{u}** —व्वथु । रोगमुक्तः adj. (f. **—wŏts^{ü}**

—ब्वंक़ू), risen from sickness, one who has just recovered from a long illness. —wŏthun —ब्वथुन् । रोगनिर्मुक्तिः m.inf. to rise from sickness, to recover from a long illness.

bĕmārilad ब्यमारिलद् । रोगयुतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **bĕmāriladiñ** ब्यमारिलदिञ्), suffering from a long illness, an invalid.

bamarĕñ बमर्यञ्, see **bam^{a}r.**

bē-murawath بے مروت adj. c.g. wanting in manliness, without fortitude or virility (K.Pr. 30).

bē-mis^{a}l बे-मिसल् بے مثل adj. c.g. incomparable. **bē-mis^{a}lu-mānand** बे-मिसलु-मानन्द بے مثل و مانند, without compare and parallel, incomparable and unparalleled (Śiv. 775).

bīmasēn भीमसेन् m. N. of a famous hero in the Mahābhārata, one of the five Pāṇḍava brothers (Śiv. 1164).

bimasyun^{u} विमसिनु । गण्डूपदः m. (sg. dat. **bimasinis** विमसिनिस्; f. **bimasiñ^{ü}** विमसिञ्), an earthworm, i.q. **buma-sin,** see **bum 3.** The f. is a smaller, or female, worm.

bim-ṭôl^{u} विम्-टोलु । परमावधिः m. the extreme limit of a person's resources.

bam-ṭsūṭh^{u} बम्-चूँठु । भव्यफलम् m. the quince fruit, *Pyrus cydonia* (L. 76, 348). According to El. there are two varieties of quince growing in Kashmīr: **ṭsŏk^{u} bam-ṭsūṭh^{u}** and **mŏdur^{u} bam-ṭsūṭh^{u},** the sour quince and the sweet quince. The quince is ripe in the month of October and is of superior quality. **-ṭsūṭh^{u}-hyuh^{u}** -चूँठु-हिहु । रोगबाधया पीतमुखः adj. (f. **-ṭsūṭh^{u}-hish^{ü}** -चूँठु-हिशू), quince-like, quince-coloured, pallid as a result of illness.

bam-ṭsūṭh^{i}-byôl^{u} बम्-चूँठि-ब्योलु । भव्यबीजानि m. a collection or mass of quince-seeds. **-ṭsūṭh^{i}-hüṭ^{ü}** -चूँठि-हंटू । भव्यफलशुष्कखण्डम्, काष्ठं च f. (sg. dat. **-ṭsūṭh^{i}-hacĕ** -चूँठि-हच्य), dried slices of quince; the wood of the quince-vine. **-ṭsūṭh^{i}-kuj^{ü}** -चूँठि-कुजू । भव्यलता f. a quince-vine, a quince-tree. **-ṭsūṭh^{i}-kul^{u}** -चूँठि-कुलु m. a quince-tree (El.).

bĕmaza ब्यमज़ بے مزه । विरुद्धास्वादः adj. c.g. tasteless, insipid; unpleasant, displeasing.

bumazuv^{u} बुमज़ुवु । क्षेत्रप्रदेशविशेषः m. the name of a village near the famous ruins of Mārtāṇḍa, usually called 'Bamzū' by Europeans, the ancient Bhīmadvīpa (RT.Tr. ii, 465).

ban बन् । कूटम् f. (sg. dat. **bani** बनि, Gr.Gr. 70), a heap, a pile, a stack (K.Pr. 64, 144, 207). Cf. **bŏn^{u}** and **banna.**

bana-gāsa बन-गास । कौटतृणम् m. a hayrick, a straw stack; the hay or straw composing a rick. **-zyun^{u}** -ज़िनु । कौटेन्धनम् m. a stack or pile of firewood; the wood which composes such a stack, or a piece of wood drawn therefrom.

bān 1 बान् m. an arrow (El.); *Onosma macrocephala* (El.); *Zizyphus flexuosa* (El.); *Rhus cotinus* (written *bhān*) (El.), see **bana.**

bān 2 बान् بان m. a sec. suff. signifying 'keeper', 'man', etc., as in **ratha-bān** रथ-बान्, a charioteer (Śiv. 1734).

bana बन m., i.q. **banna,** q.v. (El.); *Rhus cotinus* (El.), cf. **bān 1.**

banā adv. perhaps (El.). Cf. **bŏnā.**

bāna 1 बान । पात्रम् m. a vessel (for any purpose), basin, plate, dish, water-jar, pitcher (K.Pr. 4, 17, 25, 29, 50, 75, 87, 114, 171, 216, 221, 252, W. 132, 144, Śiv. 473, 1149, 1216; with emph. *i*, *bāni*, K.Pr. 138). **-bāh** -बाह् । पात्रोष्मा m. the sweating of grain, etc., confined in a jar. **-bàh^{i}** -बंहि । पात्रपक्वः adj. c.g. sweating, fermented (of grain, fruit, etc., confined in a jar). **-bàh^{i} anun** -बंहि अनुन् । पात्रे पाकोद्भावनम् m.inf. to cause or bring on such fermentation. **-bàh^{i} yun^{u}** -बंहि यिनु । पात्रे परिपक्वीभवनम् m.inf. such fermentation to occur. **-baṭha** -बठ । पात्रसमूहः m.pl. a general term for dishes, vessels, etc. **-gor^{u}** -गरु । पात्रघट्टनादिवृत्तिशिल्पी m. a maker of vessels, a potter, a coppersmith; a seller of vessels of all kinds. **-garath** -गरथ् । पात्राकृतिघट्टना m. (sg. dat. **-garatas** -गरतस्), the shaping of earthen vessels. **-han** -हन् f. a small vessel, a cup (YZ. 421). **-kŏda** -कोँद । कुलालचुल्लिः f. a potter's furnace, the pile of combustible materials in which he bakes his earthen vessels. **-kādur** -काँदुर् । काष्ठमयोऽलिंजरविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-kādaras** -काँदरस्), a large kind of jar, wrapped round with twigs cased in mud, kept in kitchens as a receptacle for articles frequently required; a china merchant (El.). **-khör^{ü}** -खांरू । गृहनिर्वाहः f. the weight of carrying on a household; esp. living as a householder when one's means are narrow and one has to make a good outward show, and in such a way that outsiders do not realize the state of affairs. **-khör^{ü} phuṭarüñ^{ü}** -खांरू फुटरंञू । गृहनिर्वाहभञ्जनम् f.inf. to break, i.e. to give up, such a struggle for appearances owing to one's poverty becoming known. **-khot^{u}** -खोतु । कोष्ठविशेषः m. a pot-cupboard, a cupboard for holding pots and pans. **-kuṭh^{u}** -कुठु । भाण्डागारम् m. a dish-room, a larder, a room reserved for storing food and condiments in separate bowls, a store-room. **-manduḷ^{u}** -मण्डुलु । भाण्डविस्तारणाश्रयस्थानम् m. a place in a kitchen for laying out dishes separately. —**phuṭàn^{i} 1** —फुटंनि m. pl. inf. (for **2** see **bāna 3**), crockery to be smashed. —**thuràn^{i}** —थुरंनि । पात्रघट्टनम्

m. pl. inf. to shape earthen vessels on the potter's wheel. **-tünz^{u}** -तं॒ज़ू । पात्रपङ्क्तिः f. a pile of dishes or plates, one on the top of the other. **—ṭhāsån^{i}** —ठासं॒न्नि । पात्रविभञ्जना m. pl. inf. to break dishes; met. to exhibit anger, be in a rage. **-wôl^{u} 1** -वोलु । मृद्भाण्डविक्रेता m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्) (for **2** see **bāna 3**), a maker of earthen vessels, a potter; a seller of earthen vessels. **-yüṭ^{u}** -यं॒टू । काण्डोलविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-yacĕ** -यच्य), a kind of large wicker or cane basket in which potters carry about their wares for sale.

bāna 2 बान । गर्भपुटः m. (connected with **bāna 1**), the womb. **—wasån^{i}** —वसं॒न्नि । गर्भपुटप्रच्यावविज्ञप्तिः m. pl. inf. the womb to fall, or be displaced, *prolapsus uteri* to occur.

bāna 3 बान । भाग्यम् m. (connected with **bāna 1**), fate, luck, fortune (good or bad), as the result of a person's character or conduct; worthiness to have good fortune, the possession of many virtues (Śiv. 431). **—barana yin^{i}** —बरन यिन्नि । पूर्णतासंभवः m. pl. inf. good luck to be fulfilled, to get plenty, to become very prosperous. **—phuṭån^{i} 2** —फुटं॒न्नि । विरोधोद्भवः m. pl. inf. (for 1 see **bāna 1**) luck to be broken; hence, friendship to be broken. **-rost^{u}** -रं॒स्तु adj. (f. **-rüṭsh^{u}** -रं॒छू), luckless, miserable, of no worth (Śiv. 1216, 1475, 1550, 1554). **-wôl^{u} 2** -वोलु । भाग्यानुभवी m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्) (for 1 see **bāna 1**), one who is referred to as experiencing fate (good or bad) as the result of his conduct. **—zānun** —ज़ानुन् । पात्रतया बोधविषयीभवनम् m.inf. fortune to be recognized as the result of conduct.

bĕn ब्यन् । भेदः m. difference, distinction (most often found in a negative sentence, as in **timan chhuna bĕn kĕh,** there is no difference between them); apartness, distinction, non-unity (Śiv. 55, 543).

bĕna-bĕn ब्यन-ब्यन् । भिन्नता f. separateness, apartness, aloofness.

bĕn^{i} ब्यं॒न्नि etc., see **byon^{u}.**

bĕni, see **bĕñĕ.**

bē-öin بے آئین adj. c.g. unlawful, against the law (Gr.M.).

bin, see **biñ.**

bīn 1 बीन् । दीर्घपट्टिकाखण्डविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **bīñ^{u}** बीञू), the ornamented flange or wooden strip covering the crack between the two halves of a double door or window-shutters when shut.

bīn 2 बीन् f. a reed-pipe, pipe, flute, fife (Śiv. 1455).

binā बिना بنا m. foundation, ground, motive, beginning. Used in the following: **—karun** —करुन् । उपायचिन्तनम् m.inf. to make a beginning; hence, to consider the means of accomplishing some work, such as the collection of materials, etc.

bīnī बीनी f. the wrist (El.).

bŏn बुन् । अधः adj. c.g. low, not lofty (as a room or the like) (Gr.M.). More usually as adv., below, beneath (Śiv. 966, 985, 1412, 1879). **—anun** —अनुन् m.inf. to bring down (El.; K.Pr. 43, spelt *bun*; YZ. 257). **-bŏn** -बुन् । अधोऽधः adv. gradually lower, lower and lower (u.w. vbs. of motion, descent, etc.). **—gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to go down, descend (El.). **-kun** -कुन् । अधो-भागे adv. towards the lower part of anything, in a lower direction, downwards (Gr.Gr. 161, K.Pr. 38). **—ta hyor^{u} gatshun** —त ह्यॊरु गछुन् m.inf. to go down and up, to be tossed up and down (Gr.M.). **—tshunun** —छुनुन् m.inf. to lower, let down (e.g. a bucket into a well). **—wasun** —वसुन् m.inf. to descend (K.Pr. 158).

bŏna-hyor^{u} बुन-ह्यॊरु । अध ऊर्ध्वम् adv. up and down, from top to bottom; one above and the other below; upside down, topsy-turvy. **-hyūr^{u}** -ह्यूरु । अध ऊर्ध्वम् adv. id. **-kani** -कनि । अधस्तात् adv. down, on the ground (u.w. vbs. of putting, etc.). **-kanyuk^{u}** -कन्युकु । अधस्तनः adj. (f. **-kanic^{u}** -कनिचू), lower, nether, under, below. **-pĕṭha** -प्यठ । अध आरभ्य adv. from below, from beneath, commencing from the bottom. **-shuth** -शुथ् । अध आरभ्य adv. id.

bŏn^{i}-kin^{i} बुं॒न्नि-किन्नि । अधस्तात् adv. below, along the bottom, along the foot (of) (u.w. vbs. of going, etc.).

bŏnā बुना । इव adv. like, as if, as in **suh bŏnā,** as if it were he; **korun bŏnā,** as if he had done it.

bŏnai 1 बुनै adv. from below (Gr.Gr. 22).

bŏnai 2 बुनै 2, see **bŏh.**

bŏn^{u} बुं॒नु or **bon^{u} 1** बं॒नु । राशिः m. a heap, a pile (Śiv. 126, sg. dat.; 1199, sg. nom.; 1287, pl. dat.). Cf. **ban, banna.**

bån^{i} gatshån^{i} बं॒न्नि गछं॒न्नि । संघातीभवनम् m. pl. inf. piles to be made, a large pile or heap to grow, heap to be heaped upon heap.

bon^{u} 2 बनु m. a chisel for cleaving wood (El.).

būn^{i} बूं॒न्नि f. handsel; first sale for ready money early in the day (considered as a good omen and as determining the luck of the day). **—karüñ^{u}** —करं॒ञू । विक्रयारम्भणम् f.inf. to make such a sale.

būni, būnī, see **būñ^{u}.**

buncaka बुञ्चक । नटवृत्तिः m. a man who acts or conducts himself ridiculously, a buffoon, a comic actor.

band 1 बन्द् । बन्धुः m. a kinsman, relation, esp. a near relation, such as father, mother, wife, or sister (K.Pr. 25, Śiv. 43, 624, 1526, 1790). Cf. **bāndav.** **-bāndav** -बान्दव् । बन्धुसमूहः m.pl. kinsmen and relations, both near and distant (cf. Śiv. 43).

banda-wôl^{u} 1 बन्दवोलु । बहुबान्धवः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्) (for **2** see **band 3**), having many relations, belonging to a well-known and high family.

band 2 बन्द् بند । बद्धः adj. c.g. fastened, tied up, bound (YZ. 40, Śiv. 1035); shut, closed, stopped, cut off; prevented, hindered, barred, checked (Śiv. 1801); imprisoned, caged (K.Pr. 167, 218). **—gandan^{i}** —गंडंनि । ग्रन्थिविशेषनिर्मितिः m. pl. inf. a kind of knot twisted up from gold, silver, or silk thread embroidered, as an ornament, upon dresses, etc. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । निरुद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to be stopped, impeded; to become stopped by one's own slackness or laziness; to be shut up, confined, locked up. **—karun** —करुन् । कुण्ठीकरणम्, बन्धनम् m.inf. to stop, to impede; to shut, close; to delay a work by slackness; to shut up, confine, lock up.

band 3 बन्द् بند । शरीराङ्गम् m. a limb, joint, of the body or of any jointed article. The pl. is used to mean the whole body, as in **bandau nishĕ**, from the whole body (K.Pr. 255).

banda-banda karun बन्द्-बन्द् करुन् । अङ्गशो विभाजनम् m.inf. to separate limb from limb, dissect, take to pieces (of anything jointed together). **-dār** -दार् । पूर्णाङ्गः adj. c.g. anything (esp. an ornament or the like) complete in its various sections, limbs, or parts. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । अङ्गशो विभेदनम् m.inf. to take to pieces, dismember. **-phuṭ^{u}** -फुटु । भग्नाङ्गः adj. (f. **-phuṭ^{ü}** -फुटू, f. sg. dat. **-phucĕ** -फुच्य), having a limb or joint broken (of anything possessing joints). **-wôl^{u} 2** -वोलु । उपाङ्गयोगयुक्तः adj. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यन्) (for 1 see **band 1**), jointed, made up of separate parts jointed together. **-wāṭh** -वाठ् । अङ्गसंधिः m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** -वाटस्), a joint, a place where two limbs or sections are united.

band 4 बन्द् بند । ऋणार्थोपन्यासद्रव्यम् m. a pledge given as security for a loan (K.Pr. 181). **-rand** -रन्द् । ऋणन्यासवस्त्वादिः m. anything offered as security, such as a pledge, a surety, or a written document. **-rand karun** -रन्द् करुन् । प्रतिवस्तुन्यसनम् m.inf. to give such in security. **—thawun** —थवुन् । ऋणार्थवस्तुविन्यासः m.inf. id.

banda-path बन्द्-पछ् । विश्वाससत्ता f. (sg. dat. **-pathi** -पछि), confidence, trust, reposed in, or credit given to, a person possessed of immovable property, though short of ready money. **-wasth** -वस्थ् । ऋणोपन्यासवस्तु m. (sg. dat. **-wastas** -वस्तस्), anything given as a pledge.

banduk^{u} बन्दुकु । न्यासभूतः adj. (f. **banduc^{ü}** बन्दूचू), that which is pledged.

bānd बान्द्, see **bād**.

bānḍ बाण्ड्, see **bāḍ**.

banda 1 بندہ, in the following compounds (for other compounds beginning with this word see **band 1, 3,** and 4). **-kath** -कथ् । योग्यभाषणम् f. (sg. dat. **-kathi** -कथि), a prudent, trustworthy reply, decision, or piece of advice. **banda wanun** बन्द् वनुन् । योग्योक्तिः m.inf. to make such a reply, etc.

banda 2 بندہ m. a bondman, slave, servant (K.Pr. 89, 250).

bānḍĕ बाण्डे, see **bāḍĕ**.

bānd^{i} 1 बंन्दि । शिरोवेष्टनविशेषः f. a kind of turban made of cloth woven from silken threads and covered with gold or silver (*kalābattū*), worn by the bride or bridegroom at a wedding.

bānd^{i} 2 बंन्दि । उपन्यस्तवस्तु m. a pledge, a deposit. **—hyon^{u}** —ह्यंनु । न्यासात्मना स्वाक्रान्तीकरणम् m.inf. to take possession of a house in exchange for a loan, to take on mortgage with possession. **—raṭun** —रटुन् । न्यासादानम् m.inf. to receive or accept a pledge or deposit. **—thawun** —थवुन् । ऋणार्थवस्तुन्यासः m.inf. to give in pledge.

bāndi बान्दि, see **bādi**.

bĕnd ब्यन्द् or **bind** बिन्द् or **bindu** बिन्दु m. a drop, a spot; esp. the dot which forms the nasal symbol or *anusvāra* in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character (Śiv. 774). **bindu-nād** बिन्दु-नाद् (Śiv. 452) or **nāda-bĕnd** नाद्-ब्यन्द् (Śiv. 669, 1320, 1336, 1594, 1602), a term in the Yōga philosophy (see *Bhāgavata Purāṇa*, VII, xv, 54) for the nasal sound represented by this dot, employed in mystical formulas, as representing a phase of the Supreme; hence, met., the Supreme Being.

bönd^{i} बांदि, see **bōdi**.

bāndī-bajan बान्दी-बजन् m. *Segeretia brandrethiana* (El.).

bandōbast بندوبست m. plan, organization, management, administration; method, order, system; a settlement (of revenue) (El.).

bandagī بندگی f. servitude, service (YZ. 380); compliment, salutation, farewell. **—karün^{u}** —करंनू f.inf. to compliment, salute, say farewell (El.).

bandakh बन्दख् । अन्तरायकृत् adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **bandakas** बन्दकस्), anything which impedes or is an obstacle.

bandūkh बंन्दूख् بندوق । अग्निप्रक्षेपयन्त्रायुधम् m. (sg. dat. **bandūkas** बन्दूकस्), a gun, musket (K.Pr. 14; W. 18 for gender). **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । अग्नियन्त्रेण मारणम् m.inf. to aim a gun, to hit the mark with a gun. **—yun^{u}** —यिनु । अग्नियन्त्रद्वाराहतिः m.inf. to be hit by the bullet of a gun.

bandūka-khār बंन्दूक-खार् । अग्निप्रक्षेपयन्त्रकारः m. a gun-maker.

bandēla बन्देल । बन्धकः m. a man whose duty is to arrest and confine criminals, a thief-catcher, a jailer. **—thawān^{i}** —थवंनि । निरोध्य बन्धनाय नियोज्ययोजनम्

m. pl. inf. to appoint thief-catchers, to order the arrest of an offender.

böndil बांन्दिल्, see **bōdil.**

bandan 1 बन्दन् । गौरववृत्तिः m. respect, reverence; obeisance, homage, adoration. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । गौरवापत्तिः m.inf. reverence, etc., to occur or be shown. **—pyonᵘ** —प्योनु । गौरवविधानापातः m.inf. an occasion for showing reverence or welcome to occur.

bandana-wôlᵘ वन्दन-वोलु । गौरवाश्रयः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who is in the habit of showing reverence, of a reverential disposition; one who receives reverence, of high dignity.

bandan 2 बन्दन् (Śiv. 973) or **bandanā** बन्दना (Śiv. 1435), m. a bond, tie, fetter. In Śiv. 1435 the final *ā* is prob. m.c.

bandᵊr बन्द्र् । ऋणार्थन्यासग्राही m. one who is in the habit of taking pledges in return for loans, a pawnbroker.

bandar बन्दर् بندر । संसरणायनम् m. a city street usually crowded with many passengers; a harbour, trading-town, emporium (YZ. 160, 548).

baṇḍāra बण्डार । बड़्पाकव्यवहारः m. the arrangements for or carrying out of the cooking and preparation of a great feast given to mendicants, etc., on the occasion of a religious festival or the like; the giving of such a feast. **—karun** —करुन् । युगपद्देव बड़्ल-द्रव्यपाकभोजनवृत्तिः m.inf. to make such a great feast.

baṇḍörⁱ बण्डांरि । बड़्लपाकप्रवर्तकः m. (f. **baṇḍörᵘ** बण्डांरू), the manager of such a feast.

bindᵊr बिन्द्र् । भूषात्मतिलकविशेषः f. a kind of spangle or ornament for the forehead, worn by young married women.

bindurᵘ बिंडुरु । जठरम् m. the stomach, belly, abdomen. **—alun** —अलुन् । व्याकुलीभवनम् m.inf. the belly to tremble, to be agitated, terrified. **—naṭun** —नटुन् । व्याकुलतापत्तिः m.inf. id.

bindrāban बिन्द्राबन् m. N. of a wood (Sanskrit, Vṛndāvana) near the town of Gōkula in the District of Mathurā on the left bank of the Yamunā (Jumna). It is celebrated as the place where Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), in the character of Gōpāla, passed his youth, associating with the cowherds and herd-maidens employed in tending cattle (Śiv. 997, 1053, 1327, 1367, 1409, 1423).

bindarĕñ बिन्दर्यञ् । चतुरा f. a deceitful woman skilled in treachery, a treacherous Siren, a Circe.

bandish बन्दिश् بندش । निरोधः f. the act, or state, of tying, binding, or imprisoning.

banduth बन्दुथ् । बन्धुता m. (sg. dat. **bandatas** बन्दतस्), connexion, relationship, affinity (Gr.Gr. 144); the affection existing between kinsfolk. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । बन्धुतोद्भवः m.inf. kinship-affection to come into being (of two unrelated persons becoming close friends). **—karun** —करुन् । परस्परेण प्रीतिप्रवर्तनादिवृत्तिः m.inf. (of persons not related) to entertain mutual affection, like that between kinsfolk.

bāndav बान्दव् । बन्धुः m. a relation by blood, or a connexion by marriage (Śiv. 43, 624; K.Pr. 201); cf. **band 1.** **-bāy** -बाय् । बन्धुस्त्री f. the wife of a kinsman; a kinswoman (such as a sister or maternal or paternal aunt).

böndⁱway बांन्दिवय्, see **bōdⁱway.**

bandēza बन्देज़ । दृढबन्धनम्, पाकविशेषः m. tying firmly, shutting up tightly, enclosing securely in a cage or the like; a certain medicine for rheumatism or the like, made up of pepper, ginger, etc.

banafshĕ بنفشہ f. *Viola serpens*, also called *nūna-pōsh* or salt flowers, as they used to be exchanged for their weight in salt (L. 74).

bang बंग m. breaking; breaking of the voice, stammering, broken articulation (Śiv. 107, 450, 974, 1103, 1203, 1803).

bāng बांग् بانگ, see **bāg.**

banga बंग بنگ । भङ्गा f. Indian hemp, *bhang*, *Cannabis indica* (L. 67), either the entire plant or its leaves, dust, or stalks used for intoxicating purposes; also *Cannabis sativa* (L. 68), cultivated mainly for its fibre (K.Pr. 80); a species of millet, cf. **bāzar-banga.** **—diñᵘ** —दिञु । मुग्धीकरणम् f.inf. to give *bhang* for consumption, to intoxicate with *bhang*; met. to delude a person into hostility to anyone. **—gālüñᵘ** —गालंञू । निःशेषेण नाशनम् f.inf. to melt *bhang*; met. entirely to remove, utterly destroy. **—tulüñᵘ** —तुलंञू । निःशेषेण समापनम् f.inf. to lift *bhang*; met. entirely to consume or use up (stored food or the like). **—wuḍāwüñᵘ** —वुडावंञू । निःशेषतोऽपहरणम् f.inf. to cause *bhang* to fly; met. to take away entirely and destroy. **—wöthüñᵘ** —व्वथंञू । निःशेषीभवनम् f.inf. *bhang* to arise; met. to be entirely consumed, used up. **-yār** -यार् । भङ्गासादी m. a fellow-consumer of *bhang*, a *bhang* boon companion. **-yārᵘz** -यारंज़् । भङ्गामैत्री f. *bhang* boon companionship.

bangi-bôbusᵘ बंगि-बोबुसु । अङ्गारगुलिकाविशेषः m. a kind of firework, a kind of bomb which bursts in the air. **-bōda** -बोद । भङ्गामुग्धः m. fuddled or intoxicated with *bhang*. **-ḍār** -डार् । भङ्गाक्षेत्रम् m. a piece of land (generally on the bank of a river) on which *bhang* grows wild. **-ḍūs** -डूस् । भङ्गामुसलम् m. a pestle for pounding *bhang*. **-dyolᵘ** -द्यलु । भङ्गात्वक् m. the bark of the stalk of hemp. **-dĕli-wāṭh** -दलि-वाठ । अपर्याप्तसामग्र्या साधनारम्भः m.

(sg. dat. **-dĕli-wāṭas** -द्यलि-वाटस्), roping up with hemp-bark; met. commencing any work with incomplete or improper materials (cf. K.Pr. 80). **-dĕv** -द्यव् । भङ्गातिव्यसनी m. one who is a slave to the *bhang* habit. **-manz naṭsun** -मञ्ज़ नटुन् । निरर्थायास: m.inf. to dance amidst Indian hemp plants (where one's dancing cannot be seen); met. to labour in vain. **-ras** -रस् । भङ्गारस: m. *bhang* juice, an intoxicating drink prepared by pounding *bhang* leaves in water. **-raz** -रज़् । भङ्गात्वङ्मयी रज्जु: f. a rope made of hemp bark. **-shōda** -शोद् । भङ्गाव्यसनी m. a *bhang* sot. **-shīra** -शीर् । भङ्गापुष्परस: m. an intoxicating drink made by pounding female *bhang* blossoms in water. **-ṭhūl** -ठूल् । भङ्गापुष्पम्, अङ्गारगुलिकाविशेष: m. a small egg-shaped section of the female *bhang* blossom; a sort of firework, a kind of bomb. **-ṭūp^{u}** -टूपु । भङ्गापुष्पम् m. the male *bhang* blossom. **-ṭiryuv^{u}** -टिर्युवु or -टिरिवु । भङ्गामञ्जरी m. the female *bhang* blossom.

bangī बंगी f., i.q. **banga** (El.).

bōng^{i} बांगि, see **bōg^{i}**.

bangāl बंगाल् m. the province of Bengal (Gr.M.). **bangāluk^{u}** बंगलुकु (gen. sg.), adj. of or belonging to Bengal (Gr.Gr. 94).

bangāla बंगाल । प्रासादविशेष: m. a terrace room, a terrace summer-house, a room open on four sides on the top of a house (Śiv. 784, 965, 1247, 1696). Cf. **bọng^{a}la**.

bangöl^{i} बंगालि । वङ्गदेशोद्भव: adj. c.g. of or belonging to Bengal, a Bengali; as subst. f. the Bengali language (Gr.M.).

bọng^{a}la बुंगल । प्रासाद: m., i.q. **baṅgāla**, q.v.

bang^{a}r बंगर् or **bangur^{u}** बंगुरु । भङ्गापरिशीली adj. (f. **bang^{a}rĕñ** बंगर्यञ् or **bang^{ü}r^{ü}** बंगूरू), one who deals in *bhang*; one who is accustomed to eat or drink it, a *bhang*-sot (Gr.Gr. 148, and (for f.) 35, 39).

bọng^{a}r बुंगर् । काचकङ्कणम् f. a certain ornament, a glass armlet, bracelet, bangle, worn by Musalmān women (El.); El. s.v. *bungir* (q.v. for varieties of bracelets) says they are made of different shapes, and of various materials, such as gold, silver, brass, copper, tin, or a fine kind of clay.

bọng^{a}ri-gul^{u} बुंगरि-गुलु । काचकङ्कणपूर्णबाहु: m. an arm covered with many glass bangles. **-gor^{u}** -गोरु । काचकटकशिल्पी m. (f. **-gür^{ü}** -गूरू, but his wife is **-gār^{i}-bāy** -गारि-बाय्), a glass bangle-maker, a bracelet-maker (El.). **-wôñ^{u}** -वोञु । काचकङ्कणविक्रयी m. (**-wāñĕñ** -वाञ्यञ्), a seller of glass bangles, a bracelet-seller (K.Pr. 154).

bọng^{a}rĕl बुंगर्यल् । धृतकाचकङ्कणा f. a woman on whose arms there are many glass bangles.

bāngis (K.Pr. 25), i.q. **bōgis**, sg. dat. of **bōg^{i}**, q.v.

bĕnih, see **bĕñĕ**.

banj बंज् । वाणिज्यम् m. traffic, trade, commerce. —**karun** —करुन् । वाणिज्येन धनार्जनम् m.inf. to do trading, to trade, to earn money by trading.

banjĕr बंज्यर् । अप्रहता भूमि: m. waste-land, land unfit for cultivation or which has never been cultivated. —**tulun** —तुलुन् । अप्रहतकर्षणम् m.inf. to bring such land under cultivation. —**ṭsaṭun** —च़टुन् । अप्रहतकर्षणम् m.inf. id.

ban-jīrū बन्-जीरू m. *Artemisia indica* and *vestita* (El.).

bānkā, see **bākā**.

bankh बंख m. (sg. dat. **bankas** बंकस्), a bank (the counting-house), (borrowed from English) (Gr.M.).

ban-keinti (?), m. *Edwardsia mollis* (El.).

bōnī-kār बानी-कार् بانی کار । व्यावहारिक: m. the assistant of a merchant, a salesman.

bāna-lĕng बान-ल्यङ्ग । बाणलिङ्गम् m. a *Bāṇaliṅga*, or *liṅga*-shaped pebble brought from the bed of the River Narmadā in India, and worshipped in Kashmīr, as in other parts of India, as a form of Śiva (RT.Tr. ii, 67 and 283).

banlās बन्लास् m. a cloud (El.).

bāna-mās बान-मास् । भानुमास:, मलमास: the solar month in which an intercalary lunar month occurs; an intercalary lunar month, a lunar month in which the sun does not move to a new sign of the zodiac.

bāna-mös^{i} बान-मासि । भानुमाससंप्रदायानुवर्ती adj. c.g. one who follows the prescribed rites and obligations of the solar month in which an intercalary lunar month occurs, and not those of the intercalary month.

bāna-mŏs^{u} बान-मोसु । भानुमासाचारी, संबन्धी वा adj. (f. **-mös^{ü}** -मासू), of or belonging to the solar month in which an intercalary lunar month occurs; one who follows the prescribed rites and obligations of such a month.

banna बन्न । कूटम् f. a heap, pile, cf. **ban** and **bọn^{u}**.

bananī बननी adj. c.g. that which can be made, possible, probable (Gr.M.).

banun बनुन् । भवनम्, प्राप्ति: conj. 3 (2 p.p. **banyōv** बन्योव्), to be made, constructed, built; to be created, formed, fashioned, produced (Śiv. 649, 689); to come into being, to be produced (of crops); to be prepared, got ready, be done, finished, completed; to be managed, executed, effected; to be felt, experienced (of pain) (K.Pr. 30, YZ. 196); to be composed; to be mended, repaired; to be established, set up; to be, become (Śiv. 490, 529, 544, 559, etc.); to happen, befall (Śiv. 91, 674, 829; H. vii, 22), betide (YZ. 37, 128); to be possible (Śiv. 907); to fit, come right, to

be suitable (Śiv. 1228); to succeed, do well, prosper, to be made, acquired, gained. **panani banana,** from my own being, i.e. because I am what I am (K.Pr. 163). **banyōv kath,** of what is it made? (Śiv. 763); fut. pass. part. **banun बनुन्,** that which is to be, the future, destiny (YZ. 215); **banana-rost^{u},** free from fate (as in 'no one can escape from fate') (H. vii, 23). With the infinitive of another verb, **banun** has a potential force, as in **mĕ chhuna banān parun,** I cannot read (W. 86). In poetry the pres. part. is often **banan,** instead of **banān,** e.g. Śiv. 1003, 1007.

banith gatshun बनिथ् गछुन् । आकस्मिकनिष्पत्तिः m.inf. suddenly or unexpectedly to be made, accomplished, completed, etc. —**yun^{u}** —यिनु । अतिसंपदागमः m.inf. to succeed, turn out well, be fortunate, to prosper. **banyō-mot^{u} बन्यो-मंतु ।** संभूतः perf. part. (f. **banyē-müts^{ü} बन्ये-मंच़ू**), produced, come into being (Śiv. 447, 618); completed, finished, executed, etc.; successful, prosperous.

bĕnn^{i} ब्यंन्नि etc., see **byon^{u}.**

bĕnun ब्यनुन् । भिन्नीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bĕnyōv ब्यन्योव्**), to be apart, separate, separated; to be separated, pulled to pieces, cut to pieces, cut off. This verb is often spelt **bĕnnun ब्यन्नुन्.**

bĕnyō-mot^{u} ब्यन्यो-मंतु । भिन्नीभूतः perf. part. (f. **bĕnyē-müts^{ü} ब्यन्ये-मंच़ू**), separated, separate, apart; separated, in pieces, cut to bits.

bĕnangā ब्यनंगा (= بے ننگ) । निराच्छादनः adj. e.g. shameless, without shame; naked.

bĕnnun ब्यन्नुन्, see **bĕnun ब्यनुन्.**

bananāwun बननावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bananôw^{u} बननोवु**), to cause to be, to make, bring into existence (Śiv. 1005). This verb is caus. of **banun** in all its senses. Cf. **banāwun.**

bĕnüñ^{ü}-pôn^{u} ब्यनंञ़ू-पोनु । भगिनीवृत्तिः m. sisterly conduct, mutual affection of two women, as between sisters. **-tôn^{u} -तोनु ।** भगिनीभावः m. sisterhood, the sisterly relation (including the relationship between a woman and her female cousin).

bē-nūr بے نور adj. e.g. without light, dark (K.Pr. 221).

ban-raihān بن ریحان m. *Melissa nepeta* (El.).

banāras बनारस् m. the city of Benares (Śiv. 673).

bŏns, i.q. **bŏs,** q.v.

bē-insöfī بے انصافی see **bē-yinsöfī.**

bē-nishān بے نشان adj. e.g. without mark or sign; without distinguishing mark; incapable of comprehension (of the Deity) (Śiv. 1599).

binshīn بنشین, interj. go and sit down! (K.Pr. 4).

banöt^{i} बनांति । पटविशेषमयः adj. e.g. composed of woollen cloth; a loom-woven shawl (L. 377, where it is spelt *binoet*).

bānoṭ^{u} बानंटु । विश्वासपात्रम्, गुह्यवेत्ता m. a confidant, one to whom a person confides private affairs; one who is cognisant of a person's private affairs.

bont (L. 460) for **bŏṭh,** see **brŏṭh.**

banāth बनाथ् । पटविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **banātas बनातस्**), woollen cloth, broad-cloth, usually made of camel's wool.

bē-anth बे-अन्थ् adj. e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **-antas** -अन्तस्), endless, illimitable (Gr.M.).

bē-intihā بے انتہا, see **bē-yintihā.**

bŏnṭh बोंठ्, see **bŏṭh** and **brŏṭh.**

bĕnath-nŏsh ब्यनथ्-न्वश् । भागिनेयस्त्री f. the wife of a sister's son.

bĕnath^{a}r ब्यनथ्र् । भागिनेयः m. a nephew, a sister's son. Cf. **bĕn^{a}za.**

banātuk^{u} बनातुकु । पटविशेषसंबन्धी adj. (f. **banātüc^{ü} बनातंचू**), of or belonging to woollen cloth; composed of such cloth. The word is really the genitive of **banāth,** q.v.

buntakī बुंतकी f. *Solanum melongena* (El.).

bonta-kani (W. 97), for **bŏṭha-kani,** see **brŏṭh.**

ban-til बन्-तिल् m. balsam, *Balsamina impatiens* (El.).

banātuv^{u} बनातुवु । पटविशेषमयः adj. (f. **banātüv^{ü} बनातंवू**), composed of woollen cloth.

bĕnôw^{u} ब्यनोवु । नामहीनः adj. (f. **bĕnöw^{ü} ब्यनांवू**), without name, nameless, unnamed.

banāwun बनावुन् । संपादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **banôw^{u} बनोवु**), to cause to be or become (Śiv. 25, 705, 712); to make, form, fashion, shape, create, prepare, manufacture, construct, build, compose, invent (Śiv. 904, 914, 937, 960, etc.); do, perform; finish, complete; arrange (a sacrifice) (Śiv. 70); **banôw^{u}than बनोवुथन्,** thou madest him (rich) (Śiv. 703, so 1879).

banôw^{u}-mot^{u} बनोवु-मंतु । संपादितः perf. part. (f. **banöw^{ü}-müts^{ü} बनांवू-मंच़ू**), made, completed, etc. (Śiv. 751); artificial, not natural.

banawun^{u} बनवुनु । संभवन् adj. (f. **banawüñ^{ü} बनवंञ़ू**), that which happens or is self-produced; that which results, the fruits of exertion.

banāwanāwun बनावनावुन् conj. 1 (double caus.) (1 p.p. **banāwanôw^{u} बनावनोवु**), to cause to be made (El.).

banāwath बनावथ् । आकस्मिकसंभवः m. (sg. dat. **banāwatas बनावतस्**), the sudden or unexpected occurrence or result of anything (usually of loss or the like). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । आकस्मिकहान्यापातः m.inf. sudden or unexpected loss or damage to occur.

bun^{i}yād بنیاد f. a foundation, basis, base, groundwork (Śiv. 448).

banyul^{u} बन्युलु m. a howl. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to howl (El.).

bŏnyum^u बुन्युम् । अधस्तनः adj. (f. **bŏnim^u** बुनिम्), lower, of or belonging to below (Gr.Gr. 161).

bānayŏr^u बानयोरू । कुल्याविशेषः f. a large artificial canal issuing from a lake; esp. N. of an important canal issuing from the Wolur Lake.

bẹn^{a}za ब्यन्ज़ । भगिनीपुत्री f. a sister's daughter, a niece on the sister's side. Cf. **bĕnath^{a}r**. **-zāmatur^u** -ज़ामतुरू । भगिनीपुत्रीभर्ता m. the husband of a sister's daughter, a niece's husband. **-pôn^u** -पोनु । भागिनेयीवृत्तिः m. the relationship between a niece and her maternal uncle or aunt; met. a similar imaginary relationship between two women of different ages who are fond of each other.

bē-nazīr بے نظیر adj. c.g. incomparable (Gr.M.).

bạnz^{a}ran बंज़रन् । इष्टवस्तुविक्रयः, विभाजना f. the selling of any valued property owing to the requirement of money for necessary expenditure, the selling cheaply or at a sacrifice (Gr.Gr.); the division or partition of one's own or joint property amongst kinsfolk.

bạnz^{a}run बंज़रुन् or **bạnz^{a}rāwun** बंज़रावुन् । इष्टवस्तुविक्रयः, उपनिहितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bạnz^{o}r^u** बंज़्रू or **bạnz^{a}rôw^u** बंज़रोवु), to sell valued property under urgent necessity for money, to sell for small value or at a sacrifice (Gr.Gr.); to pledge such property for a similar purpose; to divide or make partition of joint family property amongst the kinsfolk (Gr.Gr.).

bạnz^{o}r^u-mot^u बंज़्रू-मतु or **bạnz^{a}rôw^u-mot^u** बंज़रोवु-मतु । विक्रीतः, उपन्यस्तः perf. part. (f. **bạnz^{ü}r^ü-müṭs^ü** बंज़्रू-मंचू or **bạnz^{a}röw^ü-müṭs^ü** बंज़रोवु-मंचू), sold or pledged at a sacrifice or below value; divided, subjected to partition.

bĕñĕ ब्यञ । भगिनी f. a full-sister, a sister. This word being written بین or بینہ in the Persian character is often wrongly transliterated **bĕni, binih**, or **bĕnih** (cf. K.Pr. 34, 70, 132, 182, 236; W. 16, 18; Śiv. 1445). **-dinal** -दिनल् । भगिनीगामी m. one who has incestuous intercourse with his sister; a term of abuse (Gr.Gr. 107). **-dil** -दिल् । भगिनीगामी m. id. (Gr.Gr. 107). **-dāwal** -दावल् m. id. (Gr.Gr. 107). **-wôl^u** -वोलु । प्रशस्तबहुभगिनीकः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who has a good or noble sister; one who has many sisters (Gr.Gr. 134).

bĕñ^ü ब्यञू, see **byon^u**.

biñ बिञ् or **biñ^u** बिञु interj. a term of address used to a woman of moderate age, or of an age equal to that of the speaker (Gr.Gr. 98). Cf. **ada** and **āhan**. W. 101 writes the word **bin**.

bŏñĕ बोञ, **bŏñi** बोञि, see **būñ^u**.

bōñ^ü 1 बांञू । भारयष्टिविशेषः f. a stick or pole with slings at each end for carrying boxes, baskets, etc., across the shoulder, a 'bangy'; a suspended rail for hanging clothes or the like. Cf. **ala-bōñ^ü** and Śiv. 1531.

bāñĕ-wôl^u बाञ-वोलु । भारयष्टिवाही m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a person who carries baggage, etc., on such a pole.

bōñ^ü 2 बांञू । वापी f. a large masonry well.

bōñ^ü 3 बांञू । भाण्डसमूहः f. the whole collection of pots, pans, dishes, etc., in a kitchen or the like. Cf. **bāna 1**.

bōñ^ü 4 बांञू । दुग्धसंचयनपात्रम् f. a large vessel in which cowkeepers collect and store their milk. **bāñĕ-dŏd** बाञ-द्वद् । अपाचितदधि m. sour milk, made by collecting and storing raw and unboiled milk till it turns sour.

būñ^u बूञु । छायावृक्षविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **bŏñĕ** बोञ), the 'chinār' or Oriental plane-tree, *Platanus orientalis*. (Cf. Śiv. 1285, 1819; El. s.v. *buiñ*; *būni* or *būnī* of K.Pr. 7, 82, 102, 162, 173; and *boin* of L. 79, 81.) Its capsules are used internally as a remedy for ophthalmia (L. 75).

bŏñĕ-muhul^u tārun बोञ-मुहुलु तारुन् । हठात्प्रवेशनम् m.inf. to ferry over a pestle of plane-wood; hence, met. with great efforts to induce some obstinate or stupid person to enter any place. **-dĕl** -द्यल् । छायावृक्षत्वक् m. the bark of the plane-tree. This is sometimes subject to a mild hypertrophy, which has many, if not all, the properties of cork (El.). Powdered it is used as a remedy for skin diseases. **-shĕhul^u** -श्यहुलु । छायावृक्षच्छाया, शैत्यम् वा m. the grateful coolness under a plane-tree; the shadow thrown by it. **-wạth^{a}r** -वंथर् । छायावृक्षपत्त्रम् m. the leaf of the plane-tree (cf. Gr.Gr. 74), where we have **bŏñi-wạth^{a}r** बोञि-वंथर्.

bŏñi-dūn^u बोञि-दूनु । छायावृक्षफलम् m. the seed of the plane-tree; a kind of ear-stud, made of gold, and worn by boys. According to El. the tree never bears seed in Kashmīr; but see *contra*, L. 82. **-hawāh** -हवाह् । छायावृक्षशीतलवायुः m. the cool breeze wafted from plane-trees.

bĕñĕl ब्यञल् । निन्द्यभगिनीयुक्तः m. one who has an immoral sister; one who has incestuous connexion with his sister (Gr.Gr. 134); used as a term of abuse.

bĕñul^u ब्यञुलु । भगिनीवत्सलः m. a sisters' darling, usually of one petted brother among a number of sisters.

buñul^u बुञुलु । भूकम्पः m. an earthquake, see El. s.v. *bunyul*.

buñil^i-dĕv बुञिलि-द्यव् । भूकम्पराक्षसः m. an earthquake-demon, i.e. a long succession of earthquake shocks as destructive as a demon. **-ṭsūr** -चूर् । दुर्भूकम्पः m. an earthquake-thief, i.e. a violent earthquake which destroys one's house and property. **-yĕṭh** -यठ् । भूकम्पपरिचलनम् f. a single, solitary, earthquake-shock.

bĕñĕr ब्यञर् । भिन्नता m. distinction, difference (**-manz** = between) (Gr.M.). —**bōzun** —बोज़ुन् । भेदज्ञानम् m.inf. to know the difference, to be able to distinguish between things of the same kind or nature.

bañ^{e}run बंञरुन् or **bañ^{e}rāwun** बंञरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bañ^{o}r^{u}** बंञ्रु or **bañ^{e}rôw^{u}** बंञरोवु), to cause to be, to bring into being, produce (Gr.Gr. 173, 175).

bĕñ^{e}ran ब्यंञरन् । भेदनम् f. the act of separating, dividing, or opening out.

bĕñ^{e}run ब्यंञरुन् or **bĕñ^{e}rāwun** ब्यंञरावुन् । भिन्नीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bĕñ^{o}r^{u}** ब्यंञ्रु or **bĕñ^{e}rôw^{u}** ब्यंञरोवु), to separate, divide, open out (Gr.Gr.) any thing or action which is naturally closely united. **bĕñ^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}** ब्यंञ्रु-मतु or **bĕñ^{e}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** ब्यंञरोवु-मतु । भिन्नीकृतः perf. part. (f. **bĕñ^{u}r^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** ब्यंञ्रू-मंछू or **bĕñ^{e}rôw^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** ब्यंञरांवू-मंछू), divided, separated, opened out.

bĕphikir ब्यफिकिर् بے فکر । निश्चिन्तः adj. e.g. free from care or anxiety; without solicitude, unconcerned, tranquil.

bĕphikirī ब्यफिकिरी بے فکری । निश्चिन्तता f. freedom from care, anxiety, or solicitude.

bĕpôk^{u} ब्यपोकु । निष्पाकः adj. (f. **bĕpöc^{ü}** ब्यपांचू), not cooked, not sufficiently cooked, underdone.

bāpār 1 बापार् । वाणिज्यम् m. traffic, trade, commerce.

bāpār 2 बापार् । स्वभाववृत्तिः the behaviour natural to a person, natural conduct.

bāpör^{i} बापांरि । वणिक् m. (sg. abl. **bāpāri** बापारि, gen. irreg. **bāpāryuk^{u}** बापार्युकु K.Pr. 26), a merchant, tradesman (Gr.M.).

bē-pīr بے پیر adj. c.g. one who has no spiritual guide or **pīr**; vicious, wicked (K.Pr. 189). With emph. *y* **bē-pīr^{u}y** (K.Pr. 170, 196, W. 22).

bē-parwā بے پروا adj. and adv. heedless, careless, unconcerned (K.Pr. 133); careless, wanting in respect (Śiv. 536); fearless, bold, fearlessly, boldly (Śiv. 891, 1232, 1236; Rām. 844, 1388, **bē-parwāh**).

bāpath बापथ् (= بابت) । कृते postpos. governing abl. or abl. of gen. (K.Pr. 217); owing to, on account of (K.Pr. 63); about, concerning, for the sake of (Śiv. 583, 1448, 1487, 1862). **taway bāpath**, for the sake of that very business (Śiv. 709); for the sake of, in order to produce (Śiv. 99); for the sake of, in order to obtain (Śiv. 101); frequently forming an inf. of purpose with abl. of inf., as in **wuchana bāpath**, in order to see.

bāpath-nŏsh बापथ्-न्वश् । भ्रातृसुतपत्नी f. the wife of a nephew on the brother's side.

bāpath^{a}r बापथर् । भ्रात्रीयः m. a nephew on the brother's side.

bĕpaṭsh ब्यपछ् । अविश्वासः adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **bĕpaṭshas** ब्यपछस्), without trust, not trusting in another; not trusted by another; (of a thing or action) not considered likely to be of use or to succeed. —**karun** —करुन् । अविश्वासीकरणम् m.inf. to show distrust in a person, to have no confidence in a person, not to confide in him.

bĕpoṭsh^{u} ब्यपंछु । अविश्वस्तः adj. (f. **bĕpüṭsh^{ü}** ब्यपंछू), distrustful; not trusted, distrusted.

bre, see **bray**.

bair, see **bür^{ü}**.

bar 1 बर् । कपाटम् m. a door (K.Pr. 36, 105, 135, Śiv. 1450, 1646, 1747); (of a mountain) the commencement of the ascent (Śiv. 1176, **baras tal**). **-tal hūñ^{ü}** or **-pĕṭh hūñ^{ü}**, a bitch at the door (K.Pr. 7, 65, 102); **barau kin^{i}**, (looking) through the doors (Śiv. 953). —**dyun^{u}** —दिनु । कपाटपिधानम् m.inf. to shut a door (K.Pr. 26, W. 147). —**dith âch^{i} tōvarüñ^{ü}** —दिथ् अछि तोवरंञू । कुड्यां परिभाषणम् f.inf. to close the door, and threaten; to get into a hidden place for safety, and then to abuse a person or brag of one's superiority to him. **-hākh** -हाख् । द्वारपार्श्वैककाष्टम् f. (sg. dat. **-hāki** -हाकि), a doorpost, the side-post of a door. **-hang** -हंग् । द्वारोर्ध्वस्थस्तम्भः m. the upper beam of a doorway, the lintel of a door (Śiv. 1075). **-nyās** -न्यास् । द्वारनासा the beam of wood projecting over a door, the lintel. Cf. the proverb **Dai ay diyi ta bar-nyāsa-y**, if God will give, then (He will give) even at the lintel. In W. 129 and K.Pr. 45 this is written **bara nyāsai**, and is apparently wrongly translated. **-poṭ^{u}** -पटु । कपाटपट्टः m. a plank of a door, the leaf of a double door. **-ṭsaran** -छरन् । कपाटछिद्रम् f. (sg. dat. **-ṭs^{a}rüñ^{ü}** -छरंञू), a chink in a door, or between the two leaves of a double door. **-ṭs^{a}rüñ^{ü} nasth gaṭshün^{ü}** -छरंञू नस्थ् गछंनू । अत्याक्रान्तीभवनम् f.inf. the nose to go into the chink of a door; met. to be absolutely under a person's thumb or at his beck and call.

bara 1 बर abl. at the door (K.Pr. 45). —**aṭsun** —अछुन् m.inf. to enter by a door (Śiv. 448, 1132). —**nērun** —नेरुन् m.inf. to go out by the door (K.Pr. 10), so **bari nērun** (Śiv. 1367).

baras gāṭh dyun^{u} बरस् गाँठ् दिनु m.inf. to apply a knot to a door, to fasten up a door and go away leaving the house empty of people (K.Pr. 76).

bar 2 बर्, a prefix indicating fullness or completion. See under the separate words.

bar 3 بر prep. on, in, at (W. 99, YZ. 39).

bar 4 बर्, a suffix used with measures of value, weight, etc., indicating approximateness, as in **hār-bar**, (worth) about a cowry, (worth) a mere cowry (Śiv. 1795).

bār 1 बार् بار । भारः m. a burden, load (YZ. 420, Śiv. 1254, 1791); the amount being weighed, or to be weighed,

in a scales. Cf. bōr and bôr^{u} 1; see also kār o bār under kār. yā bār Sāhibō (K.Pr. 210) = Persian *bār-ĕ Ilāh*, O great God! -dār -दार् باردار । गर्भिणी f. a pregnant woman. —gatshun —गछुन् । अनिच्छया प्रवर्तनम्, a burden to happen; an unwished for, difficult, or impossible task to be imposed upon a person. —hĕn^{i} —ह्यनि । पापभागितापत्तिः m. pl. inf. to take loads; to incur, without cause, a share in another's loss; to become a partner in some unlawful or criminal act. —hyon^{u} —ह्युनु । निर्वाहणस्वीकृतिः m.inf. to take a burden, to undertake a task or responsibility, to accept responsibility. —tshunun —छुनुन् m.inf. to impose a burden (YZ. 551).

bāra-wôl^{u} बार्-वोलु । सगौरवः adj. (f. -wājĕn 1 -वाज्यन्), endowed with heaviness, overloaded (of a camel, etc.); difficult, or impossible to carry out (of an action).

bār 2 बार् بار m. a time, a turn. bār bār बार् बार्, time after time, again and again (K.Pr. 184). yĕkh bār यख् बार् یک بار adv. at the same time, at once, simultaneously (Śiv. 781, 912).

bara 2 बर् برہ । लघुमेषः m. a lamb (K.Pr. 180, W. 155) (for 1 see bar 1), a thin half-fed sheep.

bara 3 बर् m. leanness, an emaciated condition, of a man or beast from sorrow, illness, etc. (Rām. 645, 686, 1020); witheredness, flaccidity, of a tree, flower, or the like (YZ. 153). Cf. bara 2. —gō-mot^{u} —गो-मंतु । (म्लान)जीर्णतामुपगतः adj. (f. —gö-müts^{u} —गं-मंचू), reduced to leanness, or witheredness (of a man, tree, etc.). —gatshun —गछुन् । (म्लानो)जीर्णशीर्णीभवनम् m.inf. to be reduced to leanness (of a man or animal), to be withered (of a tree or flower) (YZ. 152, Śiv. 168). —karun —करुन् । क्षीणीकरणम् m.inf. to reduce to leanness, to allow to become lean or withered by neglect (Śiv. 304, Rām. 1606).

bāra 1 बार् । तण्डुलविशेषः f. a kind of rice, small in grain and white, mainly produced in the hill-country of Western Kashmīr, on the borders of the State of Pūnch.

bāra 2 बार् । फलविशेषः f. the fruit of a certain small thorny shrub, in appearance like a small jujube-fruit, growing wild on the mountain slopes. -dŏph -दफ् । क्षुद्रबृहतीक्षुपः m. (sg. dat. -dŏpas -दपस्), the shrub on which the bāra-fruit grows. -kond^{u} -कंण्डु । लताविशेषकण्टकः m. the long sharp thorn of the bāra-dŏph (Rām. 1633). -thür^{u} -थंरू । क्षुद्रबदरीलता f. N. of a certain shrub, i.q. bāra-dŏph. -wājĕn 2 -वाज्यन् । क्षुद्रबदरीविशेषविक्रेत्री f. a woman who collects bāra-fruit and sells it in the streets. -zāl -ज़ाल् । क्षुपविशेषविस्तृतिः m. a spot covered with these bāra-dŏph bushes, usually on the hill-slopes.

bāra 3 बार् । गौरवयुक्तः adj. c.g. heavy, weighty. —pyon^{u} —प्युनु । अशक्यासाध्यकर्मसाधनायोगः m.inf. to fall heavy, of some impossible or difficult task, which a person finds himself compelled to undertake. —tatun —ततुन् । निरुपायता m.inf. the load to be hot; hence, (of some work which was undertaken hastily and must now be completed) to be without resource, to be at one's wits' end.

bāra 4 बार् m. a parching-pan, see barbuz^{u}.

barāe برائی prep. for the sake of, on account of (W. 99). barāe Khudā برائی خدا, for God's sake, the cry of a beggar (K.Pr. 5, W. 152).

bārau, see bārav.

bār^{i} बरि, see bor^{u} and barun 1.

bārī, see bôr^{u} and bör^{u}.

bāriā, i.q. bör^{i}yā, q.v.

bē-ār بے عار adj. c.g. pitiless, merciless (El.).

bēr बेर् । लघुकुलम् f. a fence, hedge, paling, railing, low wall (Gr.Gr. 21); the edge of a field (K.Pr. 58, 121, Śiv. 1028, 1681); a partition in a granary or the like. Cf. bēra. -büth^{u} -बंठू । कूलखिलादिः f. (sg. dat. -bachĕ -बछ्य), an elevated piece of uncultivated ground between two fields.

bēra बेर् । लघुकूलम् f. an edge, a border (El.); a road-fence, hedge, paling, railing, boundary mark, partition. Cf. bēr. -gagur -गगुर् । क्षेत्रमूषकः m. a field-mouse or field-rat. -gand -गण्ड् । सीमाबन्धः m. a low boundary bank between fields or gardens. -mūj^{i} -मूजि f. a kind of plant, an Umbellifer, eaten by the poor in time of famine (L. 71). -mōsta -मोस्त । मुस्ताविशेषः f. a kind of grass (the Indian *mōthā*), *Cyperus rotundus.* It grows on field banks, and its root is used in medicine and as a perfume.

bīr बीर् । संकुलजनसमाजः f. a crowd, throng, concourse.

bīra-bīr बीर्-बीर् । अतिसंकुलता f. crowding, thronging, pressing. —karün^{u} —करंञू or —lāgün^{u} —लागंञू । संकुलताप्रवृत्तिः f.inf. to crowd, throng, swarm.

bīra बीर् । कन्दुकविशेषः, तत्क्रीडाविशेषः) m. a hockey-ball; the game of hockey. -gŏgul -ग्वगुल् । क्रीडनकगोलकविशेषः m. a hockey-ball. -ṭāv-ṭāv -टॅव्-टॅव् । मध्याश्रयः m. a position in the middle, when the right position is to one side (like a hockey-ball which is knocked from one side to another).

bīrū बीरू m. N. of a village about 13 miles south-west of Śrīnagar, the ancient *Bahurūpa*, near which is a cave, into which, according to tradition, the celebrated Śaiva teacher Abhinava-gupta entered with twelve hundred disciples, and was thence translated in bodily form to Śiva's heaven (Śiv. 1894).

bōr 1 बोर् । भारः m. a burden, load (Rām. 846). Cf. **bār** and **bôr^{u} 1,** and Gr.Gr. 22.

bōr 2 बोर् । पुष्टलेपः m. the plaster on a wall, usually of mud mixed with hemp, chaff, etc. Cf. **bôr^{u} 2.**

böri बॉरी adj. e.g. in **lŏti-böri,** possessing a light weight (Śiv. 1048).

bor^{u} 1 बॅरु । कुहरम् m. (for **bor^{u} 2** and **3,** see under **barun 1** and **2**; cf. also **bor^{u}-dus^{u}** under **bŏrdus**), a large crack or fissure in a wall or the like; a hole in a wall permitting entrance (Gr.Gr. 9); a mine in a wall cut by a housebreaker. Cf. **bür^{u}.** —**karun** —करुन् । रन्ध्रोद्घाटनम् m.inf. to make a hole in the wall; met. to pry about and as the result reveal another's secrets. —**ṭukun** —टुकुन् । सूचनया कार्यविघातः m.inf. to bore (like a rat) a hole in a wall; met. to spoil or impede another's work by calumny or backbiting him or it to his associates or helpers. —**tsaṭun** —च़टुन् । भित्तिभेदनम् m.inf. to cut hole in a wall, to dig a mine through a wall in order to commit housebreaking. —**trukun** —त्रुकुन् । पैशुन्यकर्म m.inf., i.q. —**ṭukun.**

bôr^{u} 1 बोरु । भारः m. (dat. **böris** बॉरिस्, abl. **bāri**), a bundle carried on the head or shoulders, load, burden (K.Pr. 34, 104, Śiv. 199, 1027, 1810, 1849, 1896); the cargo of a ship (Gr.M.). Cf. **bār, bōr 1,** and **bör^{ü},** and Gr.Gr. 143. —**khasun** —खसुन् m.inf. a burden to mount, a burden to be imposed (upon a person) (Śiv. 1637). —**thawun** —थवुन् m.inf. to place weight, to lean upon (Gr.M.). —**tulun** —तुलुन् conj. 1, to load, carry (El.). —**tulanwôl^{u}** —तुलन्वोलु m. (f. —**tulanwājĕñ** —तुलन्वाज्यञ्), a porter (of burdens) (El.). —**wālun** —वालुन् m.inf. to cause a burden to descend, to relieve a person of a burden, to lighten his load (Śiv. 1506).

bör^{i} khārán^{i} बॉरि खारँनि । भारारोपणम् m. pl. inf. to cause burdens to mount, to lay or transfer a burden or (fig.) a responsibility upon anyone; esp. when doing any work, to throw the whole responsibility on someone else, under the pretence that it is undertaken on his behalf or that he is a fellow-worker or accomplice. Cf. **bör^{ü} khārán^{i}.** —**khasán^{i}** —खसँनि । समर्पितीभवनम् m. pl. inf. a burden or responsibility to be transferred to, or laid upon, any person; esp. as above. —**ladán^{i}** —लदँनि । भारारोपणम् m. pl. inf. to load burdens, to put or transfer a burden or responsibility upon another; esp. to make a show of complying with another, apparently only acting under his orders, in some work which one wishes to do oneself, and thus to throw the responsibility upon him. Cf. **bör^{ü} ladán^{i},** s.v. **bör^{ü}.** —**rōzán^{i}** —रोज़ँनि । अभियोगपात्रीभवनम्, दुष्कर्मोत्तरदातृता m. pl. inf. burdens to remain, a responsibility to be incurred or shared; esp. for a crime or its punishment. —**thawán^{i}** —थवँनि । व्याजेनानुवर्तनम् m. pl. inf. to place loads; to pretend compliance with any order, but to leave the work to be done, or the responsibility to be undertaken, by the giver of the order.

bôr^{u} 2 बोरु । पुष्टलेपविशेषः m. the plaster on a wall, etc., made up of lime, mud, etc. (Rām. 568). Cf. **bōr 2.**

bör^{ü} बॉरू m. a load. Cf. **bôr^{u} 1.** By some spelt **bārī** (e.g. K.Pr. 147, 166). Used in the following compounds:— **-gur^{u}** -गुरु । धुर्याश्वः m. a pack-horse. **-khar** -खर् । खरवद्भारवाही m. a pack-ass; met. one who works like a pack-ass, one who, in return for the necessities of life, works entirely for another's profit, i.e. who makes over all his earnings to his master. —**khārán^{i}** —खारँनि । परस्मिन्समर्पणा m. pl. inf. to cause loads to mount, to pretend to undertake a task, which one really wants done oneself, at the instigation of another, and to lay the whole responsibility on him; i.q. **bör^{i} khārán^{i},** see **bôr^{u} 1.** —**ladán^{i}** —लदँनि । कर्मवृत्त्यारोपणा, भारारोपणम् m. pl. inf. to load burdens, to pretend to undertake some work at the instance of another, to throw the whole burden and responsibility (in case of failure) upon another, while ready to claim the credit in case of success; i.q. **bör^{i} ladán^{i},** see **bôr^{u} 1.** **-sör^{ü}** -सॉरू । भारसंग्रहः f. loading, the act of making up loads, and transferring them from place to place. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । धृतभारः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a man or beast actually employed in carrying a load, a porter or pack-animal. **-way** -वय् f. the wages of a porter (Gr.Gr. 143). Cf. **bör^{a}way.** **-zyun^{u}** -ज़्युनु । भारेन्धनम् m. firewood collected in the forest and brought in bundles for sale, as distinct from chopped logs.

būr बूर् । मेषाजखुरः f. the hoof of a cloven-hoofed animal, such as a sheep or a goat.

bura 1 बुर । शुद्धसंस्कृतशर्करा m. coarse white sugar.

bura 2 बुर । और्णवस्त्रविशेषः m. a kind of woollen garment or gown made of coarse black and white yarn.

bür^{ü} बॅरू । दीर्घकुहरम् f. a crack or fissure in wood, a stone, wall, door, etc., a spy-hole. El. spells this **bair.** Cf. **bor^{u} 1** and Gr.Gr. 10. —**gatshün^{ü}** —गछ़्ँनू । छिद्रख्यातिः f.inf. such a hole to occur; met. a secret plan or the like to be revealed, as if by means of a spy.

barbād or **bar^{a}bād** برباد adj. e.g. given to the wind, wasted, ruined, destroyed (K.Pr. 48).

barābad बराबद्, a corruption of **barābar,** q.v., see **ati.**

bīr-bāl^{i} बीर्-बँलि । कर्णभूषणविशेषः f. a small kind of ear-ring passing through the centre of the ear, usually of gold, and ornamented with bosses. It is worn by boys.

bīr-bali-hor^{u} बीर्-बलि-हुर् । कर्णभूषाविशेषयुग्मम् m. a pair of such ear-rings. **-kan** -कन् । कर्णभूषणविशेषैकम् m. a single one of such ear-rings; an ear adorned with such an ear-ring. **-pōsh** -पोश् । कर्णभूषाविशेषपुष्पम् m. a boss on one of such ear-rings.

b^{a}r-b^{a}r बर्-बर् । शीघ्रनिर्गमध्वनिः m. a rapidly repeated sound, a whirr, buzz, like the noise of a number of birds suddenly rising at once.

bar-bür^{u} बर्-बॖरु । अतिमनोहरा f. filled full (of beauty); hence, a woman beautiful in every respect.

bara-bar बर-बर् । अत्यन्तपूरणम् f. the act of filling to the brim.

barābar or **barōbar** برابر adj. c.g. equal, coinciding, alike, all one (K.Pr. 18, 64, 79, 81, 163); of equal value (Śiv. 900); flat, level (K.Pr. 136, of the beam of a pair of scales); equal (to) (governing dat., K.Pr. 163, W. 121); (of opinions) agreeing, coinciding (Gr.M.); full, complete (Śiv. 1348); as prep. according to (El., K.Pr. 257); as adv. continually, regularly, without intermission (Rām. 746).

bara-bara बर-बर । अतिपूरितः adj. c.g. filled to the brim.

birbish बिर्बिश् । धानादिभक्ष्यसमूहः m. a mixed mess of fried grain of various sorts, eaten as a snack in the afternoon of the long days of summer.

b^{a}rbatan बर्बतन्, **burbatan** बुर्बतन्, **b^{a}rbatañ** बर्बतञ्, or **burbatañ** बुर्बतञ् । क्रीडनकविशेषः f. a certain toy, a disc (of stone, metal, or wood) with two holes passing through it, through each of which a string is passed. It is made to revolve by twisting the double string, the ends of which are held apart, one in each hand, etc.; these are then pulled against each other.

bāra-bōṭ^{u} बार-बोटु । दम्पती m.pl. a married couple, husband and wife.

barbuz^{u} बर्बुज़ु । भर्जनाजीवी m. one who lives by parching grain; a grain-parcher (usually of maize).

barbuz^{i}-bāra बर्बुज़ि-बार । भर्जकाम्बरीषम् m. a grain-parcher's parching-pan (filled with hot sand). **-bāy** -बाय् । भर्जकस्त्री f. a grain-parcher's wife. **-gāsa karun** -गास करुन् । अतिसंकीर्णतापादनम् m.inf. to throw into disorder, scatter widely something which should be kept in an orderly manner (as a person's hair, the threads in a loom, or the leaves of a book) (like the confused pile of leaves and grass kept by a grain-parcher for fuel). **-pöth^{a}r** -पॊथर् । सत्त्वभर्जकवद्वर्तनम् m. acting or conducting oneself like a grain-parcher, the habits of a grain-parcher; met. of a fellow who handles dirty and disorderly things, such as piles of dry leaves and grass, smoke, etc. **-wān** -वान् । भर्जकाश्रयः m. a grain-parcher's shop or stand where he parches grain.

barbuz^{i}gī बर्बुज़िगी । धान्यादिभर्जनव्यापारः f. the profession, or trade, of a grain-parcher.

barüc^{u} बरॖचु, see **baruk^{u}**.

brüc^{u}-müṭ^{u} ब्रॖचु-मॖटु, see **brakun.**

brād ब्राद् । दुराकारमूढः m. a clumsy, ugly-looking fool, who speaks and listens without intelligence, and whose one object is to fill his belly; an idiot.

brād ब्रांद् or **brānd** ब्रान्द् । द्वारबाह्यसोपानाश्रयः m. the platform or landing in front of the main door of a house, the doorstep, threshold (K.Pr. 39, abl. written *barándah*; Śiv. 1098, ag. **brāndan**). **-phash** -फश् । देहलीलेपः m. the plastering of the threshold with cow-dung plaster, done every morning by strict Hindūs.

brāda-khot^{u} ब्रांद-खोतु । देहलीकोष्ठम् m. a room by the platform of a doorway, a door-keeper's room. **-kūñ^{u}** -कूञु । देहली f. the stone step in front of the main door of a house, the threshold. **-pôw^{u}** -पोवु । देहलीसोपानम् m. a single step leading up to a door.

brod^{u} 1 ब्रुडु । नासाग्रम् m. the septum of the nose.

brad^{i} kadan^{i} ब्रडि कडनि । मुखाङ्गसंकोचविशेषः m. pl. inf. to drag the septa (i.e. the septum of the nose and other parts of the face, the nose itself, lips, eyes, forehead, etc.), to suddenly screw up the face, to have the visage suddenly contorted, as when at the point of death, or as when a suckling child is in pain or suffering from hunger, or as in disgust; so **wuthan brad^{i} kadith,** dragging the nostrils to the lips, screwing up the face to show disgust (Śiv. 830).

brod^{u} 2 ब्रुडु । ज्वलद्दीपवर्त्यग्रम् m. the burning end of a lighted wick.

brādagī ब्रादगी । मौढ्यम् f. the condition of, or acting like, a greedy, ugly, incompetent fool.

burdam बुर्दम् or **burdama** बुर्दम । बहुलद्रव्यम् m. (sg. dat. **burdamas** बुर्दमस्), a mass, or collection, of wealth or of many valuable things; wealth earned and collected.

brad^{i}mar ब्रडिमर् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. the N. of a quarter of the city of Śrīnagar, occupying the right bank of the river between the fourth and the fifth bridges. The ancient Bhaṭṭārakamaṭha. See RT.Tr. II, 448.

brādun ब्रादुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **brādyōv** ब्राद्योव्), to become powerful, i.q. **bādun,** q.v.

bardār بردار adj. c.g. and subst. m. holding or raising up; a bearer, supporter, carrier; -° as in **chēri-bardār,** a wand-bearer (Śiv. 1153); **kharca-b°,** a man responsible for, or in charge of, expenditure, a head steward (Śiv. 1154); **murachala-b°,** a fan (or whisk) bearer (Śiv. 1148).

bardāri برداری in the following: **bardāri bardāri din^{i}** बर्दारि बर्दारि दिनि । बलादाकर्षणाघातः m. pl. inf. to pull a person or thing towards oneself and beat him

or it. —**bardāri kaḍun** —बर्दारि कडुन् । दूराद्पसारणम् m.inf. to pull a person out of his place and drive him away.

barādar برادر m. a brother (Rām. 330, 811).

bŏrdus बूर्दुस्, **burdus** बुर्दुस्, or **bor^{u}-dus^{u}** बॊर्-दुसु । आयोधनम् m. fighting, coming to blows (of people gathered together in a house or at an assembly) (K.Pr. 85).

bardāsht برداشت m. endurance, patience; taking goods on credit, a credit transaction. —**khārun** —खारुन् m.inf. to give goods on credit (Rām. 1312).

barāf^{i} برفی, see **barāph^{i}**.

brag ब्रग् (poet. sometimes spelt **brugu** भृगु) । बकः m. (f. **bragiñ** ब्रगिञ्), the blue heron, *Ardea cinerea*, L. 126 (*breg*). See also Elmslie s.v. *brág* for particulars as to this bird. The feathers are worn by Pandits on marriage days and by soldiers when visiting the Mahārāja (K.Pr. 34, Śiv. 1815). —**tulân^{i}** —तुलंनि । अतितोद्ना m. pl. inf. (lit.) to raise herons; met. to cause the down of the body to rise and fall rapidly, like a flight of herons; hence, to scold violently (e.g. a pupil scolded by his master). —**wŏthân^{i}** —व्वथंनि । अतिशीतबाधानुभवः m. pl. inf. (lit.) herons to rise; met. to have the down of the body rising and falling rapidly like a flight of herons; hence, to feel extreme cold, to shiver from cold.

braga-phamb ब्रग-फम्ब् । बकशिरोबालविशेषः m. heron-cotton, i.e. the head-down of a heron, worn on the caps of the children of the well-to-do. -**pos^{u}** -पंसु । ओषधिविशेषः m. a certain wild medicinal creeper, said to resemble a heron, and to have white leaves. -**tīr^{u}** -तीरु । बकगरुद्विशेषः f. a heron-feather; (pl.) the plume feathers growing on a heron's head, worn by kings and chiefs (Śiv. 1012).

brug 1 भृग् or **brugu 1** भृगु m. N. of a celebrated legendary saint, in Sanskrit Bhṛgu. Sg. gen. **brugun^{u}**, f. **brugüñ^{u}** (Śiv. 797).

brugu-lattā भृगु-लत्ता m. kicked by Bhṛgu, a N. of Viṣṇu, who was so treated by the saint, and expressed himself as honoured by the blow (Śiv. 797).

brug 2 भृग् or **brugu 2** भृगु, i.q. **brag**, q.v.

barg 1 or **bar^{a}g** برگ m. a leaf (of a tree or paper) (Śiv. 983, see **barg 2**, and El.) -**hanā** -हना f. a small piece of paper (Gr.M.). -**paiwand** برگ پیوند m. grafting, budding (L. 458). Cf. **pana-barg** (Śiv. 994).

barg 2 भर्ग् m. radiance; N. of Śiva (Śiv. 983, with double meaning, referring to **barg** 1). -**shikhā** -शिखा f. N. of a mountain sacred to Śiva.

bargöl^{i} बर्गोलि । त्वक्खण्डानि m.pl. small bits of the skin of the body of a living animal, such as those rubbed off by galling, or the top of a blister, etc. —**tulân^{i}** —तुलंनि । अतिव्यथोत्पादनम् m. pl. inf. to raise bits of skin, utterly to wear a person out with carrying burdens or the like, so that his body becomes raw and blistered. —**wŏthân^{i}** —व्वथंनि । अतिपीडाप्तिः m. pl. inf. bits of skin to rise, to be worn out with excessive carrying of burdens or the like.

bragiñ ब्रगिञ्, see **brag**.

bārgav भार्गव् m. a descendant of Bhṛgu, see **brug 1**.

bārgava-rām भार्गव-राम m. Rāma, the descendant of Bhṛgu, Paraśu-rāma, who is said to have wiped the Kṣatriya tribe out of existence, the sixth *avatár*, or incarnation, of Viṣṇu (Śiv. 860).

brāh ब्राह । ज्वाला m. a flame (of fire). Cf. **brēh**.

brēh ब्रेह । ज्वाला f. (sg. dat. **brīsh^{u}** ब्रीशु), a flame, the flame of fire, cf. **brāh**. —**tulüñ^{u}** —तुलंञु । ज्वालाविष्करणम् f.inf. to raise a flame (by blowing a fire or the like). —**wŏthüñ^{u}** —व्वथंञु । ज्वालोद्भवः f.inf. flame to arise, to burst into flame, or, of a fire nearly out, to flame up on the addition of wood, oil, or the like.

brūh ब्रुँह adv. in front. **brūh brūh pakun** ब्रुँह ब्रुँह पकुन् m.inf. to keep walking in front, to precede, to go along in front of a person (H. iii, 2; cf. iii, 1 and viii, 9).

brahm ब्रह्म m. Brahma, the one self-existent, impersonal spirit, the Absolute, the Pantheos (Śiv. 1051, 1458, 1593, 1766, 1850) (voc. **brahmō** ब्रह्मो, Śiv. 1415, 1424); •- a Brāhman, a man of the Brāhman caste; •- the god Brahmā, the Creator.

brahma-bāv ब्रह्म-बाव् । ब्रह्मत्वम्, ब्राह्मणवृत्तिः the state of identification with Brahma, (according to Pantheists) final salvation; conduct like that of a pious Brāhman. -**gand** -गंड् । ब्रह्मग्रन्थिः m. the knot which ties together the three threads forming the sacred cord worn by Brāhmans; any similar knot tied on things ceremonially worn. -**hatyā** -हत्या । ब्राह्मणहननम् f. murder of a Brāhman; any equally heinous crime. -**hât^{i}yōr^{u}** -हंतियोरु । ब्रह्मघ्नः m. (f. -**hât^{i}yārēñ** -हंतियारेञ्), one who is guilty of the murder of a Brāhman or of any equally heinous crime. -**hât^{i}yōr^{i}gī** -हंतियारिगी । ब्रह्मघ्नवृत्तिः f. the conduct of one who murders Brahmāns, or commits equally heinous crimes. -**hüts^{u}** -हंचु f., i.q. **brahma-hatyā** (K.Pr. 102). -**lōkh** -लोख् m. (sg. dat. -**lōkas** -लोकस्), N. of a certain division of the universe, the world, or heaven, of Brahmā. -**muhūrta** -मुहूर्त m. a particular hour of the day, just before daybreak. A term used only by educated Hindūs; Musalmāns use the term *gazal* (K.Pr. 176). -**nishṭh** -निष्ठ् (Śiv. 1859) or -**nishṭhā** -निष्ठा (Śiv. 1770), f. absorption in the contemplation of Brahma. -**rākhĕsī** -राख्सी । ब्रह्मराक्षसवृत्तिः f. the

condition or conduct of a **brahma-rākhyus**[u], q.v., or of a man who acts like one. **-rākhĕsgī** -राख्यसगी । ब्रह्मराक्षसव्यापारः f., i.q. **brahma-rākhĕsī**. **-rākhyus**[u] -राखिसु । ब्रह्मराक्षसः m. (sg. dat. **-rākhisis** -राखिसिस्; f. **-rākhĕsañ** -राख्यस्वञ्), a kind of very terrible demon, the worst kind of demon, believed to have attained his fearful powers owing to his having managed to become a Brāhman. **-randr** -रन्ड्र or -रन्ध्र् m. the *Brahmarandhra*, ' Brahmā's crevice,' the suture or aperture in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape at death (Śiv. 1654). **-rūph** -रूफ् m. the form of Brahma; abl. **-rūpa** -रूप, under the form of B., (acting) under the condition of B. (of Śiva, Śiv. 851, 977). **-rĕsh**[u] -र्‍यशु m. a Brahmarṣi, a brahmanical sage, one of a class of sages supposed to belong to the Brāhmaṇ caste. **-sar** -सर् or **-saras** -सरस् m. N. of a lake in Kāshmīr passed by pilgrims on the route to the sacred Gangābal (Śiv. 1176); also used met. as equivalent to **brahma-randr**, q.v. (Śiv. 1891). **-tôn**[u] -तोनु । ब्राह्मणत्वम् m. brāhmaṇhood. **-ṭsöri** -चांरि or **-ṭsörī** -चांरी m. a Brahmacārin, a Brāhmaṇ devoted to the study of the Vēdas and preserving the vow of chastity; a young one (Śiv. 1353); an older unmarried Brāhmaṇ versed in the Vēdas (Śiv. 1047, 1507, 1523, 1887); a name of Viṣṇu (Śiv. 1377, 1838). **-zān** -ज़ान् f. (sg. dat. **-zöñ**[u] -ज़ांञ्) = Sanskrit *Brahmajñāna*, divine or sacred knowledge, esp. knowledge of the universal permeation of the one Spirit as taught by the Vēdānta philosophy (Śiv. 451, 1738, 1891). **-zanm** -ज़न्म् m. birth as a Brāhmaṇ, the condition or fact of one's being a Brāhmaṇ by birth (Śiv. 1593, 1670, 1748). Cf. **bröhmana-zanm**, under **brôhmun**.

brahmā ब्रह्मा m. (sg. ag. **brahman** ब्रह्मन्, Śiv. 131; gen. **brahmā-sond**[u] ब्रह्मा-सोन्दु, Śiv. 32, 1200), N. of a Hindū god, a member of the triad of Brahmā, Viṣṇu, and Śiva. He created the universe and uttered the Vēdas, at the bidding of Viṣṇu (Śiv. 31, 1115, etc). Cf. **brahm**. **-jī** -जी m. (dat. **-jiyĕs** -जियस्, Śiv. 717, 718; ag. **-jiyĕn** -जियन्, Śiv. 679; voc. **-jiyĕ** -जिय, Śiv. 485), or **-juv** -जुव् (Śiv. 802, 1116, 1142) (sg. dat. **-juwas** -जुवस्, Śiv. 697, 848), a respectful N. of Brahmā.

brāhmī ब्राह्मी f. *Taxus baccata* (El.).

brahām ब्रहाम् *Sorghum halepense* (El.), the Johnson grass, Cuba grass, etc.

barham برهم adj. c.g. confused, jumbled together, turned upside down, entangled, spoiled. **barham-darham** برهم درهم or **darham-barham** درهم برهم adj. c.g. confused, entangled, topsy-turvy (Rām. 229).

barhamī बर्हमी برهمی । विनाशः f. confusion, trouble, anarchy; utter destruction. —**gaṭshüñ**[u] —गछ़ंञू । सर्वनाशसंभवः f.inf. utter destruction to occur, to be utterly destroyed or driven to destitution owing to the destruction of house, land, livelihood, wealth, protectors, friends, etc.

bē-rah[a]**m** بے رحم adj. c.g. unmerciful, inhuman (Gr.M.).

brahmāḍ ब्रह्मांड् or **brahmānḍ** ब्रह्मान्ड् । ब्रह्माण्डम् m. the mundane egg from which all things were created; hence, the universe (Śiv. 32, 1660, 1727); the suture in the crown of the human head, i.q. **brahm-randr**, see **brahm** (Śiv. 1909).

brahmākār ब्रह्माकार् m. the form, condition, or state of Brahma, i.q. **brahma-rūph**, see **brahm** (Śiv. 1864).

brôhmun ब्रोह्मुन् । ब्राह्मणः m. (sg. dat. **bröhmanas** ब्रांह्मनस्, Śiv. 1630, 1737; pl. nom. **bröhman** ब्रांह्मन्, Śiv. 1101. As °- this word takes the form **bröhman** ब्रांह्मन्, see, however, **brahm**. A female Brāhmaṇ is **bröhmüñ**[u] ब्रांह्मंञू, q.v., but a Brāhmaṇ's wife is **bröhman-bāv** ब्रांह्मन्-बाव्), a man of the Brāhmaṇ caste (Śiv. 1118); esp. the family priest of any particular person.

bröhman-bāv ब्रांह्मन्-बाव् । ब्राह्मणस्त्री f. a Brāhmaṇ's wife, see ab. **-kūr**[u] -कूरु । ब्राह्मणकन्या f. a young girl (married or unmarried) of the Brāhmaṇ caste. —**karân**[i] —कर्‍नि । ब्राह्मणसमूहनिमन्त्रणभोजनप्रदानम् m. pl. inf., lit. to do Brāhmaṇs; hence, to invite a number of Brāhmaṇs to a feast on the occasion of holidays, religious ceremonies, or the like. **-koṭ**[u] -कटु । ब्राह्मणबालकः m. a boy of the Brāhmaṇ caste, esp. the son of a poor Brāhmaṇ who has not yet been invested with the sacred cord; a boy-Brāhmaṇ, i.e. a boy who is already, in his boyhood, familiar with the duties of a Brāhmaṇ. **-küṭ**[u] -कंटू । ब्राह्मणकन्या f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), a Brāhmaṇ girl, esp. a young unmarried Brāhmaṇ girl of poor parentage. **-tôn**[u] -तोनु । ब्राह्मणवृत्तिः m. Brāhmaṇhood. **-zanm** -ज़न्म् or **-zarm** -ज़र्म् । ब्राह्मणजन्म, ब्राह्मणस्वम् m. birth as a Brāhmaṇ; the property of a Brāhmaṇ, consisting mainly of the few utensils and books used by him in religious ceremonies, see **bröhmana-zanm**, bel.

bröhmana-zanm ब्रांह्मनज़न्म् m. birth as a Brāhmaṇ, Brāhmaṇhood, i.q. **bröhman-zanm** ab. and **brahma-zanm**, see **brahm** (Śiv. 1754, 1879, 1897).

brahmānḍ ब्रह्मान्ड्, see **brahmāḍ**.

brahmānand ब्रह्मानन्द् m. the rapture of Brahma, i.e. the rapture of absorption into the one self-existent Spirit, Śiv. 23, 1757 (with **āh** of indef. art.), 1782.

bröhmanöz[u] ब्रांह्मनांज़ू । ब्राह्मणवृत्तिः f. the profession or duties of a Brāhmaṇ; met. the sacred books used by him as textbooks for such duties.

brŏhmüñ^{u} ब्रांह्मंञू । ब्राह्मणी f. a woman of the Brāhmaṇ caste, see **brôhmun.**

brahas-kath ब्रहस्-कथ् । अकस्मान्मरणम् f. (sg. dat. **-kathi** -कथि), a sudden, violent, or unnatural death, caused by drowning, burning, falling down a precipice, an earthquake, or the like. **-kath gatshüñ^{u}** -कथ् गछंञू । अकस्मान्मरणापातः f.inf. such a sudden death to occur; met. of any sudden calamity as grievous as death.

brahaspath ब्रहस्पथ् । बृहस्पतिः m. (sg. dat. **brahaspatas** ब्रहस्पतस्), the planet Jupiter.

braj ब्रज् m. N. of the district surrounding Āgrā and Mathurā, the scene of Kṛṣṇa's juvenile adventures. **braja-wŏsī** ब्रज-वांसी m. N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 1435, voc. **brajawŏsiyĕ** ब्रजवांसिय).

bārj बार्ज् f. *Zizyphus flexuosa* (El.).

burj برج or **burja** बुर्ज m. a bastion, tower, turret (Rām. 742, 1770); any sign of the Zodiac (Śiv. 523). (The Arabic plural of this word is *burūj*. Hence Rām. 579 has pl. dat. **burūjĕn.**)

bruk^{u} ब्रुकु । कटिवक्रता m. bending or sagging of something perpendicular owing to having to support a too heavy weight; esp. the bending or twisting of the backbone from such a cause. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । कटिवक्रतापादनम् m.inf. to cause sagging or twisting, owing to the superimposition of an excessive burden, as in the case of a man's waist, of the trunk of a tree, a pillar, or the like. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । कटिमुख्यवक्रतापत्तिः m.inf. such bending or sagging to occur.

b^{a}r^{a}ka ब्रक برقع । आच्छादनविशेषः m. a kind of veiling dress worn by respectable women outside their houses. It is a long strip of cloth, concealing the whole of the face of the woman wearing it, except the eyes, and reaching to the feet. **—bābañ** —बाबञ् । आच्छादनविशेषवसनशीला f. a respectable woman accustomed to wear a **b^{a}r^{a}ka** in public.

baruk^{u} बरुकु । कपाटसंबन्धी adj. (f. **barüc^{u}** बरूचू), of, or belonging to, a door. Prop. gen. of **bar 1,** q.v.

bērŏk^{i} बेरांकि (= بیرق) । दण्डविशेषः f. a kind of walking-stick with a handle across the top, like that of a crutch.

brakh ब्रख् । आघातः m. (sg. dat. **brakas** ब्रकस्), a crushing blow, a blow with a heavy weight calculated to break anything. **—khyon^{u}** —ख्यनु । भङ्गापत्तिः m.inf. lit. to eat such a blow; to be broken by a crushing blow. **—lagun** —लगुन् । आघातानुभवः m.inf. such a blow to occur; to suffer from a crushing blow; met. of a man, to be a wreck after a severe illness.

braka-drāv ब्रक-द्राव् । दृढीभूतः adj. (f. **-drāyĕ** -द्राय), lit. issued from crushing blows; hence (of animate or inanimate objects), hardened by experiencing or making a practice of undergoing blows; inured, case-hardened, trained. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । योग्यीकरणम् m.inf. to harden by blows, inure, train. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । आयासदृढीभवनम् m.inf. to be hardened by blows; to be inured, case-hardened, trained.

brikh ब्रिख् f. (sg. dat. **brikhi** ब्रिखि), any acute pain of the eye, accompanied by watering, swelling, and redness. The word is generally employed as a compound, as in the following: **—lagüñ^{u}** —लगंञू, **—wŏthüñ^{u}** —वथंञू, or **—wasüñ^{u}** —वसंञू, f.inf. such a disease to occur. **—lagüñ^{u}** —लगंञू is the equivalent of the Hindī *pak jānā*, and is used, not only of the eye swelling, but also of fruit, etc., ripening.

barkhī (?), f. a Kāshmīrī custom, the celebration of the day of a person's death (L. 258).

bŏrīkh बांरीख् । अतिभारः adj. c g. (m. sg. dat. **bŏrīkas** बांरीकस्), very heavy, very difficult.

brikhilad ब्रिखिलद् । नेत्ररोगाक्रान्तः adj. c.g. suffering from eye disease, in which the eyes water and are bloodshot.

barkhilāf برخلاف adj. c.g. contradictory, inconsistent. **—hāwun** —हावुन् m.inf. to show the reverse, to misrepresent (Gr.M.).

barkhurdār برخوردار adj. c.g. prosperous, successful, happy, enjoying long life and prosperity (K.Pr. 248).

barkhāst برخاست adj. c.g. rising, broken up, dismissed (of a meeting or court) (Gr.M.); removed from office, dismissed.

b^{a}r^{a}kal ब्रकल् । व्याजेनाच्छादनविशेषाच्छादिनी f. a woman who wears a **b^{a}r^{a}ka,** q.v.; esp. a woman who deceitfully wears such to disguise herself, in order to give the impression that she does so habitually.

brakalad ब्रकलद् । आघातयुक्तः adj. c.g. broken by a crushing blow; met. reduced to a wreck by severe disease.

brakun ब्रकुन् । आहननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brok^{u}** ब्रंकु, f. **brüc^{u}** ब्रंचू; 2 p.p. **bracyōv** ब्रच्योव्), to crush, pound, esp. to crush grain with a pestle, or to crunch it with the teeth; to masticate; met. to confound a man with angry abuse. **brakana yun^{u}** ब्रकन यिनु । आहतीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be crushed, pounded, esp. of the hand, foot, finger, or toe; to be crushed between two hard substances.

brok^{u}-mot^{u} ब्रंकु-मंतु । आहतः adj. (f. **brüc^{u}-müts^{u}** ब्रंचू-मंचू), crushed, pounded; crunched by the teeth, masticated; met. crushed by angry abuse.

barkari बर्करि, in the following: **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । पुरो निक्षेपः m.inf. to set a person in front (for almost

certain death, as in a sudden attack in battle or in a sudden calamity), to dispatch on a forlorn hope. **—lagun** —लगुन् । आपदादिमुखयोग: m.inf. to be set in front (for almost certain death, as in a sudden attack in battle or in any great disaster). **—lāgun** —लागुन्। आपन्मुखे योजनम् m.inf., i.q. **barkari dyun^{u}**.

brak^{a}ran ब्रंकरन् । व्याघात: f. crushing, pounding (as hard grains in a mortar or by crunching with the teeth); met. crushing a man by abuse.

brak^{a}run ब्रंकरुन् । व्याघातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brak^{o}r^{u}** ब्रकुरु), i.q. **brakun,** q.v.

barkarār برقرار adj. c.g. fixed, established, firm, unchangeable (Gr.M.).

barkath برکت m. (sg. dat. **barkatas** बरकतस्), increase, abundance, prosperity, blessing (K.Pr. 79, 150); Kāshmīrī Musalmāns use this word for 'one' in counting, instead of **akh,** by way of asking God's blessing on the whole transaction.

brakawun ब्रकवुन् । आहननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brakow^{u}** ब्रकवु), i.q. **brakun,** q.v. **brakow^{u}-mot^{u}** ब्रकवु-मतु । हतकुट्टन: adj. (f. **braküw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** ब्रकवू-मचू), i.q. **brok^{u}-mot^{u}**, see **brakun.**

b^{a}r^{a}kāwun ब्रकावुन् । बलाद्न्त:प्रक्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **b^{a}r^{a}kôw^{u}** ब्रकोवु), to force violently into an orifice, e.g. a nail; obsc. (f.inf.), to violate, have violent intercourse with a woman.

bram ब्रम् । भ्रान्ति:, वञ्चनम् m. wandering, roaming, travelling (with suff. of indef. art. YZ. 190, **bramāh**; K.Pr. 6, ag. **braman**); an error, mistake; error, delusion (Śiv. 1762, 1769, 1835, 1844); an illusion, a delusive thing (Śiv. 1049, 1570, 1578, 1754, 1788–92, 1799); swindling, cheating; giddiness, dizziness. -° mistaking for something, as in **sarpa-bram,** mistaking (a rope) for a snake (Śiv. 1818). **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । वञ्चनम् m.inf. to cause to wander (YZ. 190); to swindle, cheat, defraud; esp. u.w. reference to children. **—dinawôl^{u}** —दिनवोलु adj. (f. **—dinawājěn̆** —दिनवाज्यञ्), false, deceptive, deceitful (El.). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । भ्रमसंभव: m.inf. to be in error, mistaken. **—lagun** —लगुन् । वञ्चितीभवनम् m.inf. to be swindled, cheated. **-tam** -तम् । वञ्चनम् m. swindling, cheating. **—yun^{u}** —यिनु । मूर्छोद्भव: m.inf. to become giddy, dizzy.

brām^{i} nyun^{u} ब्रंमि निनु । वञ्चितीभवनम् m.inf. to be swindled, cheated.

brīm in **brīm-pōsh,** m. the water-lily, *Nymphæa alba* (El.).

barm बर्म् । विश्वास: m. trust, confidence (in a person), esp. general trust reposed in a man of good repute; credit, good repute. **—tulun** —तुलुन् । विश्वासभञ्जनम् m.inf. to destroy credit (e.g. by making public a person's bad conduct, or by spreading a report as to his poverty). **—wŏthun** —व्वथुन् । प्रतीतिनाश: m.inf. credit or good repute to be lost (owing to a person becoming bankrupt or the like). **—wŏthith gatshun** —व्वथिथ् गछुन्। गौरवविश्वासादिविनाशापात: m.f. id.

barma बर्म । आस्फोटनी m. (H. vii, 24, **bar^{a}m**), an auger, drill, a kind of gimlet or borer worked with a string. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to bore holes (H. vii, 24). **-tuj^{i}** -तुजि or **-tuj^{ü}** -तुजू। आस्फोटनीतूलिका f. the metal point of an auger, a drill-point. **—tārun** —तारुन् । आस्फोटन्या वेधनम् m.inf. to bore with an auger. **-trŏp^{u}** -त्रुपु । आस्फोटनीवेधद्वारा संयोजना m. joining together by auger-holes, as when two pieces of metal or leather have holes drilled along the edges, through which string or wire is passed to fasten them together. **-trŏpal** -त्रुपल् । आस्फोटनीवेधयोजित: c.g. sewed through drill holes (of shoes or the like, in which holes for the thread are first drilled with an auger).

bar^{a}m बरम्, see **barma.**

bērām बेराम् (=بیمار) । रोगाक्रान्त: adj. c.g. sick, ill, ailing, unwell, indisposed; a sick person, a patient. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । रुगाविष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to fall ill.

bērömī बेरांमी । रोग: f. sickness, illness.

brīmdū, see **brimij.**

bramāh ब्रमाह् (YZ. 190) = **bram** (q.v.) with suffix of indefinite article.

brimij ब्रिमिज् । द्रुमविशेष:, कलिद्रुम: f. a certain tree, *Celtis australis,* usually found in Musalmān graveyards and in the vicinity of shrines (L. 68, 79, 81; K.Pr. 35). Hindūs look upon it as unclean and as inhabited by the *Kali Yuga* or evil genius of the present age. El. gives the following variants of the name of this tree, **brīmdū, brimla,** and **brūmīj,** and calls it *Celtis caucasica.*

brimiji-chōṭ^{u} ब्रिमिजि-छोटु । कलिद्रुमविशेषफलम् m. the small fruit of this tree.

brūmīj, see **brimij.**

brimla, see **brimij.**

bārāmūla, see **warahmul.**

braman ब्रमन्, see **bram.**

bramun ब्रमुन् । भ्रमापत्ति: conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bramyōv** ब्रम्योव्), to wander, roam; to go round in circles, to revolve; to be in error, mistaken, to make a mistake. **bramyō-mot^{u}** ब्रम्यो-मतु । भ्रान्तिमापन्न: perf. part. (f. **bramyě-müts^{ü}** ब्रम्ये-मचू), in error, mistaken.

bar-manděn̆ बर्-मन्द्यञ् or **-mandiñ** -मन्दिञ् । मध्याह्नकाल: m. midday.

bar-manděn̆uk^{u} बर्-मन्द्यञुकु । मध्याह्नकालिक: adj. (f. **-manděn̆üc^{ü}** -मन्द्यञचू), of or belonging to midday.

bar-manděn̆ěn बर्-मन्द्यञन् or **-mandiñěn** -मन्दिञन् । मध्याह्ने adv. at midday (Śiv. 1756).

-mandĕñĕn bög^{i} (or **bögin**) -मन्द्यञन् बांगि (बांगिन्) । मध्याह्नावसरे adv. at about midday.

bar-mandĕñĕs बर्-मन्द्यञस् । मध्याह्नावसरे adv. at midday. **-mandĕñĕs bög^{i}** (or **bögin**) -मन्द्यञस् बांगि (बांगिन्) । मध्याह्नावसरप्राये adv. at about midday.

bram^{a}r ब्रंमर् । वञ्चकः m. a swindler, a cheat (Gr.Gr. 149).

bramur^{u} ब्रमुरु । वञ्चकः adj. (f. **bram^{ü}r^{ü}** ब्रमृंरू), a swindler, a cheat.

bramarācōkh ब्रमराचोख् । भूतविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **bramarācōkas** ब्रमराचोकस्), a certain kind of demon or ghost, who dwells in waste places and misleads travellers by pretending to be a light, a will-o'-the-wisp. Cf. **brahma-rākhyus^{u}**, under **brahm.**

bram^{a}run ब्रंमरुन् । भ्रामणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bram^{o}r^{u}** ब्रंमंरु), to mislead, lead into error, delude.

bram^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} ब्रंमंरु-मंतु । भ्रामितः perf. part. (f. **bram^{ü}r^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** ब्रमृंरू-मंचू), misled.

bram^{a}rāwun ब्रंमरावुन् । भ्रामणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bram^{a}rôw^{u}** ब्रंमरोवु), i.q. **bram^{a}run,** q.v. (YZ. 339, Śiv. 530).

bram^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} ब्रंमरोवु-मंतु । भ्रामितः perf. part. (f. **bram^{a}röw^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** ब्रंमरांवू-मंचू), i.q. **bram^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u},** see **bram^{a}run.**

bran ब्रन् । वृक्षविशेषः m. an elm-tree (Śiv. 1286), *Ulmus Wallichiana* and *U.* sp. (L. 79), *U. erosa* and *U. pumila* (El.). L. spells this word *bren* and *brenn*, El. has both *bran* and *bren*. Cf. L. 68, 70 (its young shoots used for their fibre), 79, 80.

brana-dĕl ब्रन-द्यल् । वृक्षविशेषत्वक् m. the elm-bark, used as a medicine for cutaneous diseases. **-dyol^{u}** -द्यंलु । वृक्षविशेषत्वक्तन्तुः m. the bark of the young shoots of the elm, used for making rough but strong ropes (L. 70). **-sūr** -सूर् । दारुविशेषभस्म m. the ashes of burnt elm, which have alkaline properties and are used for making lye. **-zyun^{u}** -ज़्युनु । इन्धनविशेषः m. elm firewood, used principally by Musalmāns (L. 80).

baran 1 बरन् । लघुकपाटम् f. (sg. dat. **barüñ^{ü}** बरंञू), a lightly-built door, such as that admitting to the ground floor of a house or water-shed or a cow-house; a doorway fitted with such a door. Cf. L. 460. **hasti-baran,** f. an elephant's stable-door (K.Pr. 190).

baran 2 बरन् । नक्षत्रविशेषः f. the N. of one of the lunar asterisms, the Sanskrit *Bharaṇī*.

bārän^{i} बारंनि । भ्रातरौ m.pl. a pair of uterine brothers, or a brother and sister, both uterine (YZ. 438); any number of uterine brothers or brothers and sisters (YZ. 453). **-tôn^{u}** -तोनु । भ्रातृत्वम् m. brotherhood (uterine or not), the relationship between brothers or between brothers and sisters; met. mutual affection or mutual conduct like that between brothers; relationship by blood, or even by having the same teacher.

baráin (?), m. the oak, *Quercus dilatata* (El.). According to L. 79 this tree does not grow in Kashmir. The spelling of the word is doubtful.

bârin बंरिन्, they were muddied by him, see **barun 2.**

barun 1 बरुन् । पूरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bor^{u} 2** बंरु, for **bor^{u} 1,** see s.v.), to fill (K.Pr. 95; YZ. 373, 374; Śiv. 24, 1169, 1345, 1784); to fill (with joy, sorrow, faith, etc.) (Śiv. 171, 925, 1587); to perform, fulfil (e.g. a hope or wish), complete; to pay (the penalty of), undergo, suffer, endure; to attain to, enjoy, experience (love, happiness, sorrow, etc.) (YZ. 252, Śiv. 1113, 1645); to feel and maintain (love, faith etc.) (Śiv. 1171, 1174); to pass (time) (Śiv. 799, 1065, 1584). **—cāv,** to fill a wish, to desire ardently, covet (K.Pr. 247); to fulfil a desire (YZ. 31). **—gam,** to suffer grief, to be sorrowful, anxious (YZ. 38).

bâr^{i} bâr^{i} बंरि बंरि freq. part. continually filling, filling over and over again (YZ. 343, Śiv. 1079, 1400); used as an adj. very full (Śiv. 520, 1245, 1524).

bor^{u}-mot^{u} 1 बंरु-मंतु । भरितः perf. part. (f. **bür^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** बंरू-मंचू), filled, brimful.

barana yun^{u} 1 बरन यिनु । परिपूर्णभवनम् m. inf. pass. to become filled (e.g. a vessel or a river), to become brimful (Śiv. 1234, 1286).

barith dyun^{u} बरिथ् दिनु m.inf. to fill, to fill up (YZ. 222).

barun 2 बरुन् । लिप्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bor^{u} 3** बंरु; for **bor^{u} 1** see s.v.), to smear, daub, stain, defile, pollute (K.Pr. 121, of a wet dog dirtying people). **bor^{u}-mot^{u} 2** बंरु-मंतु, perf. part. defiled, dirtied (of clothes) (Śiv. 1022).

barun 3 बरुन् । वियोगदैन्यवृत्ति conj. 3 (2 p.p. **baryōv** बर्योव्), to pine in absence from home or friends, to be homesick.

barana āmot^{u} बरन आमंतु । आबद्धचित्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. **—āmüṭs^{ü}** —आमंचू), become homesick. **—yun^{u} 2** —यिनु । चित्तावन्धः m. inf. pass. to become homesick.

bēran (?) m. a certain kind of grass (L. 70, 359) (qy. is this really for **bēran pĕṭh,** on the field borders, and meaning either **bēra-mūj^{i}** or **bēra mōsta,** see **bēra**?).

burön^{i} बुरांनि । व्यञ्जनविशेषः f. a kind of salad, composed of pounded radishes mixed with curdled milk (*dahī*), and seasoned with cumin and salt. It is eaten uncooked.

brānd, i.q. **brād,** q.v.

barānda (K.Pr. 39), i.q. **brāda,** abl. of **brād,** q.v.

brang 1 ब्रंग् । प्रांशुशाला m. a turret; the minaret of a mosque; with **āh** of indef. art. **brangāh** (K.Pr. 143). **—tulun** —तुलुन् । वज्राशपथः m.inf. to raise

a minaret; met. to swear repeatedly, to call over and over again God or one's spiritual teacher to witness.

brang 2 ब्रंग् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. the name of a pargana in the south-east of the valley of Kashmīr.

brangī ब्रंगी । नदीविशेषः f. N. of a river rising in the mountains east of Kashmīr, and watering the pargana of Brang.

bē-rang بیرنگ बेरङ्ग adj. c.g. without colour, colourless; without form, formless (of God) [Śiv. 849, 1820 (of the universe before creation, "without form and void"), Śiv. 1025]; without passion, passionless (a Persianization of the Sanskrit *rāga-rahita*) (Śiv. 1267, 1566).

brinj برنج (? m.), rice (K.Pr. 180, W. 155). The word has not been noted elsewhere. Cf. **braz.**

brinja-kul^u, m. N. of a tree of Kashmīr (El.).

brōnṭh ब्रोंठ् (bronṭ, W. 97), **brūnṭh^i** ब्रूंठि, etc., see under **brōṭh** b[...]ith^i, etc.

brōnits برانچ (K.Pr. 37, 251, 317) = **brōts^u**, see **brāth 1.**

baranāwun 1 बरनावुन् । परिपूरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baranôw^u** बरनोवु), to cause another to fill anything.

baranāwun 2 बरनावुन् । वियोगदुःखीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baranôw^u** बरनोवु), to make a person homesick, to cause him to be homesick.

branyuv^u ब्रन्युवु । दारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. **braniv^u** ब्रनिवु), made of elm-wood, see **bran.**

brinz^i ब्रिंज़ि, **brinzi** ब्रिंज़ि, **brinzis** ब्रिंज़िस्, see **bryunz^u.**

brunz^u ब्रुंज़ु, see **bryunz^u.**

barũñ^u बरंञ् a door (Śiv. 207, 1890); cf. **bar 1.**

barañē-bal बरञ-बल् । रन्ध्रगर्भमार्गप्रदेशः m. N. of a certain narrow pass or cleft in the mountain wide enough for only one person at a time, through which pilgrims pass on the way from Śrīnagar to Gangābal (Śiv. 1176, 1890); in Śiv. 1890 also used met. to signify the *manipūra*, or mystical circle on the navel, referred to in Yōga philosophy.

brañ-brañ ब्रञ्-ब्रञ् । ध्वनिविशेषः m. knock, crash, flap, the sound of striking or moving anything solid.

barñē-gor^u बर्ञे-गरु । तन्तुभरणशिल्पी m. a man whose profession is to wind the woof in the shuttle for weaving woollen cloth.

bar-pā برپا or **barpāh** बर्पाह् adj. c.g. on foot, erected, established. —**āsun** —आसुन् m.inf. to be set on foot, established, to be zealously engaged in any work (Rām. 573).

baraph^i, **baraf^i** बरफि برفی । भक्ष्यविशेषः (lit. icy), a kind of sweetmeat made of sugar and milk and having the appearance of ice.

barpala anun बर्पल अनुन् । प्रोत्साहनम् m.inf. to provoke, incite, persuade a person to do anything.

bar-pūr बर्-पूर् । संपूर्णः adj. c.g. quite full, brimful, chokeful, crammed, replete.

brārī or **brērī** (? spelling), f. a species of elm, *Ulmus campestris* (El.). **brāri,** a certain plant: it was eaten in the famine of 1877–9 and caused many deaths (L. 71). Cf. **brôr^u 1.**

brīri ब्रीरि, **brīr^u** ब्रीरु, see **brūr^u.**

brôr^u 1 ब्रोरु । बिडालः m. (f. **brör^u 1** ब्रॉरु), a cat (m.), a tom-cat, (f.) a pussy-cat (K.Pr. 34, 35, 64, 69, 109). Cf. **byôr^u.** —**mārun** —मारुन् । भर्त्सनेनाक्रमणम् m.inf. to attack a person with abuse. —**mörith thawun** —मॉरिथ् थवुन् । प्रथमतो भर्त्सनेनाक्रान्तीकरणम् m.inf. to establish oneself by abuse, as when a newly appointed official at once brings his subordinates under his thumb by threats and abuse immediately after his taking charge.

brāri-bŏkut^u ब्रारि-बुकुतु । बिडालपोतः m. (f. -**bŏk^uts^ü** -बुकॖचू), a kitten. -**gāsa** -गास । ओषधिलताविशेषः m. a certain labiate plant, used in medicine as an anthelmintic (L. 75). Cf. **brārī.** -**hal** -हल् । बिडालीकललम् m. cat's embryo, the embryo of a cat voided before its full time, known to be rarely found by a human being; met. anything of great rarity. —**yiñ^ü** —यिञू । अकस्मात्संचलना f.inf. to exhibit a movement of surprise or fear, to start. -**zūn** -ज़ून् । मन्दज्योत्स्ना f. the pleasing moonlight in the latter half of the night and before dawn. -**zūn gatshüñ^ü** -ज़ून् गछ़ञू । द्विनीयप्रियतिभ्रमः f.inf. owing to being deceived by the moonlight of the latter half of the night, to wrongly imagine that dawn is near.

brör^i-jath ब्रॉरि-जथ् । बिडालवालसमूहः f. (sg. dat. -**jüts^ü** -जॅचू), cat's hair (used for fine paint-brushes, etc.). **khot^u** -खोतु । बिडालकोष्टम् m. a safe or cupboard in kitchens, etc., in which milk, butter, etc., is kept out of reach of cats. -**kōñī** -कोञी । वलभी f. the cat's attic, i.e. a small attic or garret immediately under the roof, suitable for storing wood or other lumber. -**kāñēñ** -काञञ् । वलभी f. id. -**mālay** -मालय् । बिडालाभीष्टद्रव्यम् f. anything longed for by cats, such as milk, butter, meat, or the like; met. anything longed for by children. -**māy** -माय् । बिडालमन्दस्थितिः f. the act of sitting silently and motionless, unseen by others, but watchful, like a cat; stealthiness. —**pakun** —पकुन् । बिडालगतिः m.inf. to walk like a cat, to walk stealthily. -**thaph** -थफ् । बिडालापहरणम् m. (sg. dat. -**thapas** -थपस्), plunder by a cat; plundering or carrying off by anyone in the manner of a cat, i.e. by a sudden attack after stealthy watching. -**zāgay** -ज़ागय् । बिडालवज्जागरा f. cat's watching; stealthy watching in order to obtain anything, after the manner of a cat.

brôr^{u} 2 ब्रोरु । कूपयन्त्रकीलविशेषः m. the upper cross-bar joining the two upright posts of the wooden contrivance for raising water from a well; cf. **byôr^{u}.**

brör^{i}-kij^{ü} ब्रोरि-किजू । कूपाज्जलोद्धरणयन्त्रविशेषकीलविशेषः f. the pin securing this cross-bar in position. **-tür^{ü} -तूरू । कूपयन्त्रमध्यदण्डाग्रम्** f. the pointed end of the cross-bar; cf. **tür^{ü}.**

brôr^{u} 3 ब्रोरु m. a god, esp. Śiva. This word is commonly found at the end of place-names, and is derived from the Sanskrit *bhaṭṭārakaḥ*, the equivalent of *īśvara*, as in **Vija-brôr^{u}** = Skr. Vijayēśvara, RT.Tr. II, 464. Cf. **brör^{ü} 2.**

brör^{ü} 1 ब्रोरू । बिडाली f. a she-cat, pussy-cat; cf. **brôr^{u}.**

brör^{ü} 2 ब्रोरू । क्षेत्राधिष्ठात्री देवी f. (f. of **brôr^{u} 3**, q.v.), a goddess, in general, to whom any particular place is sacred.

brür^{ü} ब्रूरू or **brīr^{ü} ब्रीरू । पशुविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **brīri ब्रीरि**), a certain animal, said to resemble a cat (cf. **brôr^{u}**) and to have a voice like that of a person crying; its presence brings ill-luck. **—pĕñ^{ü} —पेंञू । अनिष्टापातः** f.inf. the occurrence of something which portends or is the cause of misfortune.

birrē (? spelling), m. *Picea Webbiana*, the Silver Fir (El.).

brārun ब्रारुन् । विस्रीभवनम् m. the going bad or musty of cooked food, milk, or the like; mustiness, a musty smell. **—anun —अनुन् । विस्रीकरणम्** m.inf. to bring mustiness, to make (anything) musty by keeping it from the fresh air or in a confined place. **—karun —करुन् । विस्रतोद्भवः** m.inf. to make a musty smell, a musty smell to arise. **—yun^{u} —यिनु । विस्रतोद्गमः** m.inf. a musty smell to come or arise.

bàrrit, see **barith.**

brāray ब्रारय् । दुर्गन्धः f. a musty smell produced in anything spoiled by damp or kept shut up from the fresh air.

br^{a}s ब्रस् f. in the following: **—gatshün^{ü} —गछूंञू । विकाराप्तिः** f.inf. to go musty, of anything kept in a confined place or away from the fresh air. **—karün^{ü} —करूंञू । विक्षतीकरणम्** f.inf. to turn anything (esp. soft or juicy food) musty by shutting it up in a confined place or pressing it together so that fresh air cannot reach it. **—wasün^{ü} —वसूंञू । विक्षतीभवनम्** f.inf. mustiness to descend; mustiness to be caused to any soft or juicy food or the like by leaving it shut up in a vessel without allowing access to fresh air. **—wŏthün^{ü} —वोथूंञू । विकारोद्भवः** f.inf. id. (lit. mustiness to arise); met. affection or friendship to be turned to hate owing to the mind becoming poisoned or to misunderstanding.

bārs बार्स् m. arrogance, the insolence of a low person suddenly raised to power; used in the following:—

barsas āmot^{u} बार्सस् आमतु । अत्युद्धतीभूतः perf. part. (f. **—āmütsh^{ü} —आमंछू**), come to arrogance, arrogant. **—anun —अनुन् । अत्युद्धतीकरणम्** m.inf. to bring to arrogance, to cause a person to be arrogant. **—yun^{u} —यिनु । अत्युद्धतीभवनम्** m.inf. to come to arrogance, to become arrogant (of a mean person suddenly elevated).

barsā बर्सा, see **barsāvyot^{u}.**

baras बरस to a door, see **bar 1**; I will fill for him, see **barun 1.**

bārus^{u} बारुसु । ग्रामविशेषः m. the N. of a village about seven *kōs* south-east of Śrīnagar. The site of the ancient Viśvaikasāra, a sacred spot said to give beatitude to those who die there; see RT.Tr. I, 192, and II, 460.

brash ब्रश् in **brash-brash ब्रश्-ब्रश् । निरन्तभुक्तिः** m. eating again and again without limit and without regard to propriety, greedy gluttony; see **brashun.**

brēsh 1 ब्रेश् । विकरालः m. something formidable or terrible, a huge, ugly, and terrifying form, a monster. **—hāwun —हावुन् । विकरालदर्शनम्** m.inf. to see a terrifying monster, ghost, etc. (Rām. 1367).

brēsh 2 ब्रेश् । गर्भग्रहणावसरे संभोगेच्छा m. sexual desire or excitement in female animals, heat, the œstrum; (of cows) bulling. **—lagun —लगुन् । संभोगेच्छोद्गमः** m.inf. signs of heat to appear in a female animal. **—yun^{u} —यिनु । संभोगेच्छोद्भवः** m.inf. heat to come, sexual desire to arise in a female animal.

brēshĕ-āmütsh^{ü} ब्रेश-आमंछू । उत्पन्नसंभोगेच्छा f. (a female animal) who has come into heat, or is in heat. **-mütsh^{ü} -मंछू । संभोगेच्छोन्मत्ता** f. (a female animal) mad with heat, in full heat, wild with heat. **—yun^{u} —यिनु । संभोगेच्छोद्भवः** m.inf. to come into heat, to show signs of heat.

brēshĕn tsāmütsh^{ü} ब्रेशन् चामंछू । प्रथमजातसंभोगेच्छा f. entered into heats, i.e. to begin the series of attacks of heat which she is destined to undergo (of a female animal who is in heat for the first time).

brēshĕs atsun ब्रेशस अचुन् । प्रथमतः संभोगोत्सुकीभवनम् m.inf. to enter into heat, to exhibit signs of a first attack of heat.

brīsh^{ü} ब्रीशू, see **brēh.**

barsh बर्श । औषधविशेषः f. a certain medicine used for catarrhs, made up of almond juice, cardamoms, saffron, musk, and other ingredients.

barish बरिश् (cf. بَرِش) **। कुन्तः** f. (pl. nom. **bàr^{i}shĕ बरिश**), a sharp-pointed spear, lance (H. viii, 7; Rām. 872). **bàr^{i}shĕ-bardār बरिश-बर्दार् । कुन्तायुधिकः** m. a lancer, a soldier armed with a lance.

börish बॉरिश् بارش । वृष्टिः f. rain, a shower of rain. **—karün̄^{u}** —करँञू । वृष्टिपातः f.inf. rain to fall, to rain; esp. of a sudden fall of rain.

burish बुरिश् । सकोपालापः f. an angry speech addressed to a servant or naughty child, scolding. **—karün̄^{u}** —करँञू । सकोपभर्त्सनम् f.inf. to scold, address angrily.

brashub ब्रशुब् । वृषभः m. a bull; met. a manly, vigorous, strong man.

bār^{i}shēl बॉरिशल् । कुन्ताङ्कितः adj. c.g. lance-headed, fitted with an extremity like a lance.

brēshĕlad 1 ब्रेशलद् । भयदर्शनाकुलः adj. c.g. frightened at suddenly seeing something terrific.

brēshĕlad 2 ब्रेशलद् । संभोगेच्छाकुलः adj. c.g. (as subst. f. **brēshĕladin̄** ब्रेशलद्इञ्) (of animals or men), desirous of sexual intercourse, in rut or heat.

brashun ब्रशुन् । सशब्दभक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brosh^{u}** ब्रशु), to eat with champing of the teeth (as animals do); to eat greedily. **brosh^{u}-mot^{u}** ब्रशु-मतु । भक्षितः, तिरस्कृतः perf. part. (f. **brüsh^{ü}-müts^{ü}** ब्रशू-मंचू), eaten with champing of the teeth, eaten violently; met. violently abused by word of mouth.

brasta ब्रस्त or **brēsta** ब्रेस्त । शाकविशेषबीजसमूहः f.pl. fenugreek (*Trigonellum fœnum-græcum*, Hindī *mēthī*) seeds, used as a condiment.

barsāth बर्साथ् । वर्षम्, वर्षर्तुः m. (sg. dat. **barsātas** बर्सातस्), the rainy season; rain in general (Śiv. 1551). **—khyon^{u}** —ख्यनु । वर्षाकालिकविकारोद्भवः m.inf. to eat the rains; hence, to suffer from the rotting, fermenting, or mustiness which occurs to articles in the rainy season. **-kāl** -काल् । वर्षर्त्ववसरः m. the period of the rainy season (July–September). **-lad** -लद् । विकृतिमापन्नः adj. c.g. decayed, fermented, musty, maggoty, owing to the damp of the rainy season. **—lagun** —लगुन् । वार्षिकविकारापत्तिः m.inf. to decay, grow musty, infected with maggots, etc., owing to the damp of the rainy season. **-zad** -ज़द् । वर्षर्तुकालविकृतः adj. c.g. decayed, rotten, infected with maggots owing to the damp of the rainy season.

barsātas-kyut^{u} बर्सातस्-क्यतु । वर्षाकालावसरे adj. in, during, or at some time in the rainy season.

braswār ब्रस्वार् or **brēswār** ब्रेस्वार् । बृहस्पतिवासरः f. the fifth day of the week, Thursday (K.Pr. 220, 232, W. 106).

barsāvyot^{u} बर्साव्यतु । संपदाढ्यः adj. (f. **barsāvēts^{ü}** बर्साव्यचू), possessing wealth and property, rich, well-to-do (Gr.Gr. 137).

britō ब्रितो, in **britō-britō** ब्रितो-ब्रितो । दैन्येन प्रार्थनम् m. the act of humbly begging, imploring; repeatedly begging and imploring.

brōt^{u} ब्रॊँतु । भ्रान्तिः m. a mistaken recognition, being misled by appearances; cf. **brāth 2.** **—gatshun** —गछुन् । भ्रान्त्युद्भवः m.inf. mistaking one person for another to occur. **—karun** —करुन् । भ्रान्त्युत्पादनम् m.inf. to cause a person to be mistaken by substituting something similar to what he expects to find, to lead a person to believe that a thing is something else.

brôṭ^{u} ब्रॊटु or **brōṭ^{u}** ब्रॊँटु । स्निष्टचिह्नम् m. a blot or drop of ink, obscuring a writing or drawing.

brôṭ^{i} wālàn^{i} ब्रॊँटि वालँनि । कलङ्कितीकरणम् m. pl. inf. to blot or smear with ink what one is writing or drawing, to cover with blots. **—wasàn^{i}** —वसँनि । कलङ्कोद्भवः m. pl. inf. a paper, writing, or drawing to be covered or spoiled by blots.

bartā बर्ता or **bartāh** बर्ताह् (El. **barthā**), m. a husband (Rām. 323, 656, 661, **bartā**; 159, 756, 1641, **bartāh**). **bartā-rüts^{ü}** बर्ता-रँछू f. a woman deprived of her husband, one who has been abandoned by her husband (Rām. 1205).

borut^{u} 1 बॊरुतु । पूर्णः adj. [m. sg. dat. **baratis** बरतिस्, ag. **bar^{a}t^{i}** बरँति, pl. dat. **baritĕn** (H. vi, 15); f. sg. nom. **bar^{ü}ts^{ü}** बरँचू, q.v.], filled (both lit. and fig., e.g. a vessel with something material, or a man with wealth, virtue, as in **srēha-borut^{u}** स्रेह-बॊरुतु, filled with love (Śiv. 1806), etc.); f. (of a woman) pregnant, esp. when approaching the time of her delivery.

borut^{u} 2 बॊरुतु । लिप्तः adj. (m. sg. dat. **baratis** बरतिस्, ag. **bar^{a}t^{i}** बरँति, f. nom. **bar^{ü}ts^{ü}** बरँचू), smeared, plastered, used —° after words meaning oil, mud, or the like.

brath ब्रथ् f. (sg. dat. **brüts^{ü}** ब्रँचू), a trade, profession (Gr.M.).

brāth 1 ब्रॉथ् । आशा f. (sg. dat. **brōts^{ü}** ब्रॉँचू), hope, expectation; **brōts^{ü} chēs**, I (f.) am in hope (YZ. 317). **—rōzün̄^{u}** —रोज़ँञू । आशास्थितिः f.inf. hope or expectation to remain or continue. **—thawün̄^{u}** —थवँञू । प्रतीक्षणम् f.inf. to hope, expect, look for.

brōts^{ü} rāwun ब्रॉँचू रावुन् m.inf. to be lost in hope, to be hopeless (YZ. 37, 251). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । आशास्था m.inf. to remain in hope, to continue in hope. **—thawun** —थवुन् । आशायोजनम् m.inf. to give a person hopes, to encourage with hope.

brāth 2 ब्रॉथ् । भ्रान्तिः f. (sg. dat. **brōts^{ü}** ब्रॉँचू), i.q. **brōt^{u}**, q.v.

brēṭh ब्रेठ् । मूढबुद्धिः adj. c.g. (m. sg. dat. **brēṭhas** ब्रेठस्), stupid, foolish (K.Pr. 128, 195, 215); unintelligent, ignorant. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । मूढीभवनम् m.inf. to become stupid, to be capable of some act of stupidity, generally of some person usually intelligent.

brēṭha-lŏpun^{u} ब्रेठ-ल्वपुन् । स्थूलमूढः adj. (f. **-lŏp^{ü}ñ^{ü}** -ल्वपॗञ्), met. a stupid grain-jar; a fat fool, a big, clumsy, stupid fellow. **-pŏtul^{u}** -प्वतुल् । अतिमूढः adj. (f. **-pŏt^{ü}j^{ü}** -प्वतॗज्), a stupid statue, an utter fool, a stolid fool.

brōṭh ब्रौँठ् or **bōṭh** बौँठ् । अग्रतः, पुरस्तात्, adv. (of place) in front, before (Śiv. 872, 1029, 1494); (of time) before, beforehand (K.Pr. 107); formerly; in the beginning, in olden time (Śiv. 100); first in order of events (Śiv. 1160); °— former, as in **br°-grāy,** former unsteadiness, the unsteadiness of former times (Śiv. 1133), cf. **brūṭh^{i}-grāy** bel.; postpos. (governing dat.) before (YZ. 434, Śiv. 8, 846). **—dyun^{u}** —द्युन् m.inf. to give beforehand, to advance (money, etc.) (Gr.M.). **-kāli** -कालि । प्राक्काले adv. in former times, formerly, once upon a time. **-kāli-hond^{u}** -कालि-हॊन्द् । प्राक्कालिकः adj. (f. **-kāli-hünz^{ü}** -कालि-हॖंज़्), of or belonging to former times, ancient; of or belonging to the beginning, initial. **-köl^{i}** -कॉलि । आदौ, प्राक्काले adv. in former times; in the beginning. **-kālyuk^{u}** -काल्युक् । प्राक्कालिकः adj. (f. **-kālic^{ü}** -कालिच्), existing or born in former times; of or belonging to former times, old-fashioned. **-kun** -कुन् । पुरस्तात् adv. (of place) before, in front; (of time) before; forwards, in a forward direction (El.); for the future, in future (Śiv. 1756). **-lāki** -लाकि । आदौ adv. from the beginning, from the very first. **-lāki-hond^{u}** -लाकि-हॊन्द् । आदिमः adj. (f. **-lāki-hünz^{ü}** -लाकि-हॖंज़्), of or belonging to the very beginning (either of place or time). **-nam** -नम् m. the front end of a boat, the prow (K.Pr. 76). **—nērun** —नेरुन् m.inf. to go out in front, to lead a procession (Śiv. 121); **path brōṭh nērun,** to move backwards and forwards (Śiv. 1790). **—pahān** —पहान् adv. somewhat in front (Gr.Gr. 94). **—yun^{u}** —यिनु m.inf. to come forward, advance; to act publicly, behave (Gr.M.).

brōṭha ब्रौँठ । पुरः adv. in front, in (so and so's) presence; opposite (Śiv. 1733, 1911) (**—larun,** to run before a person, to meet him). **-kani** -कनि । पुरः adv. in front, opposite; from in front (Gr.M.); cf. W. 97, **bontakani.** **-kanyuk^{u}** -कन्युक् । पुरोवर्ती adj. (f. **-kanic^{ü}** -कनिच्), of or belonging to in front, opposite, present, visible. **—nērun** —नेरुन् m.inf. to go out, or advance, to meet a guest (Śiv. 85). **-pĕṭha** -प्यठ । आदितः adv. from the beginning, from the first (of place or time). **-wāw** -वाव् m. a wind in front, a contrary wind, a head-wind (Śiv. 1632). **—yun^{u}** —यिनु m.inf. to come in front of a person (K.Pr. 17).

brūṭh^{i} ब्रूठि । पुरस्तात् adv. from in front, from the vicinity (of anything); in front (Gr.Gr. 154, Śiv. 115, 1609, 1790). **—āmot^{u}** —आमॊतु । पुरस्ताद्भूतः adj. (f. **—āmüts^{ü}** —आमॖच़्), advanced, come forward; advanced in position, rank, or fortune, etc. **—anun** —अनुन् । पुरस्तात्करणम् m.inf. to bring forward; to advance a person in rank, prosperity, good qualities, etc.; to advance, adduce (arguments). **-grāy** -ग्राय् । पुरःकान्तिः f. lit. unsteadiness in front (cf. **brōṭh-grāy** under **brōṭh**); hence the outward grace, etc., of some person, as seen when walking or the like. **-kāli** -कालि । पूर्वतनकाले adv. in a former time, formerly, long ago. **-köl^{i}** -कॉलि । पूर्वतनकाले adv. formerly, long ago. **-kālyuk^{u}** -काल्युक् । अतिपूर्वतनकालिकः adj. (f. **-kālic^{ü}** -कालिच्), of or belonging to a long bygone time, ancient. **-kin^{i}** -किनि । पुरस्तात् adv. in front, before, ahead, u.w. vbs. of motion, seeing, etc.; from in front, from before (Gr.Gr. 158). **-lāki** -लाकि । पुरःक्रमेण adv. from the first of all, up to now or here; regularly from the beginning, u.w. vbs. of motion, taking, collecting, gaining. **-pör^{i}** -पॉरि । पुरोभागे adv. in front, opposite; from the front (Gr.Gr. 160). **—yun^{u}** —यिनु । पुरोभवनम् m.inf. to come in front, come forward from behind; to advance in position, rank in life, or prosperity; to present oneself publicly, behave (Gr.M.).

barthā बर्था, **bartāh** बर्ताह्, see **bartā.**

barāth बराथ् برات । परस्माद्दापनवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **baröts^{ü}** बरॉच़्), a writing conferring immunity or exemption; by message or written document causing another to make a payment to a third party, a draft, cheque. **baröts^{ü} dyun^{u}** बरॉच़् द्युन् । पुरःसमर्पणम् m.inf. to give by a draft on another; met. to put forward another man, an animal, etc., as a substitute for oneself, in order that he may be presented as an offering to a deity, undergo misfortune, receive punishment, make good a loss, or the like; to offer another in atonement as a substitute for oneself, to make another a scapegoat. **—lagun** —लगुन् । उपहारीभवनम् m.inf. to be offered by another in substitution as ab., to become a scapegoat.

barith बरिथ् adj. e.g. full (Śiv. 24), filled (K.Pr. 82, 119); governs the abl. as in **tsēnyau barith,** full of pillars (Gr.M.), **tīza barith,** full of glory (Śiv. 919). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to fill (El., who spells the word *bàrrit*). The word is properly the conj. part. of **barun 1,** q.v.

baruth 1 भरुथ् m. (sg. dat. **baratas** भरतस्, gen. **barathun^{u}** भरथुन्, Rām. 891, 1353), N. of the brother of Rāma-candra, in Sanskrit Bharata (Rām. 5, 83, 275, 288, etc.).

baruth 2 बरुथ् । संसृष्टद्रावितधातुमयः m. (sg. dat. **baratas** बरतस्), a dish or other vessel made of an alloy of several metals melted together.

baruth 3 बरुथ् or भरुथ् m. (sg. dat. **baratas** बरतस or भरतस्), N. of a hill about fifteen *kōs* north of Śrīnagar on the pilgrim-route to Gangābal (K.Pr. 233), also called Bhutēśa; cf. **buth^{i}-shēr. barata-bāl** बरत-बाल् or भरत-बाल् id. (Śiv. 1890).

borth^{u} बॊर्थु adj. (f. **bürtsh^{u}** बॊर्छु), filled, (of a garment) covered (with blood) (YZ. 126).

brēṭhagī ब्रेठगी । मूढव्यापारः f. the actions of a stupid man, stupidity.

brīṭhil ब्रीठिल् । मूढता f. stupidity.

brīṭh^{i}lōz ब्रीठिलोज़् f. stupidity, ignorance (Gr.Gr. 143).

brūṭhim^{u} ब्रूठिमु, see **brūṭhyum^{u}**.

brēṭhun ब्रेठुन् । मूढीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **brēṭhyōv** ब्रेठ्योव्), to become stupid, be a fool (of one previously intelligent); (of greasy hot food) to be spoilt by not being eaten at the proper time, to be spoilt by being allowed to get cold.

brēṭhyō-mot^{u} ब्रेठ्यो-मतु । मूढीभूतः perf. part. (f. **brēṭhyē-müts^{u}** ब्रेठ्ये-मंचु), become foolish, clumsy (of one usually intelligent).

brīṭh^{a}rāwun ब्रीठरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brīṭh^{a}rôw^{u}** ब्रीठरोवु), i.q. **brūṭh^{a}rāwun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173).

brūṭh^{a}rāwan ब्रूठरावुन् । मूढीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brūṭh^{a}rôw^{u}** ब्रूठरोवु), to make stupid, e.g. a boy naturally sharp-witted whose education is neglected or who is subjected to causeless terrors; to spoil greasy hot food by allowing it to get cold before eating it.

brūṭh^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} ब्रूठरोवु-मतु । मूढीकृतः perf. part. (f. **brūṭh^{a}röw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** ब्रूठरांवू-मंचू), made stupid, etc.; (of hot greasy food) spoilt by letting get cold.

brōṭhus ब्रोँठस् । अग्रिमवर्षे adv. next year, in the coming year (Gr.Gr. 158). **-kani** -कनि । अग्रिमवर्षप्राये adv. about next year. **brōṭhasuk^{u}** ब्रोँठसुकु । आग्रिमवार्षिकः adj. (f. **brōṭhasüc^{ü}** ब्रोँठसंचू), of or belonging to next year.

brūṭhyum^{u} ब्रूँठ्युमु or ब्रूँठिमु । पाश्चात्यः, पौरस्त्यः adj. (f. **brūṭhim^{ü}** ब्रूँठिमू), of or belonging to former time, of olden time; (of a procession or the like) of or belonging to the front; (of place) of or belonging to the place before one, of or belonging to the front (Rām. 13); (of time) of or belonging to the future. Note that this word can refer both to past and to future time.

brōṭ^{i}lad ब्रोँटिलद् । कलङ्कितः adj. e.g. (of a writing or drawing) blotted, smudged.

baritĕn बरित्यन्, see **borut^{u} 1.**

bārtang بارتنگ m. the common or greater plantain, *Plantago major* (El.) (not the plantain-fruit or banana, the botanical name of which is *Musa*).

brōts^{ü} ब्रोँचू, see **brāth 1 and 2.**

bar^{ü}ts^{ü} बरचू । गर्भिणी f. of **borut^{u} 1 and 2,** q.v.

bürtsh^{ü} बॊर्छू, see **borth^{u}.**

britshun ब्रिछुन् । परिदेवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bryutsh^{u}** ब्रिछु, f. **britsh^{ü}** ब्रिछू), to weep and lament, wail, as when a child cries for some coveted object, or when it is left motherless while still a child.

britshanāwun ब्रिछनावुन् । परिदेवयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **britshanôw^{u}** ब्रिछनोवु), to cause to cry, e.g. as when some dainty or longed-for object is refused to a child.

bretshanôw^{u}-mot^{u} ब्रिछनोवु-मतु । परिदेवितः perf.part. (f. **bretshanöw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** ब्रिछनांवू-मंचू), caused to cry, given something to cry for, as ab.

britshawun^{u} ब्रिछवुनु । परिदेव्यन् adj. (f. **britshawün^{ü}** ब्रिछवंञू), one who is accustomed to wail or cry, as when a suckling child wails for the breast, or the like.

bar^{a}tsar बरचर । पूर्णत्वम् m. fullness, repletion (lit. and met.). **—karun** —करुन् । पूर्णतापादनम् m.inf. to make fullness, to fill (e.g. anything empty, or a poor man with wealth, or a disciple with virtue, etc.). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । पूर्णतापत्तिः m.inf. fullness to occur, as ab.

bārav 1 बारव् । गुह्याविष्कारः m. disclosure, revelation, making some hidden thing or condition manifest. **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । गूढप्रत्यक्षीभवनम् m.inf. to become manifest, esp. the spontaneous manifestation of some valuable object hitherto concealed. **—lagun** —लगुन् । गवेषणावृत्तिः m.inf. a search for something hidden to be undertaken, e.g. of the official search for stolen property.

bārav 2 बारव् । उपालम्भः m.pl. reproaches, complaints, grumbling (only used in pl.) (K.Pr. 58, 59). El. spells this word *bārau*. **—din^{i}** —दिनि । परसमीपे परोपालम्भः m. pl. inf. to complain about one person to another; to lament (Rām. 939). **—dāwăn^{i}** —दावंनि to scold (Śiv. 1817); to cry for help, call for rescue (Śiv. 130).

bāravan atsun बारवन् अचुन् । उपालम्भनम् m.inf. to enter upon reproaches, to start reproaching. **—lagun** —लगुन् । उपालम्भपात्रीभवनम् m.inf. to become the object of reproaches; (also) to utter reproaches.

bairav बैरव् or भैरव्, see **börav.**

bairavī भैरवी f. a name of the goddess Durgā, the consort of Śiva (Śiv. 1498).

birav برو interj. go! avaunt! (K.Pr. 4) (the Persian imperative of *raftan*).

börav बारव or **bairav** बै(भै)रव् । भैरवः m. N. of any one of eight manifestations or forms of the god Śiva (Śiv. 986); N. of one of a certain class of lesser deities who form Śiva's host. One of these is often the local godling of some locality or tract of country, and special localities protected by him are looked upon as sacred. Such a Bhairava is a very terrible deity.

Cf. Śiv. 1683. —**gatshun** —गछ़ुन् । अकस्मान्नाशापत्तिः m.inf. Bhairava to happen; hence, sudden unexpected destruction to occur. —**karun** —करुन् । देवतान्तिके स्वात्मोपहरणम् m.inf. to offer oneself as a sacrifice by committing suicide before the image of a deity; met. to become engaged in some very perilous action. **-nāth** -नाथ् m. N. of Śiva (Śiv. 976, 1552, 1894).

burav برو (K.Pr. 239), i.q. **birav,** q.v. In W. 156 misspelt *burāw.*

barawun^{u} 1 बरवुनु । पूरयन् adj. (f. **barawüñ^{u} 1** बरवंञ़ू), one who is accustomed to fill, or is employed in filling.

barawañĕ ṭās बरवञ टास् । क्रीडनविशेषः m. a certain children's game played with hollow balls of earth, which are dashed on the ground and burst with a bang (**ṭās**).

barawun^{u} 2 बरवुनु । वियोगदैन्यं अयन् adj. (f. **barawüñ^{u}** बरवंञ़ू), one who pines in absence.

barawañ बरवञ् । भरणभृतिः f. the wages for filling (e.g. for packing cotton in sacks, etc.).

brewari (?), f. the tobacco plant, *Nicotiana tabacum* (L. 346).

bör^{a}way बा॑रवय् । भारोद्वहनवेतनम् f. wages for carrying loads, porterage. Cf. **bör^{u}**.

bray ब्रय् । संकीर्णनम् f. confusion, disorder, mixing up, esp. spoiling by mixing up tender things and crushing them together. —**anüñ^{u}** —अनंञ़ू । अनुचितसंकीर्णना f.inf. to crush together (flowers or similar delicate things). —**yiñ^{u}** —यिञ़ू । मर्दनेन विक्षतीभवनम् f.inf. (of flowers or the like) to be crushed together.

bray ब्रंय् । बदरीफलम् f. the jujube fruit, *Zizyphus vulgaris.* The wood is hard and red-coloured, and is used for making better quality chairs, lintels, and haircombs (L. **bre,** 79, 81).

brayĕ-kuj^{i} ब्रंय-कुजि or **-kuj^{u}** -कुजू । बदरीवृक्षः f. the jujube bush. **-pos^{u}** -पंसु । मण्डविशेषः m. a kind of thin rice gruel given to invalids.

bör^{i}yā बा॑रिया or **bārya** बा(भा)र्या । भार्या f. a wife (Śiv. 1825, **bārya**).

bryunz^{u} ब्रिञ्ज़ or **brunz^{u}** ब्रुञ्ज़ । निमेषकालः (sg. dat. **brinzis** ब्रिञ्ज़िस्), the sound caused by snapping the middle finger against the thumb; the time occupied by such a snap, an instant = the twinkling of an eye; a second (K.Pr. 176).

brinz^{i} mārän^{i} ब्रिञ्ज़ि मारंनि । तालाहतिः m. pl. inf. to snap the finger and thumb.

brinzi-brinzi ब्रिञ्ज़ि-ब्रिञ्ज़ि । प्रतिनिमेषम् adv. at every instant, instant after instant, moment after moment.

brinzĕn-hond^{u} ब्रिञ्ज़्यन्-हंन्डु । समीपप्राप्तमृतिक्षणः adj. (f. **-hünz^{u}** -हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, instants; met. one who has only a few moments to live, one who is at the point of death.

bryutsh^{u} ब्रिछ़ु, see **britshun.**

braz ब्रज़् । धान्यविशेषः f. N. of a small white variety of rice (L. 463, *brez*).

braza-gör^{i} ब्रज़-गा॑रि । शृङ्गाटफलविशेषसमूहः m.pl. a heap or supply of the edible kernels of a certain variety of the water chestnut (*Trapa bispinosa*).

brazi-bata ब्रज़ि-बत । भक्तविशेषः m. boiled rice of the braz variety. **-byōl^{u}** -ब्योलु । धान्यबीजविशेषः m. seed grain of braz rice.

burza बुर्ज़ (cf. برزہ) or **būrza** बूर्ज़ । भूर्जः m. the inner bark of a species of birch, *Betula tartarica* or (L. 79) *Betula utilis,* which grows freely in the mountains of Kashmīr. The bark is easily separated into thin sheets and was formerly used for manuscripts. In old times it was employed as material for rough garments, worn by hermits and the like (Rām. 201, 763, 1448, 1591), or for umbrellas (Rām. 1253). It is still largely used as a wrapping-paper and for thatching (K.Pr. 167). Cf. El. s.vv. *bhojpatr* and *búrza,* and L. 68, 418. In Śiv. 901 the bark is contrasted with silken clothes. Cf. Śiv. 1687, quoted bel. **-bôr^{u}** -बोरु । भूर्जभारः m. a load of bundles of birch-bark, roughly tied up with ropes made of birch-twigs, as brought down from the mountains for sale. **-chal** -छल् f. a piece of birch-bark (Gr.Gr. 162). **-gĕḍ^{u}** -ग्यडु । भूर्जसंघातः f. (sg. dat. **-gĕjĕ** -ग्यज्य), a bundle of birch-bark, as ab. **-jāma** -जाम or **-jyāma** -ज्याम m. a coat, or gown, made of birch-bark (coarse and of small value) (Śiv. 1687, Rām. 5, 182, 214). **-kôn^{u}** -कोनु । भूर्जोद्धरणशिल्पी m. a man whose profession is to remove the bark from birch-trees. **-köñ^{u}** -कांञू । भूर्जसमूहः f. a bundle of birch-bark for thatching. **-kāyĕ** -काय । भूर्जमयाच्छादनम् f.pl. a kind of apron or petticoat made of birch-bark, esp. worn by forest hermits. Cf. Śiv. 901. **-lür^{u}** -लंरू । भूर्जाच्छादितपटलगृहम् f. a house thatched with birch-bark. **-mĕṭ^{u}** -म्यंटू । वेष्टितभूर्जखण्डरज्जुविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-mĕcĕ** -म्यच्य), a short rope or wisp twisted up of bits of birch-bark. **-mĕṭ^{u} kaḍüñ^{u}** -म्यंटू कडंञ़ू । नीराजनविशेषः f.inf. to perform the ceremony of lustration after a Hindū mother has bathed on the sixth day after a child's birth, in which wisps of birch-bark are lighted, waved over the heads of the mother and child, and then extinguished in a jar of water. **-phuṭaj^{i}** -फुटंजि or **-phuṭüj^{u}** -फुटंजू । भूर्जपत्रेषु बद्धद्रव्यपोटलिका f. a parcel tied up in birch-bark. **-pash** -पश् । भूर्जाच्छादितपटलम् m. a thatch made of birch-bark. **-pŏstukh** -प्वस्तुख् । भूर्जपुस्तकम् m. (sg. dat.

-pŏstakas, -प्वस्तकस्), a manuscript written on birch-bark. **-pōstukh** -पोस्तुख् । भूर्जमयपुस्तकम् m. (sg. dat. **-pōstakas** -पोस्तकस्), id. **-pūthⁱ** -पूथि । भूर्जपत्रमयपुस्तकम् f. a manuscript written on birch-bark, esp. a small one. **-tilim** -तिलिम् f. a piece of birch-bark (smaller than **burza-chal** ab.) (Gr.Gr. 163). **-wōnᵘ** -वोनु । भूर्जविक्रयी m. a shopkeeper who sells birch-bark, brought down from the hills by the hill-men. **—watun** —वतुन् । विस्तीर्णभूर्जपत्त्रम् m. a large, thin, split-off sheet or layer of birch-bark.

bē-rōzgār بےروزگار adj. c.g. without employ, out of employment (L. 456).

burzulᵘ बुर्जुलु m. a special kind of walnut, with a thin shell, and a kernel which is easily separated (K.Pr. 229, L. 352, **burzal**). This word generally appears in the plural, in the following form: **burzālⁱ dūnⁱ** बुर्जालि डूनि । अक्षोटविशेषाः m.pl. walnuts of a special kind named **burzālⁱ**. See El. s.v. *dún*.

brazun ब्रज़ुन् । शोभनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **brazyōv**, ब्रज़्योव्, Gr.Gr. 226), to be brilliant, to have a polish, to shine with polish; (of clothes, ornaments, etc.) to be bright, clean, well set; (of the face) to be clean and beautiful, to be bright-faced. **brazyō-motᵘ** ब्रज़्यो-मतु । अवाप्तकान्तिविशेषः perf. part. (f. **brazyē-mütsᵘ** ब्रज़्ये-मच़ू), brilliant, polished, bright, bright-faced, as ab.

brazanāwun ब्रज़नावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brazanōwᵘ**, ब्रज़नोवु), causal of **brazun**, q.v. See Gr.Gr. 174.

brazath ब्रज़थ् । मुखशोभा f. (sg. dat. **brazütsᵘ** ब्रज़ंचू), polish, brightness, sheen; (of the face) brightness, cleanliness plus beauty.

brazawunᵘ ब्रज़वुनु । दीप्तिमान् adj. (f. **brazawünᵘ** ब्रज़वञू), bright, polished; (of the face) bright, clean, and beautiful.

bas 1 बस् بس । अलम् adj. c.g. enough, sufficient (YZ. 185, Rām. 162); sufficient, competent (Śiv. 1712); adv. in short, in a word; very much, greatly (YZ. 77); interj. enough! that will do! hold! stay! **az-bas** अज़-बस् ازبس adv. from the abundance; sufficiently; very extremely (Rām. 378). **—karun** —करुन् । निरोधनम् m.inf. to stop, have done, cease, desist (Śiv. 121, 837, 1298, Rām. 198). **—thāv** —थाव् interj. enough! (El.).

bas 2 बस् بس । चूर्णः f. fine dust (of charcoal, cowdung fuel, or the like); fine powder (as of salt or the like).

basa-nār बस-नार् । चूर्णाग्निसमुदायः m. powder-fire, a very hot fire of burning powdered charcoal, cf. **basi-nār** bel.

basi-nūn बसि-नून् । चूर्णरूपलवणम् m. salt-powder, the powder that accumulates from the frequent handling of blocks of salt in the course of sale. **-nār** -नार् । चूर्णाग्निः m., i.q. **basa-nār** ab. **-pholᵘ** -फलु । चूर्णसमूहः m. a collection of powder (of cowdung fuel, charcoal, salt, etc.).

bās बाँस् or **bōs 1** बाँस् m. a buffalo (El.), i.q. **maīsh**, q.v. The word should probably be **baīsh** बैँश् or **bōsh** बाँश्.

baīs बैँस् or **bōs 2** बाँस् । वंशः m. a bamboo plant, a bamboo; a joint of bamboo, open at one end and closed at the other, used as a receptacle for liquids (Śiv. 1210). **-ḍündᵘ** -डुंडु । वंशदण्डः f. (sg. dat. **-ḍanjē** -डंज्य), a stalk of bamboo, a bamboo-stick, a straight piece of bamboo. **-kalam** -कलम् । वंशखण्डः m. a short length of bamboo, of a couple of knots only. **-kōnᵘ** -कान्‌ू । वंशतूलिका f. split bamboo, used for weaving stools, chairs, and the like.

bāsa बाँस m. *Adhatoda vasica* (El.).

bisa बिस m. *Salix Babylonica* (El.).

bōsa بوسہ m. a kiss (YZ. 20, 70).

bösⁱ 1 बासि adj. c.g. stale, belonging to the day before, or to some former time and no longer fresh. **-bata** -बत । पर्युषितौदनम् m. stale cooked rice; rice cooked yesterday and consumed to-day, or cooked some hours before eating (cf. **bāsi rōṭī** in L. 250). **-drika** -द्रिक । आगाम्याह्निकरक्तपायोगः f.pl. stale leeches, the use of leeches, after having used eeches to extract blood on the preceding day. **-rath** -रथ । द्वितीयाह्निकसिरामोक्षः m. (sg. dat. **-ratas** -रतस्), stale-bleeding, i.e. bleeding a person for the second time, when he has been already bled on the preceding day.

bösⁱ 2 बासि adj. c.g. a corruption of the Sanskrit *Bhāskarīya*, i.e. of or connected with a certain Kāshmīrī astronomer Bhāskara (not the famous Indian astronomer of the same name). Used in the following: **bösⁱ-nēchapatᵃr**, बासि-न्यछपत्र्, an almanac based on Gaṇēśa Daivajña's work entitled the *Grahalāghava*, which was introduced into Kashmīr by Bhāskara. In Kashmīr, Hindū almanacs have at different times been based on the calculations contained in various Sanskrit works. The oldest authority was the *Āryasiddhānta* (in use from the year 665 A.D.), which was in course of time (about 1758 A.D.) superseded by the *Grahalāghava*. Subsequently the *Grahalāghava* was again superseded by the *Āryasiddhānta*, but some almanac-makers still adhere to the *Grahalāghava*. Such almanacs, based on the *Grahalāghava*, are now known as **bösⁱ**, or almanacs according to Bhāskara. See JRAS., 1912, pp. 719–21.

bǫsᵘ बुसु or **bosᵘ 1** बसु । बुसम् m. chaff and other refuse of grain, chopped straw, broken pod-husks, and the like (K.Pr. 204, *bus*). For **bosᵘ 2**, see **basun**.

bôs^{u} बोसु । आमाशयः m. the receptacle of the undigested food, the upper part of the abdominal cavity, from the throat downwards, containing the lungs, heart, and stomach, etc.; according to El. the stomach. —**phaṭun** —फटुन् । आमाशयविकारोद्भवः m.inf. the breast to burst, a disease in which the phlegm accumulates in the lungs, etc., bronchitis or the like. —**phāṭawun** —फाटवुन् । बहुभाषणखेदापादनम् m.inf. to cause (another's) breast to burst; to annoy another by incessantly talking to, asking, advising him, and giving him no opportunity to reply.

busa बुस । विकृतमुखः adj. e.g. yellowed; spoilt, rotted, or damaged by exposure to extreme steamy heat (of garments, fruit, or something else naturally soft, and rendered rotten); similarly, of children, rendered delicate by such heat; (of the personal appearance) shrivelled up and yellow from old age or jaundice. (In Kashmīr people often die yellow, due to bacterial septicæmia and pyæmia. **Hatō busa** हतो बुस is a term of ridicule to a feeble, dried-up, old man.) Cf. **busun 2.** —**āmot^{u}** —आमतु । अधिगतविकारः adj. (f. —**āmüts^{u}** —आमंचू), rotted, disfigured, etc. as ab. —**on^{u}-mot^{u}** —अनु-मतु । विकारमापादितः adj. (f. —**üñ^{u}-müts^{u}** —अंञू-मंचू), caused to be rotten or disfigured, etc., as ab. —**anun** —अनुन् । विकारापादनम् m.inf. to cause to be rotten or disfigured as ab. —**yun^{u}** —यिनु । विकाराप्तिः m.inf. to become rotten, disfigured, etc., as ab.

bus^{u} बुसु । ग्रासविशेषः m. a gobbet or mouthful of rice or similar food taken in the hollow of the hand formed by curving the fingers, and put into the mouth at one time.

bē-sabab بے سبب adj. and adv. without cause, causelessly (Gr.M.).

bē-sabar بے صبر adj. e.g. impatient (W. 110).

bĕsôd^{u} ब्यसोदु । आस्वादहीनः adj. (f. **bĕsöz^{u}** ब्यसांज़ू), tasteless, insipid (of food); met. (of an action, narrative, or conduct), id.

bāsh बाश् । चेतना m. understanding, sense, consideration, thinking about anything (K.Pr. 91). —**thawun** —थवुन् । समाधानवृत्तिः m.inf. to employ consideration, to act intelligently.

bāshĕ-rost^{u} बाश-रंस्तु । समाधानहीनः adj. (f. **-rüsh^{u}** -रंछू), wanting in consideration or not applying the understanding; adv. without consideration, carelessly. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । समाधानयुक्तः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a careful, intelligent person.

bāshā बाशा । भाषा f. a language, speech, dialect (Gr.M.).

bāshĕ 1 बाश باشہ । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of falcon; a hawk, sparrow-hawk (Śiv. 1693).

bāshĕ 2 बाश । बालभाषणानि f. the inarticulate cry of an infant (Rām. 1284, 1286); the inarticulate sounds uttered by one who is dumb (K.Pr. 93); infantile babbling (used deprecatingly of a worshipper's language in addressing God) (Śiv. 157, Rām. 1102, 1107, 1108); the inarticulate cries or chirping of birds (Śiv. 502, 1052, 1693, 1783, 1816). Cf. **bōl-bāshĕ.** —**karüñ^{u}** —करंञू । भाषणे प्रवर्तनम् f.inf. (of a young infant) to commence to speak, to begin to say 'papa', 'mamma', etc.; met. of the Deity teaching His worshippers to address Him in right language (Śiv. 1386).

baīsh बैश्, see **bās.**

bōsh बोश् بوش । गर्वः m. pride, insolence, arrogance, haughtiness, rudeness, shown in refusing a favour or the like. —**khārun** —खारुन् । गर्वोद्भावनम् m.inf. to cause arrogance to rise, to give a mean person an opportunity for showing arrogance by asking a favour from him, agreeing with what he says, etc. —**khasun** —खसुन् । गर्वोद्भवः m.inf. arrogance, etc., to arise under the above circumstances. —**yun^{u}** —यिनु । मानाभिवृद्धिः m.inf. pride to come, respect for something to increase, as e.g. when something formerly easy to get has become rare; honour to come, to be attained by a person (as when he is suddenly raised in rank) (Śiv. 44, 167).

bösh बांश् । तुल्यवृत्तिः f. similarity of condition of life, similarity of fate.

bŏsh बँश्, see **bās.**

bôsh^{u} 1 बोशु । भाषमाणः adj. (f. **bösh^{u}** बांशू), able to speak (of an infant, hitherto inarticulate); able to speak a foreign language; an interpreter, translator.

bôsh^{u} 2 बोशु, see **bāshun.**

bösh^{u} बांशू, see **bāh**; also fem. of **bôsh^{u} 1** and **2.**

bĕshūbī ब्यशूबी । अशोभनता f. absence of goodness, badness.

bĕshūb^{u} ब्यशूबु । अशोभनः adj. (m. sg. dat. **bĕshūbis** ब्यशूबिस्, abl. **bĕshōbi** ब्यशोबि; f. sg. nom. **bĕshūb^{u}** ब्यशूबू, dat. **bĕshōbi** ब्यशोबि), not good, bad, unpleasing.

bashödī बशांदी بشادی adv. with feasting, with rejoicing (Rām. 89, 1554).

bushkāba m. the vessel out of which the poorer Kāshmīrī Musalmāns eat. It is of clay (El.).

bēshakh بے شک adv. doubtlessly, indubitably, undoubtedly, certainly.

bushkām बुश्काम् m. a portion of the boat called *ḍōnga*, situated in front of the stern *mahtöbī*, q.v. (El.).

bishkarūṭī बिश्करूटी । अतिलुब्धः adj. e.g. very greedy, always haunting the kitchen.

bösh^{u}lad बांशूलद् । चरित्रिकादृश्युपवासव्रतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **bösh^{u}ladiñ** बांशूलदिञ्), one who is

undergoing (the feeling of) the twelfth lunar day, one who has kept the fast of the eleventh lunar day, and who is hence not expected to be good for much on the twelfth.

bāshun बाशुन् or बाषुन् । उच्चारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bôshᵘ** बोशु), to speak, utter words. **bôshᵘ-motᵘ** बोशु-मतु । भाषितः perf. part. (f. **böshᵘ-müṭsᵘ** बोशू-मंचू), spoken; (of something concealed) openly spoken about, disclosed.

bīshĕn बीशन् or भीषण adj. c.g. terrific, terrible; N. of Śiva, voc. **bīshĕna** बीशन (Śiv. 1209).

būshĕn बूशन् or भूषण । मण्डनम् m. ornament, decoration, jewel; (of qualities, fame, etc.) adornment.

bĕshōr ब्यशोर् بےشعور । अनवहितः adj. c.g. ignorant, uninformed, a stupid fellow, a blockhead.

bĕshūrī ब्यशूरी بےشعوری । अनवधानता f. ignorance, stupidity.

böshᵉran बोंशरन् । उच्चारणप्रेरणम् f. incitement to speak, encouragement to speak, teaching to speak (of infants, parrots, etc.).

bishta बिश्त । बिडालनिवारणशब्दः m. a cry used to drive away a cat (K.Pr. 35).

bāskar भास्कर् m. the sun; N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1163).

bislāy बिस्लाय् or **bisⁱlāy** बिसिलाय् । बडिशयन्त्रम् f. a fishing-rod. **bislāyĕ-wôlᵘ** बिस्लाय-वोलु । बडिशशूलम् m. a fishing-hook.

basm बस्म or भस्म । भस्म m. ashes (as used in Hindū purificatory ceremonies), esp. ashes of incense and the like. Yōgīs especially smear their bodies with these, and Śiva is represented as having his body covered with them. The word is frequently employed with the suffix **āh** of the indefinite article, and then appears as ब(भ)स्माह्. **basm** (Śiv. 878, 978, 1350, 1541, 1572, Rām. 1081); **basmāh** (Śiv. 503, 529, 592, 816, 894). **—gaṭshun** —गछुन् । भस्मसाद्भवनम् m.inf. to be reduced to ashes (Rām. 1360). **—malun** —मलुन् । अङ्गेषु भस्मधारणम् m.inf. to smear the body with ashes of incense, a religious act of purification, esp. amongst worshippers of Śiva (Rām. 389).

basma-golᵘ ब(भ)स्म-गोलु m. N. of the rent in the earth, to the north-west end of the Walur Lake and below Warahmūl, by which the waters of the valley escaped (El.). See RT.Tr. II, 389; Śiv. 1572. **-pôṭsam** -पाँचम् । तिथिविशेषः f. the fifth (lunar day) of ashes; the fifth of the light half of Māg (Māgha). On the fourteenth day of the dark half of the month of Māg Hindūs worship Śiva, and after fasting collect ashes. These ashes are smeared on the body as a purificatory ceremony on the fifth lunar day of the following light half of the same month. **-tyokᵘ** -ट्योकु ।

भस्मतिलकम् m. a spot of incense-ashes marked on the forehead of Hindūs at the commencement of worship.

bĕsomᵘ ब्यसमु । विषमः adj. (f. **bĕsümᵘ** ब्यसमू), uneven, rough, difficult of access; unequal, not equal (to); dissimilar (K.Pr. 206); not even, odd (of number); unequal (in character), great but mean (K.Pr. 30, spelt *be-sumb*); difficult, hard; disagreeable, painful, troublesome, vexatious.

basmādar ब(भ)स्मादर् m. he who has ashes smeared upon his body; N. of Śiva (see **basm**) (Śiv. 161, 621, 622, 937, 1180, 1480, 1583).

basmādār ब(भ)स्मादार् m., i.q. **basmādar,** q.v. (Śiv. 74, 129, 179, 864, 1580, 1686).

bĕsamĕr ब्यसम्यर् । वैषम्यम् m. unevenness; inequality, difference; want of similarity.

basmāsŏr भस्मासर् m. N. of an Asŏr (Asura) or demon, called in Sanskrit Bhasmāsura. His name was originally Vṛkāsura. He burnt his own flesh to ashes as an offering to Śiva, and was restored to his original form by a touch from that deity (Śiv. 932). Cf. **basm.**

bāsmatⁱ बासमति or **bāsmath** बासमथ् । धान्यविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **bāsmüṭsᵘ** बासमंचू), a certain kind of paddy bearing a small, white, longish, and very fragrant rice (L. 332, 463), and growing near Nathipor in the Yich Pargana (El.); the rice borne by this paddy. **bāsmati-görⁱ** बासमति-गोरि । शृङ्गाटफलविशेषः m.pl. a small white kind of Singāra or water-nut (**gôrᵘ**) (L. 354).

basun बसुन् । निवसनम् conj. 2 [1 p.p. **bosᵘ 2** बसु, f. **büsᵘ** बसू (or, rarely, **büṭshᵘ** बछू), f.pl. **basa** बस (or, rarely, **baṭsha** बछ) (Gr.Gr. 31), for **bosᵘ 1** see s.v.; 2 p.p. **basōv** बसोव् (or, rarely, **baṭshōv** बछोव्)], to dwell, abide (Śiv. 674, 1646). **—lasun** —लसुन् । नियमेन निवसनादि m.inf. (1 p.p. **bosᵘ-lūstᵘ** बसु-लूस्तु), to dwell (and) to live long; to be a hereditary householder, to dwell from generation to generation in one place.

bosᵘ-motᵘ बसु-मतु । विहितनिवासः perf. part. (f. **büsᵘ-müṭsᵘ** बसू-मंचू), (of persons) long settled in any house or village, an old inhabitant; (of house, village, etc.) settled, long inhabited by somebody.

basan-jāy बसन्-जाय् f. a dwelling-place (Rām. 1742).

bāsun बासुन् conj. 2 or 3 [1 p.p. **bôsᵘ** बोसु, 2 p.p. **bāsyōv** बास्योव् (Śiv. 1187) or **bāsōv** बासोव्; poet. pres. part. **bāsan** बासन् (e.g. Śiv. 981). This verb is usually treated as belonging to the 3rd conj., but some authorities class it as belonging to the 2nd], to become visible, become apparent, come into view

(Śiv. 1187, 1650); to become visible, reveal oneself (of a supernatural being) (Śiv. 1435, 1441, 1480, 1586, 1642, 1763, 1769); to become just visible on close inspection; to become cognizable to the senses (Śiv. 171, 883, 981, 1280, 1655, 1900); to become apparent, intelligible, cognizable by the intellect; to be visible, apparent (Śiv. 57, 72, 1374, 1724, 1757); to appear, to seem (Śiv. 1310, 1585, 1657). **bāsana yun**^{u} बासन यिनु । आभासविषयीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to become apparent, to become just visible. **bāsyō-mot**^{u} **1** बास्यो-मतु । भातः perf. part. (f. **bāsyē-müts**^{u} बस्ये-मंचू) (for 2 see s.v.), that which has become apparent or just visible; just cognizable by thought.

bisini विसिनि, see **bisyun**^{u}.

busun 1 बुसुन् । प्रसृतिशो भोजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bus**^{u} बुसु), to eat from the hollow of the hand (of sattū, grains or the like). Cf. **bus**^{u}. **bus**^{u}**-mot**^{u} बुसु-मतु । कवलितः perf. part. (f. **bus**^{u}**-müts**^{u} बुसू-मंचू), eaten up (of food eaten from the hollow of the hand).

busun 2 बुसुन् । श्वासनिरोधादिना विक्लतीभवन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **bus**^{u} बुसु, f. **bus**^{u} बुसू), to become yellow, to become spoilt, rotten or damaged by exposure to extreme steamy heat (of garments, fruit, or something else naturally soft, but reduced to a pulp by becoming rotten); to be attacked by jaundice, or to be shrivelled up and yellow from old age, to be swollen and yellow from pneumonia, asthma, etc. Cf. **busa.**

busunḍ भुसुण्ड् m. N. of a certain crow, who was an ardent worshipper of Vishṇu, and who recited the *Rāmāyaṇa* to Garuḍa.

be-suṅmb, see **bēsom**^{u}.

basanun बसनुन् । विकारापीतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **basanyōv** बसन्योव्), to become yellow; to go rotten and turn yellow (of things); to become sick with jaundice, or shrivelled and yellow from old age or illness. Cf. **busun**; impers. pass. **basanana yun**^{u} बसनन यिनु m.inf. (in agric.), a growth of thorns to arise (Śiv. 1111, of a hedge). **basanyō-mot**^{u} बसन्यो-मतु । विक्लत्यापीतीभूतः adj. (f. **basanyē-müts**^{u} बसन्ये-मंचू), spoilt by turning yellow from heat and rottenness; yellow and swollen from disease.

bāsanun बासनुन् । आभासनम् conj. 1 (2 p.p. **bāsanyōv** बासन्योव्. The occurrence of the 1 p.p. has not been noted), to cause something invisible to become visible; to make a thing or idea visible or cognizable to another. Cf. **bāsanā-wun.** **bāsanyō-mot**^{u} बासन्यो-मतु । भासितः adj. (f. **bāsanyē-müts**^{u} बासन्ये-मंचू), made apparent, made cognizable (of something invisible or non-cognizable to most people, but which becomes apparent on close inspection).

basanth बसन्थ् m. the colour of spring flowers, mustard-yellow, applied specially to garments (Śiv. 1784).

basan-wôl^{u} बसन्-वोलु । निवासी m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who inhabits; a settled inhabitant.

basanāwun 1 बसनावुन् । निवासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **basanôw**^{u} बसनोवु), to cause to dwell, to settle (a man of wandering habits) in a permanent residence (Śiv. 1784).

basanāwun 2 बसनावुन् । विक्लत्यापीतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **basanôw**^{u} बसनोवु), to cause a thing to become yellow; to cause it to smell fetid; to cause it to become yellow, swollen, and rotten. Cf. **basanun** and **busun.**

bāsanāwun बासनावुन् । आभासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bāsanôw**^{u} बासनोवु), to make a thing visible, esp. to make a thing, that is ordinarily not visible, visible on close inspection (Śiv. 1612, 1660, 1882, Rām. 1660). Cf. **bāsanun** and Gr.Gr. 175. **bāsanôw**^{u}**-mot**^{u} बासनोवु-मतु । आभासितः adj. (f. **bāsanöw**^{u}**-müts**^{u} बासनोवू-मंचू), made visible to close inspection.

b^{a}**sar** बसर् or **busar** बुसर् । तप्तजलम्, विद्युज्ज्वलम् f. very hot water, scalding water (Rām. 1459); rain struck by lightning (supposed to be the boiling hot fire of God; in this sense often used in curses, 'may the fire of God burn you!'). —**pĕñ**^{u} प्यञु । तप्तजलादियोगाद्बाधापत्तिः, वैद्युतवृष्टिपातः f.inf. scalding water to fall; the pain caused by the fissures in the skin resulting from contact with scalding water, lightning, or burning coals, to arise; (of a tree) scathing, fissures in the bark of a tree, or burning, to result from contact with lightning.

b^{a}**sari-dĕv** बसरि-द्यव । परोद्वेजकजलादिपात्रम् m. a scald-devil, a vessel of water or fire-brazier so hot that it splits or otherwise burns the fingers that touch it. **-dĕviñ** -द्यविञ् । अतिबाधोत्पादिदहसन्तिकादिः f. a scald she-devil; a fire-brazier (*kāngrī*) too hot to touch without causing fissures in or otherwise burning the fingers that touch it.

busari-wôñ^{u} बुसरि-वोञु । संतापिजलम् m. scalding water, esp. lightning water, rain which has been made scalding hot by lightning.

basar بسر adv. to an end, at an end, used in the following. —**anun** —अनुन् । विबाधनम् m.inf. to worry, harass, by putting pressure on a person, to keep him working to the end of some long and difficult work. —**yun**^{u} —यिनु । बाधापत्तिः m.inf. to be compelled or have pressure put upon to keep on to the end of some long and difficult task.

baĭsarī बैँसरी or **bōsarī** बांसरी f. a flute (Śiv. 1389, 1441, 1436).

bĕsŏr ब्यस्वर् or **bē-sŏr** बे-स्वर् । निश्चेष्टः adj. c.g. without memory, having lost one's memory; senseless, unconscious, in a faint (Gr.M.).

bĕsŏri ब्यस्वरी । निश्चेष्टता f. forgetting, loss of memory; unconsciousness, senselessness.

busar बुसर्, see **b^{a}sar.**

b^{a}sarilad बसरिलद् or **busarilad** बुसरिलद् । क्षतचर्माद्विखेदयुक्तः adj. (as subst., f. **b^{a}sariladiñ** बसरिलदिञ्), one whose skin is scalded or fissured by burning, one who is suffering generally from burns.

basta 1 बस्त بستہ । बद्धः adj. c.g. and subst.m. bound, shut, closed, fastened up, folded up, impeded; a thing shut up, a secret (K.Pr. 41, where **bastih** is probably a misprint for **bastah,** i.e. **basta**); cloth in which anything is folded up, a wrapper; a parcel, bundle (as of papers or books), a bale; **das-basta** for **dast-basta** دست بستہ with folded hands, engaged in prayer (Śiv. 188); **kamar-basta** کمر بستہ having the loins girt, in a state of readiness, on the alert, ready for action (Rām. 573). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । बद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to become shut up, imprisoned; to become puzzled or perplexed, to find oneself in a dilemma (as an argument or the like); to become stopped in one's work for want of materials; to become shut (of a door), to become fastened. —**karun** —करुन् । बद्धीकरणम् m.inf. to bind (El.); to shut up, imprison; to puzzle a person in an argument, to reduce him to a dilemma; to stop a person's work by stopping the supply of materials; to shut a door, etc., to fasten up. **-phurāo,** m. the name of the fourth weeding and working of a rice crop (L. 463). —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । बन्धनासक्तिः m.inf. to be or remain voluntarily shut up in a room or imprisoned; to stop working (through laziness, etc.).

basta 2 बस्त । चर्म f. sheepskin, goatskin, deerskin, or the like (K.Pr. 26, 84); a leather bag or sack for carrying grain, salt, flour, or the like (K.Pr. 36, **bastan,** pl. dat.), 99 (**basti,** sg. dat., cf. W. 124), 158 (**bastai** = **basta** + emph. **y**); a blister (El.); a beggar's wallet (El., m.); pl. met. the skin of a man, **bastan andar,** within the skin, in a man's natural self (K.Pr. 2). **daman-basta,** a bellows (K.Pr. 46). **-gor^{u}** -गोरु । चर्मकारः m. a skin-worker, one who lives by preparing sheepskins, goatskins, deerskins, or the like for sale. **-khal^{u}r^{u}** -खलुरु । जीर्णसंकुचितचर्मखण्डम् f. an old crumpled piece of sheepskin, etc. —**khasüñ^{u}** —खसंञ् । दाहशोथोद्भवः f.inf. a blister to rise from a burn or on the foot, etc. **-katür^{u}** -कटुरु । संकुचितचर्मखण्डम् f. a dried-up, shrivelled, sheepskin, etc.; a piece of such. **-rangur** -रंगुर् । चर्मरञ्जकः m. (f. **-rang^{u}r^{u}** -रंगुरु), a dyer of sheepskin, etc.; the f. is a woman who lives by this trade. —**tshun^{u}ñ^{u}** —छुनुञ् । भैक्षवृत्तिः f.inf. to take to begging (usually of a respectable person, who throws off his shame and takes to this practice). —**wālüñ^{u}** —वालुञ् । चर्मोत्कर्तनम् f.inf. to skin or flay a sheep, goat, deer, etc.; to flay a man alive (H. viii, 6). **-wālay** -वालय् । चर्मोत्कर्तनवृत्तिः f. the profession or trade of skinning sheep, etc.; the work of a flayer, in scraping, etc., the skins.

basti 1 and **2** बस्ति, see **basta 1** and **2.**

bastī बस्ती । निवसनम् f., i.q. **bås^{i}tī,** q.v.

basatō बसतो in —**anun** —अनुन् । अतिखिन्नीकरणम् m.inf. to distress or worry a person by insisting on his accomplishing some difficult or impossible task.

bås^{i}tī बसिती or **bastī** बस्ती । निवासस्थितिः f. settling, settlement, taking up a fixed residence (in a new home); a settlement, village, a place where people live as a settled community (Śiv. 1349). —**diñ^{u}** —दिञ् । गार्हस्थ्योद्धारः f.inf. to cause a person to raise or set up a family by taking a wife, setting up house, or (when childless) by adopting a son. —**karüñ^{u}** —करुञ् । स्थैर्येण गार्हस्थ्याश्रयणम् f.inf. to definitely set up house, to adopt a settled life, to range oneself (of one who has hitherto led an unsettled life). —**lag^{u}ñ^{u}** —लगुञ् । गार्हस्थ्योज्जीवनम् f.inf. to set up a family, become a family man by taking a wife (of one long unmarried), or (of one who has given up the hope of progeny) to get a son at last.

bastih, see **basta 1** and cf. **basti** under **basta 2.**

bĕsāth ब्यसाथ् بےساعت । अनुचितमुहूर्तः m. (sg. dat. **bĕsātas,** ब्यसातस्), a wrong moment, an unlucky time, a time which according to the rules is not propitious for any action such as setting out on a journey, a marriage, or the like.

bōstān, būstān بوستان m. a flower-garden (Rām. 318). **bustān afrōz** بستان افروز m. *Amaranthus cruentus* (El.).

bastūr^{u} बस्तूरु । चर्ममयप्रसेवः m. a skin sack or bag for carrying paddy, etc., of the contents of about a *khār* (say 150 lb.); (El. *bustúr*) the bag in which coolies or porters carry their supply of provisions.

bōsuv^{u} बाँसुवु । वंशमयः adj. (f. **bōsüv^{u}** बांसवु), made of bamboo.

basāwun बसावुन् । निवासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **basôw^{u}** बसोवु), to cause to dwell, to settle a person (esp. a newly married woman) in a new residence. **basôw^{u}-mot^{u}** बसोवु-मतु । निवासितः perf. part. (f. **basöw^{u}-mütsh^{u}** बसावु-मछु), one who is caused to settle; one who is compelled against his or her will to adopt a settled mode of life.

basawunu बसवुनु । निवसन् m. (f. **basawüñü** बसवंञ्), one who inhabits (a house or the like), whether regularly or temporarily, a dweller (Śiv. 737, 817, 1152, 1188, 1324, 1846).

bāsawunu बासवुनु । भासमानः m. (f. **bāsawüñü** बासवंञ्), that which is apparent, manifest (Śiv. 104, 512, 1325, 1525); just visible (of something hitherto invisible, but now apparent to the intellect or to the sight, by considering closely or looking keenly).

basawañ बसवञ् । निवसनवेतनम् f. payment for residence, the rent of a house.

basöyi बसांयि f. the act of dwelling, habitation, used in the following. —**karüñü** —करंञ् । तात्पर्येण सहवासवृत्तिः f.inf. to settle of one's own free will, or to take up one's habitation, amongst strange folk (e.g. a newly married woman). —**karawunu** —करवुनु । सहवासं श्रयन् m. (f. **karawüñü** करवंञ्), one who takes to a settled life amongst people (usually amongst strangers), after leading an unsettled life.

bāsyō-motu 2 बास्यो-मतु । पर्युषितीभूतः adj. (f. **bāsyē-müṭsü** बास्ये-मंचू) (for **bāsyō-motu 1**, see under **bāsun**), stale, not fresh (of food or news).

bisyunu बिसिनु m. (abl. **bisini** बिसिनि), a finger-ring (K.Pr 93).

bē-siyāsath بے سیاست adj. c.g. without management, with no conduct of affairs, ungoverned (of a country, K.Pr. 216).

bĕsözü ब्यसांज़्, see **bĕsôdu**.

baṭ بٹ m. a frequent termination of Musalmān proper names in Kashmīr, as in Tāz Baṭ, etc. It probably indicates that its owner belongs to a family originally Hindū (El., K.Pr. 13). Cf. **baṭa**.

bāt بات, i.q. **bāth 1**, q.v.

bata बत । भक्तम् m. boiled rice (K.Pr. 26, 27, 226; Śiv. 45); food (K.Pr. 59, 94, 124, 137, 145, 163, 253; W. 135, 149); diet, a meal (K.Pr. 41, 114, 159); pl. kinds of food (K.Pr. 29, abl. **batav** for **batau**; 139, **batani** for **batanuy**, pl. dat. with emph. *y*); **dayĕ-bata,** God's food, the sacramental food eaten together by a bride and bridegroom; see **day** (Śiv. 1202, 1223). **-bab** -बब् । अन्नदातापिता m. a father who provides food, one who acts in the capacity of a father by supporting and supplying food to anyone. **-boḍu** -बडु । भोजनदानोदारः adj. (f. **-büḍü** -बंडू, sg. dat. **-bajĕ** -बज्य), one who has achieved greatness by liberality in giving of food to people in general; famed for lavish generosity in distributing food. —**bögarun** —बांगरुन् m.inf. to divide out cooked rice, to give helpings of food; met. to allot good fortune or prosperity to people in general, so much to each (of the Deity) (Śiv. 1510). **-bagav** -बगव् । असकृद्भोजी m. a food-glutton, one who is always desirous of frequent meals and nothing else. **-bajĕr** -बज्यर् । भोजनदानौदार्यम् m. a great reputation depending on lavishness in the distribution of food. **-böjaran** -बांज़रन् । भक्तविभाजना f. the division or helping of rice and other food at a dinner. **-bọku** -बुकु । भक्तनिकरः m. a handful of cooked rice, as much as can be taken in the palm with the fingers extended; met. any small amount of cooked rice. **-bāna** -बान m. a dish for cooked food, a plate (W. 111). **-brôru** -ब्रोरु । भक्तमयी देवप्रतिमा m. an image of a god made of cooked rice mixed with clarified butter, milk, etc. These are worshipped at the *śrāddha* ceremony by Brāhmaṇs of the Tāntrik order. The image may be really a rough representation, or may be a simple ball of rice, etc. **-börav** -बांरव् । बहुभुक् c.g. a rice-demon, one who is accustomed to gorge himself with food. **-bôsu** -बोसु । भक्तपूर्णोदरम् m. a rice-belly, the stomach full of cooked rice just eaten. **-bata** -बत । दुर्भिक्षम् m. "rice, rice!"; hence, famine, general inability to obtain food; starvation, inability of a single person to obtain food (K.Pr. 26). **-bata lagun** -बत लगुन् । अन्नानवाप्तिदुःखम् m.inf. famine or starvation to occur. **-bath karüñü** -बथ् करंञ् । बहुलान्नप्रदानवृत्तिः f.inf. to be employed in preparing and distributing food at a banquet. **-böṭsü** -बांचू । एकोपयोगिभक्तम् m. enough cooked rice for one person, a helping or portion of cooked rice. **-dab** -दब् । गाढनिद्रावसरः m. 'rice-flop'; a heavy sleep immediately after the evening meal, when the digestion is only commencing. **-daban** -दबन् adv. at bedtime (Gr.Gr. 157). **-dôdu** -दोदु । आजीवचिन्ता m. 'food-pain', anxiety as to subsistence, the anxiety of labour for a livelihood. **-dag** -दग् । आजीवायासः m. 'food-smarting', id. (K.Pr. 26). **-dögulu** -दुगुलु । भक्तगुलिका m. a ball of cooked rice. **-dāta** -दात । अन्नदाता c.g. (**-dāta-bāy** -दात-बाय्, his wife), one who provides food, a provider of subsistence; (of God) 'the Provider'. —**dyunu** —दिनु m.inf. to feed (tr.) (El.). **-grās** -ग्रास् । भक्तग्रासः m. a gobbet of rice, the ball of rice in the hands which is put into the mouth at one time; an amount of rice equal to such a mouthful. **-gāsh** -गाश् । अन्नसुभिक्षम् m. 'rice-brilliancy', abundance or cheapness of food. **-khan gaṭshāni** -खन् गछ्नि । अतिबुभुक्षोद्भवः m. pl. inf. 'food-pits to happen'; extreme hunger (due to long-continued want of food) to occur. **-khĕv** -ख्यव् m. dinner (L. 459, *batlakheu*). **-khĕwawañ** -ख्यववञ् । भोजनसुदायः f. 'wages for eating food'; a present given by a bride's relations to her husband's people on the occasion of

For words containing **bh**, see under **b**. See article **b**.

her first meal in her husband's house. —**khyonᵘ** —ख्यंनु m.inf. to take food, to eat something (K.Pr. 5, 237). —**khyāwun** —ख्यावुन् । संबन्धिनिमन्त्रणभोजनम् m.inf. to give food to eat; esp. (of the parents of a bride to the parents of the bridegroom, or vice versa) to give a feast or dinner-party on the occasion of some festival. **-khyāwañ** -ख्यावञ् । भोजनसुदायः f., i.q. **-khĕwawañ**, ab. **-kāl** -काल् । एककालिकभक्तम् m. cooked rice sufficient for a single meal. **-kulᵘ** -कुलु । भक्तोपार्जकः m. 'the rice-tree', the bread-winner of a household. **-kan** -कन् । भक्तगुलिका m. a very small ball of cooked rice, smaller even than a mouthful; a very little cooked rice. **-krakh** -क्रख् । भक्तार्थकोलाहलः f. (sg. dat. **-kraki** -क्रकि), 'rice noise,' the outcry raised by a mob of people assembled at a feast when there is not enough food to go round, when there is confusion in the service, or other similar cause. **-lŏkhᵃr** -ल्वखर् । भक्तमहत्पिण्डम् f. a solid mass of cooked rice in a dish, a rice-shape (K.Pr. 27). **-langarⁱ** -लंगरि । बहुलभक्तम् f. a pile of cooked rice ready for a large number of eaters. **-lūrᵘ** -लूरु । आजीवाभावः f. 'food-cudgel', want of livelihood, inability to support oneself. **-lūrᵘ dïñᵘ** -लूरु दिञु । वृत्तिविघातः f.inf. to injure or destroy a person's means of livelihood. **-lūrᵘ lagüñᵘ** -लूरु लगंञु । वृत्तिविघातापत्तिः f.inf. a person's means of livelihood to be destroyed. **-mar** -मर् m. a storehouse for food, a rice store (K.Pr. 240). **-mĕṭᵘ** -म्यटु । भक्तमुष्टिः f. a fistful of cooked rice; a genl. term for a small amount of the same. **-mŏyā** -म्वया f. a little boiled rice, a small amount of boiled rice (Gr.Gr. 165). **-myondᵘ** -म्यंडु । भक्तग्रासः m. a mouthful of cooked rice, as much as is taken into the mouth at one time; a genl. term for a small amount of the same. **-nĕnd** -न्यन्द् । भक्तपूर्णपात्रम् f. a plate piled up with cooked rice for one person's eating. **-nĕng** -न्यंग् । ऐककालिकभक्तभोजनम् f. a large pile of rice prepared for a man's single daily dinner, the night-meal, dinner. **-nĕngan** -न्यंगन् adv. at dinner-time, at the time of the night-meal, while at dinner (Gr.Gr. 157). **-pholᵘ** -फोलु or **-pholwā** -फोल्वा (Gr.Gr. 164) । भक्तैकफलम् m. a single grain of cooked rice; met. a very small amount of the same (K.Pr. 4). **-phālⁱ-pöthᵃr** -फालि-पाथर् । निःसारव्यवहारः m. rice-grains-conduct; interested love, pretence of love for interested motives, pot-love, cupboard-love. **-pāṭh** -पाठ् । अन्नार्थस्वाध्यायचर्या m. (sg. dat. **-pāṭhas** -पाठस्), recitation of charms or prayers for food, either for people generally or for some particular person. **-rôyᵘ** -रोयु । अन्नराजः m. King Food, a term applied honorifically on seeing some great pile of grain or a plenteous crop in the field. **-sôwᵘ** -सोवु । संभृतान्नः adj. (f. **-söwᵘ** -सावु), rich or well supplied with grain and other similar food, one whose barns are well filled. **-sāvĕr** -साव्यर् । अन्नसंभृतत्वम् m. the condition of one whose barns are well filled, easy circumstances, opulence. **-sāway** -सावय् । अन्नसौख्यम् f. food luxuriance, plenteousness of crops, the condition of a land flowing with milk and honey, cheapness of food. **-ṭīrᵘ** -टीरु । भक्तपिण्डम् f. a mass of congealed cooked rice, a rice-shape. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । अन्नसमृद्धः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who possesses much cooked rice or food (El.), one who is well-to-do; one who is accustomed to distribute food in charity or to give free dinners (K.Pr. 62). **-wata** -वत m. a jingling repetition of **bata**, cooked rice, etc.; cooked rice and other similar articles of food, cooked rice and its usual accompaniments (Gr.Gr. 95). **-wāv** -वाव् । अन्नदारिद्र्यम् m. rice-wind; poverty so great that food is wanting, destitution, indigence. **-wāv pyonᵘ** -वाव् प्यंनु । भरणदुर्गत्यापातः m.inf. poverty to fall; the destitution by the death, etc., of the breadwinner of a family to happen.

bătⁱ yunᵘ बँति यिनु । बहन्नसमृद्ध्या प्रमत्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become arrogant on obtaining, without working for it, a great supply of food or wealth.

batas pyonᵘ बतस् प्यंनु । बलाद्भरणभोगः, अन्नार्थपराधीनता m.inf. to fall for food; to fall upon someone for support, as when a family's breadwinner dies and the members of the family throw themselves upon someone else for their support. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । निरुद्धभोजनीभवनम् m.inf. to wait for food; to have one's food stopped, to be deprived of one's dinner (as is done in schools as a punishment for a naughty boy). —**thawun** —थवुन् । भोजननिरोधः m.inf. to stop a naughty child's food as a punishment, to give him no dinner.

baṭa बट । ब्राह्मणः, आर्यः m. (f. **baṭañ** बटञ् or **baṭiñ** बटिञ् q.v.), a brāhmaṇ, a Kāshmīrī Hindū (all of whom are brāhmaṇs), a Kāshmīrī Paṇḍit (K.Pr. 26–8, 72, 116, 139, 147, W. 123, L. 456), the brāhmaṇ caste. According to El., s.v., the Hindūs of Kashmīr are divided into (1) Brāhmaṇ Hindūs, whose only work is to perform the Hindū worship. In short they are exclusively priestly, and number about 500 houses. (2) The Jōtish Hindūs, who study the stars for the purpose of predicting future events. They number from 100 to 150 houses. (3) The Kārkun Hindūs, who are writers, merchants, and farmers, but never soldiers. Relatively, this is a very numerous class. **-bāy** -बाय् । ब्राह्मणस्त्री f. a brāhmaṇ's wife

(Gr.Gr. 34). A woman of the brāhmaṇ caste is **baṭañ** (Gr.Gr. 38), q.v. **-bôy^{u} -बोयु । सजातीयब्राह्मणः** m. a brāhmaṇ brother, a brāhmaṇ caste-fellow; a brāhmaṇ of the same rank or degree, who can eat and drink with another brāhmaṇ, with whom he is compared. **-cŏbur -चुबुर् । युवमूर्खब्राह्मणः** m. (sg. dat. **-cŏbaras -चुबरस्**), a young brāhmaṇ, able-bodied but uneducated. **-dāy -दाय् । ब्राह्मणदासी** f. the servant-girl of a brāhmaṇ (usually of some lower degree in caste). **-gān -गान् । दुर्वृत्तब्राह्मणः** m. a brāhmaṇ who lives on the proceeds of his wife's adultery (K.Pr. 107); a term of abuse not necessarily implying the truth of the accusation. **-hör^{ü} -हांरू । पक्षिविशेषः** f. a sort of bird, a kind of yellow-coloured **hör^{ü}** (*śārikā*, or *mainā*); also the name of a kind of vulture. **-kūr^{ü} -कूरू ।** **ब्राह्मणकन्या** f. (sg. dat. **-kōrĕ -कोर्य**), an unmarried girl or virgin of the brāhmaṇ caste (cf. Gr.Gr. 73). **-krüñ^{ü} -ख्रूंञू । ओषधिलताविशेषः** f. N. of a certain wild herbaceous medicinal plant, described as low-growing, with long fine leaves from which a medicine is decocted. **-koṭ^{u} -कटु । ब्राह्मणबालकः** m. a boy of the brāhmaṇ caste; a brahmaṇ's son, a real son of a brāhmaṇ, i.e. a good brāhmaṇ (Gr.Gr. 132). **-mahanyuv^{u} -महनिवु । दासब्राह्मणः** m. a brāhmaṇ-man, a menial brāhmaṇ who lives by acting as a cook or in other similar menial service; cf. **baṭañ**. **-mahaniv^{i}-koṭ^{u} -महनिवि-कटु । दासब्राह्मणपुत्रः** m. (f. **-küṭ^{ü} -कटू**, sg. dat. **-kacĕ -कच्य**), the son (f. daughter) of such a menial brāhmaṇ. **-mahaniv^{i}-kaṭh -महनिवि-कठ् ।** **दासब्राह्मणनिन्द्यपुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), the son of a menial brāhmaṇ, used only contemptuously. **-mahaniv^{i}-kār -महनिवि-कार् । ब्राह्मणकर्तृकपाचकत्वादिसेवाकर्म** m. the menial work done by a menial brāhmaṇ. **-mahanivī -महनिवी । दासब्राह्मणवृत्तिः** f. the profession or condition of a menial brāhmaṇ. **-mahaniv^{i}gi -महनिविगी । दासब्राह्मणवृत्तिः** f. the profession, condition, or means of livelihood of a menial brāhmaṇ. **-mor^{u} -मरु । ब्राह्मणशरीरम्** m. a brāhmaṇ's body (to be protected and kept free from defilement by obeying rules of conduct). **-nĕcyuv^{u} -न्यचिवु ।** **ब्राह्मणपुत्रः** m. a brāhmaṇ's son, generally employed in a complimentary sense of an intelligent youth. **-pöṭh^{i} -पांठि । ब्राह्मणरीत्या** adv. like a brāhmaṇ, in the manner employed by brāhmaṇs, according to rule (of conduct, giving gifts, or the like). **-ṭshür^{ü} -छूरू ।** **ओषधिविशेषः** m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, described as having small spiny leaves which creep along the ground.

bāṭa in **bāṭa-wāgūn**, see **bŏṭa-wāgun** under **bŏṭa**.

bat^{i} बति f. a light, a candle (Gr.M.).

bīṭ, see **bīṭh^{u}**.

bŏṭa बुट । भौत्तरापथिकमनुष्यः m. (f. **bŏṭiñ बुटिञ्**, **buṭiñ 1 बुटिञ्** qq.v., or **bŏṭa-bāy बुट-बाय्**, see bel., Gr.Gr. 38), a man of Tibet, a Tibetan; usually a man of Western Tibet or Ladāk, a Ladākī (see El., s.v. *túl* and *tulakul*). **-bab^{ü}r^{ü} -बबूरू । लताविशेषः** f. Ladākī basil, N. of a certain medicinal plant, dark-coloured, with smooth scented leaves. **-bāy -बाय् । भौत्तरापथिकमनुष्यस्त्री** f. a Ladākī woman, a Ladākin, i.q. **bŏṭiñ**, q.v. (cf. Gr.Gr. 38). **-datur^{u} -दतुरु । लताविशेषः** m. Ladākī *Datura*, N. of a certain plant; also of its intoxicating seeds, flowers, and leaves. **-jath** (? spelling), m. a certain medicinal plant used as a stomachic (L. 76). **-khŏb^{u} -खुबु । शिरस्त्रविशेषः** m. a Ladāk hat, the woollen-lined hat worn by Ladākīs. **-khôl^{u} -खोलु । फलसारविशेषः** m. the kernel of a kind of plum (? = the Hindī *Bhōṭiyā Badām*, *Prunus communis*) imported from Ladāk. **-khor^{u} -खरु ।** **सारसतृणविशेषः** m. a kind of round-leafed grass growing in lakes, and used as fodder. **-malikh -मलिख्** m. (sg. voc. **-malika -मलिक**), Mr. Simpleton. The Ladākīs are easily outwitted by the sharp Kāshmīrīs. Malik is used as a title of respect or flattery (K.Pr. 191). **-phamb -फम्ब् । ऊर्णाविशेषः** m. the cleaned wool of the Ladākī goat. The wool is bought by women who take it home and clean it, the coarse and coloured wool being separated from the white fine wool (**kil^{i}-phamb**). The latter is employed in the manufacture of shawls and *pashmīna*; cf. El., s.v. *kil-phamb*. **-poṭ^{u} -पटु । पटविशेषः** m. a soft coarsely-woven cloth of goat's wool imported from Ladāk. **-sŏy -स्वय् । कण्टकिलताविशेषः** f. a kind of nettle (*Urtica*) imported from Ladāk and employed as a stomachic and diuretic medicine. **-t^{a}l -त्ल् ।** **फलविशेषः** m. a kind of mulberry fruit imported from Ladāk. **-ṭsādar -त्सादर् । और्णपटविशेषः** f. a large soft shawl of goat's wool imported from Ladāk. **-ṭs^{a}nun^{u} -त्सनुनु । फलविशेषः** m. a luscious kind of peach imported from Ladāk. **-ṭsēr -त्सेर् । फलविशेषः** f. a kind of apricot imported from Ladāk, but also grown in Kashmīr; cf. El., s.v. *tséra*. **-wāgun -वाँगुन्** m. a tomato eaten in Kashmīr by Musalmāns but not by Hindus (El., who spells *-wángun* and also *bāṭa-wāngūn*). **-wôñ^{u} -वोञु । भौत्तरापथिकद्रव्यवणिक्** m. (f. **-wāñĕñ -वाञ्यञ्**, his wife), a Ladāk merchant who imports shawl-wool, grapes, cotton, medicaments, precious stones, etc., from Ladāk. There is a brisk trade between Kashmīr and Ladāk. **-vīr -वीर् ।** **वेतसवृक्षविशेषः** f. a kind of willow, *Salix* sp. (its bitter leaves used as a cooling remedy in fever and as a local

application for the feet, L. 76). According to El., s.v. *vir*, two varieties of willow grow in the valley, the musk willow (**mushka-vīr**) and the Ladākī willow (**bŏṭa-vīr**).

bōṭa बोट m. sg. nom. with suff. of indef. art. **bōṭāh** बोटाह्), a boat (corruption of English word). **agna-bōṭāh** अग्न-बोटाह्, a fire-boat, a steamboat (Śiv. 1831).

bŏ-ti बुति, I also, see **bŏh.**

bŏṭ^{i} बॉटि । पात्रविशेषः f. a kind of large vessel of the shape of a washing-basin and made of bell-metal, employed both for cooking and for eating ; a washing-basin (El.).

but, see **both^{u} 2, buth,** and **buth^{u} 2.**

būta 1 बूत । चित्रितपुष्पम् m. a flower or sprig worked on cloth or painted on paper. **-dār** -दार् adj. c.g. flowered, sprigged (of shawls or cloth) (L. 375).

būta 2 बूत, see **būth 1** and **2.**

bē-tāb بیتاب adj. c.g. faint, powerless (YZ. 84); agitated, uneasy, restless, impatient (Rām. 372, 646, 776, 1164).

bat^{a}c बत्च् or **bat^{u}c^{u}** बत्चु, see **batuk^{u}.**

baṭh 1 बठ f. (sg. dat. **baṭi** बटि), a sec. suff. used in the word **bōj^{i}baṭh** (see **bōj^{u}**), commensality or partnership (Gr.Gr. 145).

baṭh 2, see **būṭh^{u} 2.**

bāth 1 बाथ् f. (sg. dat. **bāti** बाति), a word, speech, language (YZ. 382) ; talk, gossip, report, discourse, news, tale, story, account (Rām. 659) ; thing, affair, matter, business, concern. **katha-bāta** कथ-बात, f.pl. conversation (Gr.M.).

bāth 2 बाथ् । उपायः f. (sg. dat. **bāti** बाति), a scheme, plan, means, expedient, device, esp. for the performance of some difficult task (Rām. 471, 836).

bāti anun बाति अनुन् । ज्ञापनम् m.inf. to point out, show ; to explain, make comprehensible. **—khasun** —खसुन् । दृष्टिचित्तविषयीभवनम् m.inf. to become clearly manifest to the sight or intellect ; (of a wished-for object) to come into sight, to become as one desires. **—khot^{u}-mot^{u}** —खतु-मतु । दृष्टिचित्तवृत्तावारूढः adj. (f. **—khüts^{ü}-müts^{ü}** —खचू-मचू), become clearly manifest to the sight or intellect ; become or turned out as one desires. **—yun^{u}** —यिनु । दृष्टिचित्तविषयीभवनम् m.inf., i.q. **—khasun.**

bāṭh 1 बाठ । रोदनकोलाहलः m. (sg. dat. **bāṭas** बाटस), the noise of crying, esp. the howling or yelling of a beaten or angry child, or the noisy crying of a woman. **-batil** -बटिल् । बहुलरुदितम् f. id., esp. when excessive. **-batil lagün^{ü}** -बटिल् लागंनू । रुदितकोलाहलप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. to start making the noise of crying, esp. of a number of grief-stricken or angry people. **—lāgun** —लागुन् । रुदितासक्तिः m.inf. to commence yelling and weeping (of a beaten child or an angry woman). **—wahārun** —वहारुन् । रुदितकोलाहलप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to commence weeping and yelling like a beaten child or angry woman, of one who is not actually beaten or angry.

bāṭh 2 बाठ । काष्टसमूहः m. (sg. dat. **bāṭhas** बाठस), a thicket (of brambles or the like). Cf. **bŏṭh^{u}.**

bāṭh 3 बाठ । वैतालिकः m. (sg. dat. **bāṭhas** बाठस), the panegyrist of a king, whose duty it is to proclaim the hour of the day, his master's titles, etc., a herald.

bāṭha-bāy बाठ-बाय् । वैतालिकी f. a female panegyrist, as ab. ; the wife of a panegyrist.

baṭha बठ । भग्नता m. the condition of being crooked or bent ; the condition of being dented (of some metal or wooden article distorted by a blow or the like) ; crookedness, distortion ; met. of a man's nature. **—atsun** —अचुन् । कौटिल्यापत्तिः m.inf. distortion to enter, distortion to occur, either lit. or fig. of character, health, or the like ; breakage to occur. **—drāv** —द्राव् । विगतकौटिल्यः adj. (f. **—drāyĕ** —द्राय), that which was distorted and has become straight, straightened out, lit. and fig. as ab. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । कौटिल्यापहरणम् m.inf. to take out distortion, to straighten out something which has been distorted, lit. and fig. as ab. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । कौटिल्यापगमः m.inf. distortion to go forth, straightening out to occur, lit. and fig. ; (of something puzzling or intricate) to be made plain and clear. **—tsānun** —त्सानुन् । कौटिल्यापादनम m.inf. to cause distortion to enter ; to distort, make crooked.

baith بیت m. a couplet, distich, verse (in poetry) ; poetry. **baita-bōz^{i}** बैत-बॉज़ि بیت بازی । श्लोकोक्तिप्रत्युक्तिपणः f. an exercise or game in schools, etc., in which one person recites a verse, and his opponent must immediately recite another verse, commencing with the last syllable of the verse just recited. The first person must then recite another verse, commencing with the last syllable of the second verse, and so on till one fails and the other is declared conqueror. The game thus somewhat resembles our 'capping verses'.

beth in **beth-muru** (? spelling), rice land requiring a fallow (L. 336). Cf. **bīth^{u}.**

bēṭh 1 बेठ् m. (sg. dat. **bēṭhas** बेठस), sitting, delay. **—lagun** —लगुन् । विलम्बयोगः m.inf. delay, slowness in accomplishing something which should be finished quickly.

biṭh बिठ् or **biṭh^{u}** बिठू । सभा f. (sg. dat. **bichĕ** बिछ), a session, assembly, meeting, concourse (El., Gr.Gr. 13), esp. of persons assembled for some unlawful purpose,

such as gambling, drinking, or the like. —**lāg'ün̄^{u}** —लागंञ्रू । समाजाश्रयणम् f.inf. to set going, bring together, a meeting of gamblers, drinkers, or the like. —**wahārün̄^{u}** —वहारंञ्रू । समाजप्रसारणम् f.inf. to spread out such a meeting, i.e. to make arrangements or prepare the necessary materials for a meeting of gamblers, drinkers, or the like.

bīth बीथ् । गर्तविशेषः (sg. dat. **bīts^{u}** बीच्रू), the hole in the ground used in the game of tipcat. The 'cat', instead of being tapered at each end, is a straight peg, sloping with one end in the hole; the other projecting end is then struck with the stick.

bīṭh^{i} बीठि, see **bĕhun.**

bīṭh^{u} बीठू । अप्रहता f. (fem. of **byūṭh^{u}**, seated; see **bĕhun** and cf. K.Pr. 158, *bīt*); (of land) long uncultivated, untilled, lying fallow (El. *bīṭ-zamīn*); (of a woman, cow, etc.) one who does not bear children owing to some stricture or malformation. Cf. **beth.**

bīṭh^{u}-müts^{u} बीठू-मंच्रू, see **byūṭh^{u}-mot^{u}**, under **bĕhun** or **bihun.**

bō̃ṭh बाँठ्, i.q. **brō̃ṭh,** q.v. L. 460 spells this word *bont*, and W. 97 *bonth* or *bront*, cf. ib. *bontakana*.

boṭh^{u} 1 बंठ् । उन्नतभूभागः, कूलम् m. high ground, a bank, embankment (dat. pl. **baṭhĕn,** K.Pr. 192); the bank of a river (K.Pr. 63, Śiv. 1755, Rām. 625, etc.); the bank round a garden, etc.; the high waste ground near the foot of a mountain. **sudara-boṭh^{u}**, the seashore (Gr.M.). Cf. **büṭh^{u} 1.** —**khārun** —खारुन् । पृथक्करणम् m.inf. to lift up on to the bank from the stream of a river or from a boat, to land anything (Śiv. 1023, 1840); to put to one side, i.e. in any action or business to put aside someone who is connected with it as helper or promoter. This is the active form of the following. —**khasun** —खसुन् । निराश्रीभवनम्, कूलारोहणम m.inf. to be lifted up on to the bank, to be put ashore from the water or from a boat, to be landed (K.Pr. 121); to be put to one side, i.e. when engaged in any action or business and on the point of success, to be disappointed by finding oneself dissociated from it by some impediment or opposition. —**thawun** —थवुन् । पृथक्स्थापनम्, उपकूलीकरणम् m.inf. to put to the shore, to bring to the bank (of something floating on a river, etc.); to set apart, put apart from others. **-tal** -तल् । गूढम् adv. under the bank; hence, secretly, privately, u.w.vbs. of giving, speaking, assaulting, or the like.

baṭhi-baṭhi बठि-बठि adv. along the bank (of a river or field); on every bank (Śiv. 1681). —**khārun** —खारुन् । औचित्यापादनम् m.inf. to make proper or fit for use (of some an. or inan. obj. originally unfit for use or in confusion and made useful by teaching, arrangement, purification, etc.). —**khasun** —खसुन् । औचित्यापत्तिः m.inf. to become fit for use, as ab. —**lagun** —लगुन् । उचितीभावः, योग्यीभवनम् m.inf. id., to be, or become, naturally fit for use, as ab. —**log^{u}mot^{u}** —लंगुमंतु । अवस्थितीभूतः adj. (f. —**lüj^{u}-müts^{u}** —लंजुमच्रू), made useful, put to a proper use, esp. of something previously useless or in confusion. —**lāgun** —लागुन् । औचित्यापादनम् m.inf. to bring to shore, to lay along shore (of a boat or something floating in a stream); to make useful by education, by strengthening, or putting in good order, etc.; to put to a suitable use, to employ in a suitable manner. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । उपेक्षणम् m.inf. to remain on the bank, to have one's habitat on a river bank or seashore; to disregard, keep aloof from any action or business (even when one has connexion with it). —**thawun** —थवुन् । कूले न्यसनम् m.inf. to bring to the bank, to lay (a boat) alongside the shore; to put to one side, to disregard an instructor in or promoter of any work by acting independently.

boṭh^{u} 2 बंठ् । करीषसमुदायः m. a heap of dried cow-dung used for fuel (L. 460, *but*). —**wahārun** —वहारुन् । गोमयप्रसारणम् m.inf. to spread out cow-dung to dry in order to convert it into fuel.

baṭh^{i}-güj^{u} बठि-गंज़ू । करीषपूर्णा चुल्लिः f. a fire-place full of cow-dung fuel; sufficient cow-dung fuel to fill a fire-place. **-kā̃dur^{u}** -काँदुरु । धूम्रवृत्तिः m. (f. **-kā̃durĕñ** -काँदुर्यञ्), a baker of cow-dung; hence, a man or (f.) a woman who follows a filthy employment, or an employment resulting in wearing filthy clothes, etc. **-lŏbur** -लबुर् । करीषः m. a single cake of dried cow-dung. **-nār** -नार् । कारीषाग्निः m. fire proceeding from dried cow-dung, a fire of this material; a spark of burning cow-dung. **-phol^{u}** -फंलु । करीषसमूहः m. a heap of cow-dung fuel, esp. a small one (Gr.Gr. 164). **-tīl** -तील् । करीषतैलम् m. oil of cow-dung fuel; the oil which condenses from the vapour of burning cow-dung fuel and is used as a remedial application in skin diseases, sores, etc. **-tyŏngul** -ट्यंगुल् । कारीषस्फुलिङ्गः m. (sg. dat. **-tyŏngalas** -ट्यंगलस्), a spark of burning cow-dung fuel; a mere spark, a hardly apparent burning spot in cow-dung fuel. **-ts^{a}ñ** -च्रञ् । करीषाङ्गारः f. cow-dung charcoal; cow-dung fuel slightly burnt and then extinguished. **-yōr^{u}** -योरु । मूढवृत्तिः m. (f. **-yārĕñ** -यार्यञ्), a cow-dung-fuel fellow, a stupid man or (f.) woman, one unable to tell or to understand the object of any course of action or who acts without consideration of preceding conditions or of consequences in the ordinary acts of life.

bȫṭhu बांट्ठ । काष्टशाखा f. (sg. dat. **bāchĕ** बाछ्य), a single long thin dried branch or twig of a tree or creeper, esp. of a willow cut off in pollarding. Cf. **bāṭh 2.**

bāchĕ बाछ्य । वृक्षशाखासमूहः f.pl. twigs, esp. the bundles of leafed willow branches and twigs stored for winter fodder in the forks of tree-trunks; see bel. These stores are typical features of the landscape of the country. **-gyodu** -ग्यॊडु । ग्रथितशाखासंभारः m. a bunch of branches; a large mass of leafed tree branches cut in the autumn, tied together by a rope, and stored in the fork of a tree-trunk for use as required for fodder. **—karanĕ** —करंञ । शाखाविच्छेदः f. pl. inf., lit. to make (i.e. cut) branches; (of willows and the like) to pollard or cut off in the autumn of every second year the young withes or osier-twigs that shoot thickly in the spring from old lopping wounds. The smaller twigs and leaves are stored as above and used as fodder for sheep and goats during the winter. The larger are cut up and sold in the bazaar for firewood. **-lôwu** -लोवु । ग्रथितशाखापूली m. a branch-sheaf, a bundle of slender soft twigs cut from trees in the autumn as fodder for cattle.

buth بت m. (sg. dat. **butas** بتس), an idol, image, statue (YZ. 198; L. 177, *but*). **but(h)-shikan** بت شکن m. an image-breaker, an iconoclast (L. 166).

būth 1 बूथ् । भूतः m. (sg. dat. **būtas** बूतस्; pl. dat. **būtan** बूतन्, Gr.Gr. 51), a kind of malignant spirit (believed to haunt deserts, deserted houses, burning *ghāṭs*, graveyards, cross-roads, trees, etc.), a ghost, goblin, demon (Śiv. 12). **—atsun** —अचुन् । भूतावेशः m.inf. a devil to enter, i.e. a malignant spirit to enter a corpse and vivify it, or to take possession of a living person so as to render him insane or maniacal. **—lagun** —लगुन् । रोषोद्भवः m.inf. a demon to possess a person; a fit of passion to arise, e.g. in consequence of the parent of a child, a near relation, or husband not granting a wished-for treat. **—tshunun** —छुनुन् । रोषोत्पादनम् m.inf. to raise a devil; to put some one, esp. a woman or a child, into a rage by opposing their wishes.

būta-bal बूत-बल् m. 1 (भूतबलिः), a propitiatory oblation made to evil spirits; 2 (भूतबलम्), supernatural power obtained through the help of a malignant demon; 3 (भूताश्रयस्थानम्), a place haunted by a malignant spirit. **-grakh** -ग्रख् । बहुलोत्पत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **-graki** -ग्रकि), devil's ebullition; hence, the birth or production of anything animate or inanimate in excessively luxuriant quantities or swarms. **-grakh dinu** -ग्रख् दिन्यू । बहुलोत्पत्तिसंभवः f.inf. great productiveness to take place or exist (as in the case of a numerous progeny, of crops, of wealth, etc.). **-grakh lagünu** -ग्रख् लगंन्यू । बहुलोत्पत्तिसंभवः f.inf. id. **-khünu** -खंन्यू । अनादरखेदः f. devil's nose-mucus; the distress experienced by the disgrace of failing to accomplish a wished-for purpose. **-khünu gatshünu** खंन्यू गछंन्यू । अवमानलज्जोद्भवः f.inf. shame at such disgrace to occur. **-khünu karünu** खंन्यू करंन्यू । अवमाननम् f.inf. to cause such disgrace by refusing or withdrawing promised help or the like. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । रोषशीलः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a devil's cub; one (especially a male child) of a very passionate temper, like one who is possessed of a demon. **-sĕd** -स्यद् । भूतसिद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **-sĕzu** -स्यज़ू), rendering a demon subservient by some incantation or spell, and thereby acquiring magical powers. **-tsȯlu** -चॊलु । कोपप्रकृतिः m. a devil's screen, i.e. one who is merely a screen in front of a devil; one who is of a sullen, morose nature, cross-grained, cantankerous, sulky. **-war** -वर् । अनायत्तप्रवृत्तिः m. an uncontrolled nature, want of self-control, a fickle disposition. **-wash** -वश् । भूतवशीकारः f. the making a demon subject to a person by incantation, spells, etc.

būth 2 बूथ् m. (sg. dat. **būtas** बूतस्), ashes with which devotees of Śiva smear their bodies; used —°, as in **amar-būth**, q.v.

buthu 1 बुथ् । भाग्यम् m. a person's lot in life, fate (supposed to depend upon his actions in a former life). Cf. **bēchan-buthu**, under **bēcha.**

buthu 2 बुथ् । मुखम् m. (K.Pr. 82, 243, spells this *but*, but elsewhere *buth* or *buṭh* [*sic*]; L. 460 has *but*), the face, esp. the human face (K.Pr. 36, 38, 82, 84, 105, 160, 189; Śiv. 68, 128, 1155; Rām. 258, etc.); the mouth (cf. **acholu**); the front (of a house, etc.); the right side (of cloth, etc.); the front part, toe (of a shoe, etc.); (?) the tuck of a turban (L. 464, *but*); face, audacity, impudence (cf. **bēchan-buthu** under **bēcha**); appearance, outward fashion; **gabi buthi,** a sheep in appearance (K.Pr. 63, W. 21). **—dyunu** —द्युनु । पुरो भवनम् m.inf. to give face; to come forward to undertake a task, esp. to assist some person who has to undertake the expense of a marriage or the like but has not the necessary means, by enabling him to undertake the responsibility. **—hāwun** —हावुन् । भर्त्सनम् m.inf. to show the face; hence, to scold, threaten, menace. **—karun** —करुन् । भर्त्सनव्यापारातिविष्कारः m.inf. to make a mouth; to refuse a request with abusive words. **—ladun** —लदुन् । क्रुद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to build a mouth; to show displeasure by twisting the features (esp. when one has suffered loss by another's action), to frown angrily. **—ladith bihun** —लदिथ् बिहुन् ।

रुष्टीभूय मौनस्थिति: m.inf. to sit frowning; to remain sullen and full of silent wrath at some action disapproved of. **—nahāwun** —नहावुन् । **भर्त्सनेनाहननम्** m.inf. to obliterate the face; to crush a person with abuse, esp. someone who is addressing the abuser. **—phirun** —फिरुन् । **प्रतिक्षेप:** m.inf. to turn the face, to give an insolent reply (e.g. a servant to his master, or a debtor to his creditor). **—payun** —पयुन् । **धार्ष्ट्यवृत्ति:** m.inf. to make the face red-hot, to conduct oneself audaciously (in begging or the like). **—payĕnun** —पयनुन् । **धार्ष्ट्यवृत्ति:** m.inf. id. **—rangun** —रंगुन्, **—ranganāwun** —रंगनावुन्, or **—rangawun** —रंगवुन् । **लाघवापत्ति:** m.inf. to colour the face; to become mean, insignificant (of a respectable person taking to mean employment, begging, etc.). **—samun** —समुन् । **निर्बलकर्तृकोत्साह:** m.inf. the face to become level; to show sudden courage (as of one who is weak, timid, or lazy, for once in a way addressing or making a request to an angry, illiberal, or very powerful person). **—tarith pyon^{u}** —तरिथ् प्योनु । **निश्चेष्टतया निपात:** m.inf. to fall to the ground and lie motionless with the limbs spread out (e.g. from illness, or as the result of an extreme effort). **—tsȯk^{a}rāwun** —चुकरावुन् m.inf. to make the face angry, to frown (El.).

buth^{i}-bod^{u} बुथि-बड़ु । **विशालमुख:** adj. (f. **-büd^{ü}** -बडू, sg. dat. **-bajĕ** -बज्य), having a large face or mouth; one who is talkative, eloquent, loquacious; one who has attained eminence by the accumulation of wealth or the gain of a reputation; one universally honoured. **-bākal** -बाकल् । **निरन्तररुदितशील:** adj. e.g. one whose mouth is full of sobs; (of children) one who is continually crying, cause or no cause, a cry-baby. **-chatur^{u}** -छतुरु । **सुन्दरमुख:** adj. (f. **-chat^{ü}r^{ü}** -छतूरू), pretty-faced (esp. of children). **-dag** -दग् । **धारासंपात:** f. the buffeting of a violent shower of rain in the face of a traveller. **-dār** -दार् । **मुख्य:** m. (f. **-darĕñ** -दार्यञ्), one who is in front, a principal man in a village, a leader of society. **-dyār** -द्यार् । **करविशेष:** m. face-money, N. of a poll-tax imposed upon Hindūs by the Paṭhān Governor, Muhammad ʻAẓīm Khān (expelled A.D. 1819); see L. 197 ff. **-hol^{u}** -हलु । **वक्रमुख:** adj. (f. **-hüj^{ü}** -हजू), crooked-faced (of a man); crooked-fronted (of a house); crooked-pointed (of shoe or the like). **-har** -हर् । **संमुखकलह:** f. wrangling or verbal quarrelling immediately on coming face to face (of two enemies meeting each other). **-khaḳh^{a}r** -खख्र् । **गमागमखेद:** f. face-torture; hence, the pain or inconvenience caused to an old person or a cripple, etc., in uselessly going anywhere and returning, see **khaḳh^{a}r**. **-khaḳh^{a}r diñ^{u}** -खख्र् दिञु । **गतिखेदापादनम्** f.inf. to cause such pain or inconvenience. **-khaḳh^{a}r lagüñ^{u}** -खख्र् लगञू । **गतिखेदापत्ति:** f.inf. to suffer such pain or inconvenience; to needlessly undergo the toil of going over a long and difficult road. **-khünd^{u}** -खंडू । **दृढमुखम्** f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ** -खंज्य), steadiness of face; hence, the condition of one accustomed to endure another's abuse or insults. **-kin^{i} āmot^{u}** -किनि आमतु । **गर्वप्रमादमुपगत:** adj. (f. **-āmüts^{ü}** -आमचू), madly arrogant, purse-proud, puffed up (of some mean person suddenly raised to power, wealth, or dignity); see **-kin^{i} yun^{u}** bel. **-kin^{i} anun** -किनि अनुन् । **अतिगर्वापादनम** m.inf. to cause a person to be arrogant, etc., as ab. **-kin^{i} on^{u}-mot^{u}** -किनि अनु-मतु । **गर्वप्रमादमापादित:** adj. (f. **—üñ^{ü}-müts^{ü}** —अञू-मचू), one who is caused to be arrogant, etc., as ab. **-kin^{i} yun^{u}** -किनि यिनु । **अतिगर्वप्रमत्तीभवनम** m.inf. to become madly arrogant, to become puffed up, purse-proud (of a mean person suddenly raised to power, wealth, or dignity). **-lab** -लब् । **कपोल:** f. the cheek. **-lāgay** -लागय् । **विरोधोद्भव:** f. the occurrence of a quarrel or bad feeling, esp. between relations or friends. **-lāgay gatshüñ^{ü}** -लागय् गछञू । **अन्योन्यविरोधरोषोत्पत्ति:** f.inf. such quarrelling or ill-feeling to occur. **-lāgay karüñ^{ü}** -लागय् करञू । **विवादेन विरोधोद्भावनम्** f.inf. to wilfully start a quarrel with one's relation or friend for one's private ends. **-non^{u}** -नतु । **नग्नमुख:, प्रकाशमुख:** adj. (f. **-nüñ^{ü}** -नञू), barefaced, e.g. when a child is sleeping with its face uncovered; (of a woman) barefaced, shameless, audacious; clean-faced, white-faced; (of cloth, rice-grain, etc.) clean and white externally; cf. **buthi-non^{u}** bel. **-phĕshĕl** -फ्यशल् । **अप्रशस्तमुख:** m. (f. **-phĕshal** -फ्यशल् or **-phĕshil** -फ्यशिल्), unlucky-faced; a man, or other m. obj., whose face it is unlucky to see the first thing in the morning, immediately on rising from bed. The f. forms imply a woman, or other f. obj., possessing the same unpleasant character; cf. **phĕshil.** **-phyur^{u}** -फिरु । **उद्धत:** adj. (f. **-phir^{ü}** -फिरू), face-turned, insolent, insubordinate, rude, ill-behaved, answering-back (of a servant to his master, a child to his parent, a pupil to his teacher). **-püj^{ü}** -पंजू । **स्थूलविकरालमुखम्** f. a big basket of a face; a great, round, ugly, and fierce-looking face. **-prath** -प्रथ । **संमुखेऽनादरभाषणम्** m. a blow in the face; speaking insolently face to face to one's elder or other person entitled to respect. **-tamun^{u}** -तमुनु । **मेचकमुख:** adj. (f. **-tamüñ^{ü}** -तमञू), black-faced, dark-faced, having a swarthy complexion.

-tamañĕr -तमञर् or -tamañār -तमञार् । मुखकालिमा m. blackness of the face, a swarthy complexion; the darkening of the face caused by another's disrespect, or by shame, sorrow, or the like, a woeful countenance. -trakur^{u} -त्रकुर् । कर्कशमुखः adj. (f. -trak^{ü}r^{ü} -त्रक्रू), hard-faced; possessing the terrifying cast of countenance acquired by often giving way to anger, or by giving frequent abuse, etc. -wôl^{u} -वोलु । माननीयः adj. (f. -wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्), one who has face; one who is universally respected. -woth^{u} -व॑थु । कृशीभूतमुखः, धृष्टीभूतः adj. (f. -wütsh^{ü} -व॑छू), lean-faced, one whose face has become thin and disfigured by disease, etc.; one who, having once been polite, is become impudent before his elders. -vyoṭh^{u} -व्य॑ठु । स्थूलमुखः adj. (f. -vĕṭh^{ü} -व्य॑ठू, sg. dat. -vĕchĕ -व्यछ्य), fat-faced, having a face too fat. -zālay -ज़ालय । लज्जानुभवः f. face shivering; the sense of humiliation and shame felt before an elder or other person entitled to respect when one has been doing something wrong.

buthi बुथि । संमुखे adv. in front, opposite, u.w. vbs. of going, putting, seeing, etc. —āmot^{u} —आमतु । विहितप्रतिवाक्यः adj. (f. —āmüts^{ü} —आमचू), come into a person's presence, arrived in front; one who has replied rudely and with contrariety to a polite remark; see buthi yun^{u} bel. -buthi -बुथि । कपोलाघातः m. a form of lamentation amongst women, in which they slap their own faces and scratch them with their finger-nails. -chot^{u} -छ॑तु । शुक्लमुखः adj. (f. -chüts^{ü} -छ॑चू), white-faced, fair-complexioned; (of clothes, grain, or the like) outside white, esp. when black, dark-coloured, or dirty within. —dyun^{u} —दिनु । पुरस्तात्करणम् m.inf. to put in front; (in a fight) to place something in front of one's opponent; to put up a shield, etc. —hyon^{u} —ह्य॑नु । सहायीकरणम्, संमुखीकरणम् m.inf. to take in front; (in an address or in instruction) to take some head of the subject of discourse and bring it forward; to take another person as a helper in order to put him in front face to face with the work. —lagun —लगुन् । प्रतिवदनम् m.inf. to appear in front, take one's stand before an opponent; to take one's stand to contradict one's elders, etc., to reply in a discussion, or to give back abuse in a verbal quarrel. —log^{u}-mot^{u} —ल॑गु-म॑तु । प्रतिवादोद्युक्तः adj. (f. —lüj^{ü}-müts^{ü} —ल॑जू-म॑चू), ready to contradict one's elders, etc., to reply to an opponent in a discussion, or to give insolent abuse in a quarrel. -non^{u} -न॑नु । प्रकाशमुखः adj. (f. -nüñ^{ü} -न॑ञू), i.q. buth^{i}-non^{u}, ab., q.v. -pĕṭha tulun -प्यठ तुलुन् । लज्जात्यागः m.inf. to raise from the face; to abandon shame (as of a respectable man reduced to earn his food by begging); to become bold, impudent (of a person naturally mild-tempered). -pĕṭha wŏthun -प्यठ व्वथुन् । निर्लज्जतापत्तिः m.inf. to rise from the face; shamelessness to occur (as ab.). -pĕṭhuk^{u} -प्यठुकु adj. (f. -pĕṭhüc^{ü} -प्यठुचू), of or belonging to (something) upon the face (Śiv. 467). —pyon^{u} —प्य॑नु । अतर्कितीभवनम्, अकस्माद्दर्शनम् m.inf. to fall in front or on the face; (of something belonging to a class usually considered desirable) to be considered undesirable as soon as it comes within sight; (of meeting on the road a friend, to visit whom one is making a journey) to suddenly come into sight. —thawun —थवुन् । पुरस्तान्न्यासः, प्रतिरूपणम् m.inf. to place something before another; to offer reverently, to present a gift (from an inferior to a superior); to offer a sample or specimen of anything. —wasun —वसुन् । मुखकार्श्यापत्तिः m.inf. to descend in the face; the face to become shrunken, reduced, drawn, or thin. -wāw -वाव् m. a contrary wind (Gr.M.). —yun^{u} —यिनु । संमुखे परिभाषणम् m.inf. to come into a person's presence, to arrive in front; to give a rude reply, face to face, to an elder or person entitled to respect, to reply impudently. -zyūṭh^{u} -ज़्यूठु । दीर्घमुखः adj. (f. -zīṭh^{ü} -ज़ीठू, sg. dat. -zēchĕ -ज़ेछ्य), long-faced.

buthis-pĕṭh बुथिस्-प्यठ् adv. on the face; before a person's face, in his presence (K.Pr. 96, wrongly written *buthis*).

buthyuk^{u} बुथ्युकु । मुखसंबन्धी adj. (f. buthic^{ü} बुथिचू), of or belonging to the face of any person, or surface of any thing.

büṭh^{ü} 1 ब॑ठू । उन्नतस्थानम् f. (sg. dat. bachĕ बछ्य), a heap, a bank rising out of level ground. Cf. boṭh^{u} 1.

büṭh^{ü} 2 ब॑ठू । चुल्लिपार्श्वभागः f. (sg. dat. and pl. nom. bachĕ बछ्य, which, e.g. Śiv. 1450, is often written bacha बछ), a hearth, the level surface beside a kitchen fire-place on which vessels are put when taken off the fire, a hob (K.Pr. 7, 23, 163, *bachhih*); dārĕ bacha trŏwith, having abandoned door and hearth, i.q. leaving house and home (Śiv. 1450). El. spells this word *baṭh*. —ratüñ^{ü} —रटंञू । संगतीभवनम् f.inf. to seize the hearth; (of some hitherto untasted food or medicine) to be suitable on account of its wholesomeness; (of a child, servant, or the like) to be suitable, to fit into one's life, owing to affection.

bachi bahā dyun^{u} बछि बहा दिनु । चिकित्साविशेषः m.inf. to steam at the hearth; a kind of medical treatment for rheumatism of, or boils on, the leg, consisting in laying the limb on the hearth of a lighted fire

in order to promote perspiration. **-bŏkut^{u}** -बुकुत् । बङ्भुग्बालकः m. (f. **-bŏküts^{ü}** -बुकंचू), a kitchen cub, a greedy child always hanging about the kitchen. **-brôr^{u}** -ब्रोर् । चुल्लीबिडालः m. (f. **-brör^{ü}** -ब्रांरू), a kitchen cat, a greedy child, esp. (f.) a greedy girl, always hanging about the kitchen. **-kŏkor^{u}** -क्कंर् । अतिलुब्धः adj. (f. **-kŏkür^{ü}** -क्कंरू), a kitchen cock, id., but esp. (m.) of a boy. **-kutsür^{ü}** -कुत्संरू। कुचिंभरिवृत्तिः f. a kitchen whelp, id. (of a girl).

bith-cōd बिठ्-चोट् m. one guilty of incest with his own daughter (used in abuse), a scamp (El., K.Pr. 72).

bēthak^{i} बेठकि । संनिवेशस्थानम् f. a sitting-room, a room set apart for receiving friends and conversation, a drawing-room.

böthil बांठिल् । वैतालिकवृत्तिः f. the profession of a panegyrist, etc.; see **bāth** 3.

bathalad बठलद् । कौटिल्ययुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst.f. **bathaladiñ** बठलदिञ्), bent, curved, crooked, distorted (by a blow or the like); of a man's nature, sullen, suspicious.

bithana बिठन । स्थूलशाटकः m. a kind of petticoat (or *sārī*) made of coarse cloth.

bathōrē (? spelling), adv. on the high ground, towards the hill (K.Pr. 171). Cf. **both^{u}** 1.

buthör^{ü} बुथांरू । दुर्मुखता f. ugly-facedness, foulmouthedness, abusiveness, scurrility. —**karüñ^{u}** —करंञ् । दुर्मुखोपस्थानम् f.inf. to be abusive, foul-mouthed, scurrilous.

böth^{a}run बांठरुन् । लघुशाखाविच्छेदः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **böth^{o}r^{u}** बांठुर्), to prune (a tree, etc.). Cf. **böth^{u}**.

bīthis बीठिस् m. sg. dat. of **byūth^{u}**, see **bĕhun** or **bihun** and **byūth^{u}**.

buth^{i}shēr बुथिशेर् m. N. of a sacred place in Kashmīr, near Mount Haramukh. It is passed by pilgrims on their way back from the sacred lakes of Ganga-bal, etc. It is the ancient Bhūtēśvara. See RT.Tr. i, 107; v, 55; and II, 407.

bĕtūj^{ü} ब्यतूजू, see **bĕtūl^{u}**.

bē-tijārath بےتجارت adj. c.g. without traffic, without commerce (K.Pr. 216).

batuk^{u} बतुकु (Gr.Gr. 30, 36, 58) or **batukh** बतुख् بطخ । वर्तकः m. [sg. dat. **batakas** बतकस् (Gr.Gr. 58), pl. nom. **batakh** बतख्; f. **bat^{ü}c^{ü}** बतुचू (Gr.Gr. 30, 36), or **bat^{a}c** बतच् (Gr.Gr. 66)], a drake (K.Pr. 117, W. 21, 129); (f.) a duck (W. 17).

batakh-lyūt^{u} बतख्-ल्यूटु । ओषधिविशेषः m. a certain medicinal plant growing in marshes and watercourses and having a firm, white flower (Rām. 646); clover (L. 70, 359); cf. **lyūt^{u}**, and under **dăd**, **dăda-lyūt^{u}**. **-pŏth** -प्वठ् । ओषधिभेदः f. (sg. dat. **-pŏti** -प्वटि), duck's gut, a certain plant, the pounded leaves of which have an intoxicating effect when taken in the form of a pill.

bē-takhsīr بےتقصیر adj. c.g. blameless, guiltless (Gr.M.).

batil बतिल् । बङ्लभक्तपाकः f. the profession of cooking large quantities of rice, wholesale cookery. —**karüñ^{u}** —करंञ् । पाचितबङ्नविसर्जनम् f.inf. to distribute large quantities of cooked rice.

batil बटिल् । ब्राह्मणत्वम् f. the condition of being a brāhman, brāhmanhood.

bĕtūl^{u} ब्यतूलु । अनुन्मानः adj. (m. sg. abl. **bĕtōli** ब्यतोलि; f. sg. nom. **bĕtūj^{ü}** ब्यतूजू, sg. dat. **bĕtōjē** ब्यतोज्य), unweighed; esp. that which cannot be weighed, in very large quantity, immeasurable. Cf. **atūl^{u}**.

bōtal बोतल् । काचमयपात्रविशेषः f. a bottle (corruption of the English word).

būtalad बूतलद् । रोषप्रकृतिः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **būtaladiñ** बूतलदिञ्), devil-natured; readily angered, passionate, irascible.

ba-tamah [*sic*], adj. c.g. courteous (K.Pr. 30). This word has not been elsewhere identified, and if the meaning given in K.Pr. is correct there is probably some mistake in the spelling.

būtīmār 1 बूतीमार् । रोषप्रकृतिः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **būtīmārĕñ** बूतीमार्यञ्), i.q. **būtalad**, q.v.

būtīmār 2 बूतीमार् بوتیمار । पक्षिविशेषः m. (father of wailing), the heron or bittern.

bē-tamīz بےتمیز adj. c.g. without discrimination, without conscience (W. 110).

batana बटन । वस्त्रयोजनफलकम् m. a button (corruption of the English word; the old word, **tūp^{i}-phol^{u}**, with the same meaning, is now superseded by this borrowed term).

batanī, for **batan^{ü}y** बतनूय्, pl. dat. of **bata**, with emph. **y** (K.Pr. 139).

bōtin باطن adj. c.g. unapparent, hidden, concealed; internal, intrinsic, esoteric; (as subst.) the inward part, secret thoughts, mind, heart, disposition of mind.

böt^{i}nuk^{u} बांतिनुकु । परोक्षसंबन्धी adj. (f. **böt^{i}nüc^{ü}** बांतिनंचू), of or belonging to the unseen, to a distant country, or to a time other than the present.

böt^{i}nüc^{ü} balāy yiñ^{u} बांतिनंचू बलाय् यिञु । परोक्षोत्पातसपातः f.inf. a sudden calamity (such as a flood, a drought, a lightning-stroke, or a pestilence) to happen.

bŏtun^{u} बुटुनु । उत्तरापथः m. N. of a country, Western Tibet or Ladāk (K.Pr. 94). Sg. gen. **bŏtanyuk^{u}**, q.v.

batundī بتندی adv. with sharpness, with severity, with acrimony (Rām. 497); violently, fiercely, with fury (Rām. 376).

batang بتنگ adj. c.g. in straits, in difficulties; distressed, harassed, vexed. **—anun** —अनुन् । अतिखिन्नीकरणम् m.inf. to worry, plague a person for something impossible or unobtainable. **—yun^u** —यिनु । अतिखिन्नीभवनम् m.inf. to be worried, distressed, have one's heart broken in trying to do something unsuccessfully.

bŏṭanyuk^u बूटन्युकु । भौत्तरापथिकः adj. (f. **bŏṭanic^ü** बूटनिचू), of or belonging to, coming from, or born or produced in Ladāk.

baṭañ बटञ् (Gr.Gr. 38), or **baṭiñ** बटिञ् f. a female Brāhman, a woman of the Brāhmaṇ caste (see **baṭa**); esp. a maidservant of the Brāhmaṇ caste, a menial Brāhmaṇī, cf. **baṭa-mahanyuv^u**, under **baṭa.** When employed °—, this word takes the form **baṭ^{a}ñĕ.**

baṭ^{a}ñĕ-pôn^u बटञ-पोनु । दासीब्राह्मणीवृत्तिः m. the condition of being a Brāhmaṇ maidservant, the making a living in such a capacity; (of anyone else) making a similar living. **-ṭôn^u** -तोनु । ब्राह्मणीवृत्तिः m. the condition of a Brāhmaṇ woman; esp. the life led by any woman who is well-conducted and careful about ceremonial purity and the like. **-wāza** -वाज़ । स्त्रीसूपकारः m. a man who lives by cooking only for women (esp. Brāhmaṇ women); hence, a cook who does not know his work thoroughly, an inefficient cook.

bŏṭiñ बूटिञ् or **buṭiñ 1** बुटिञ् । भोट्टस्त्री f. a woman of Western Tibet or Ladāk, a Ladākin, a synonym of **bŏṭa-bāy**, see **bŏṭa** (Gr.Gr. 38).

buṭiñ 2 बुटिञ् । लताविशेषः f. a certain vegetable creeper which usually grows wild in the jungle; a collection of its leaves; its flower.

batpurī trĕl (? spelling of first word), f. a wild **trĕl**, a kind of apple (L. 349). See **trĕl.**

batpīs (? spelling), f. *Spiræa Lindleyana* (El.).

bataura بطور prep. after the manner of, by way of (governs abl.) (Gr.M.).

baṭēra बटेर । लावः m. a certain bird, the quail.

bāṭur^u बाटुरु । लावः m. a kind of quail, cf. **baṭēra.** **—athi lagun** —अथि लगुन् । यथेष्टफलप्रभवलाभः m.inf. the quail to come into the hand; the means for carrying out any desired object to be gained. **—pyon^u** —प्योनु । यथेष्टफलाप्तिः m.f. the quail to fall; something eagerly desired to be suddenly and unexpectedly acquired, to drop from the clouds.

betri बेत्रि । इत्यादाः adv. and the rest, etcetera, and so forth. **-tētri** -तेत्रि । इत्यादिकम् adv. id.

bitur^u बितुरु । उपकरणम् m. a sufficiency of means (neither too much nor too little), implements, paraphernalia.

bē-tarafdār بے طرفدار adj. c.g. impartial, of no party, unsectarian (Gr.M.).

bē-tartīb بے ترتیب adj. c.g. without order, irregular; without system (Gr.M.).

butarāth बुतराथ् or **būtarāth** बूतराथ् । भूमण्डलम् f. (sg. dat., etc., **butaröṭs^ü** बुतरांच़ू, Śiv. 495, or **būtaröṭs^ü** बूतरांच़ू), the earth, the world (Śiv. 496); the earth as opposed to the sky (Śiv. 468); (usually) earth, land, ground (Śiv. 1110, 1231, 1234, 1291, 1296, 1297, 1345, 1530, 1550, 1869; Rām. 504, etc.). **-prāṭan-wôl^u** -प्राटन्वोलु m. a ploughman (El.).

batās बतास् । फाणितविशेषः m. (lit. filled with wind), a certain sweetmeat of a spongy texture and hollow within (K.Pr. 28); a kind of cheap brown sugar, which comes from the Panjāb (L. 254). **-khünd^ü** -खंण्डू । फाणितखण्डम् f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ** -खंज्य), a piece of this sweetmeat. **-wor^u** -वरु । लघुपूपाकारफाणितम् m. N. of a special variety of this sweetmeat.

būtēshŏr बू(भू)तेश्वर् m. Lord of ghosts, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1135, 1175).

butisuy (K.Pr. 243), incorr. for **buthis^{ü}y** बुथिसूय्, sg. dat. of **buth^u 2,** with emph. **y.**

būtātma बू(भू)तात्म m. Soul of all beings, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1055).

batav, see **bata.**

baṭ^{a}wa 1 बंटव । पात्रविशेषः m. a globular metal vessel, cast in one piece, used for cooking; the *baṭlōhī* or *lōṭā* of India.

baṭ^{a}wa 2 बंटव । स्यूतविशेषः m. a small bag with divisions or folds, used for holding money, betel-nut, tobacco, etc.

bitāwun बितावुन् । उल्लङ्घनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bitôw^u** बितोवु), to pass over; to carry out, get through any difficult business; to pass through (a country); to cause (time) to elapse, to pass (time). **bitôw^u-mot^u** बितोवु-मंतु । उल्लङ्घितः adj. (f. **bitöw^ü-müṭs^ü** बितांवू-मंच़ू), got over, carried out, passed through; (of time) spent, etc., as ab.

baṭawār बटवार् । शनिवासरः f. Saturday (K.Pr. 231, W. 106).

baṭawāri-dŏh बटवारि-द्वह । शनिवासरे adv. on Saturday. **-hond^u** -हन्दु । शनिवासरसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünz^ü** -हंज़ू), of or belonging to Saturday.

baṭawôr^u बटवोरु । प्रदेशविशेषः m. the name of a place in Kashmīr about six miles south-east of Śrīnagar.

baṭawör^i-bāy बटवांरि-बाय् । मत्स्यविक्रयिणी f. a class of fish-wives who carry fish on their heads in baskets and cry their wares through the Śrīnagar markets. The fish are netted in the Vĕth (Jehlam), near Baṭawôr^u.

baṭawāryuk^u बटवार्युकु । प्रदेशविशेषसंबन्धी adj. (f. **baṭawāric^ü** बटवारिचू), of or belonging to Baṭawôr^u.

būtāvīsh बूतावीश् । भूतावेशः f. inspiration or possession by a demon or evil spirit.

būtāvēṭh बूतावेठ् । भूतावेशतुल्यवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **būtāvēṭhi** बूतावेठि), a condition of rage, fury, or gloomy anger, as if one were subject to possession by an evil spirit.

batöy^{i} बतॉयि । परान्नभोजी e.g. one who through miserliness or the like is in the mean habit of living upon food given in charity by others, even though he have sufficient wealth to support himself.

batöy^{i}gī बतॉयिगी । परान्नभोजिवृत्तिः f. the condition of living on food given by others in charity, whether due to greed or misfortune; any mean conduct of this sort.

bĕts^{u} ब्यचू, see **byot^{u}**.

bits^{u} बिचू, see **byuts^{u}**.

bīts^{u} बीचू, see **bīth**.

böts^{u} बॉचू । कुटुम्बजनः m. (sg. dat. **böts^{u}s** बॉचूस् or **bātsas** बाचस्, Gr.Gr. 54), a member of a person's family, a relation; pl. a person's family, the members of a household (K.Pr. 29, 100, 124; Śiv. 1445, pl. dat. **bātsan**), husband and wife (K.Pr. 59); the inner apartments of a house, the harem containing the female members of his family (El., Gr.M.); a wife (f.) (*qabīla*) (El., K.Pr. 43, YZ. 464). In the pl. this word is often used with a genitive of the word signifying a husband, to indicate husband and wife. Thus (H. viii, 13), **pātashāha-sȧnd^{i} z^{a}h böts^{u}**, lit. the two members of the family of the king, i.e. the king and queen. **-bal** -बल् । कुटुम्बबलम् m. power or influence due to having many members in one's family. **-bata** -बत । कुटुम्बसाधारणभक्तम् m. family food, the comparatively coarse food eaten by the ordinary members of a large family, as distinguished from the delicate food given to old people, the head of the family, children, guests, etc. **-grākh** -ग्राख् । कुटुम्बपरिवृतः adj. (m. sg. dat. **-grākas** -ग्राकस्; f. nom. **-grākañ** -ग्राकञ्), the head of a large family. **-syun^{u}** -स्युनु । कुटुम्बसाधारणव्यञ्जनम् m. family seasoning; the ordinary oil, condiments, vegetables, etc., eaten by the ordinary members of a large family, as distinguished from superior kinds given to the senior members, guests, etc. **-wōl^{u}** -वोलु । बहुकुटुम्बजनयुक्तः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), the head of a large household; one who is a member of a large household. **-z^{a}h** -ज़ह् m.pl. the two members of a family, husband and wife (H. viii, 1).

bātsi-bātsi बाचि-बाचि । प्रतिकुटुम्बिजनम् adv. each member of a family one by one (used e.g. with verbs of giving, visiting, or the like). **bātsan-bātsan** बाचन्-बाचन् । प्रतिकुटुम्बिजनम् adv. id.

batsha 1 बछ । हस्ताधोभागः f.pl. the arms (or fore-legs of a wild beast) from the shoulder to the elbow.

batsha 2 बछ, **batshōv** बछोव्, **bütsh^{u}** बॅछू, see **basun.**

butsh^{u} बुछू, f. of **buth^{u} 2,** at the end of an adjectival compound. Cf. **bāka-buth^{u}**, under **bākh.**

bitsar बिचर् । वैश्यम् m. emaciation, feebleness.

bötsyun^{u} बॉच्युनु । कुटुम्बजनयुक्तः adj. (f. **bötsiñ^{u}** बॉचिञु), —° possessing so many members in one's household, used with numerals as the latter portion of a compound word, thus: **du-bötsyun^{u}**, having two persons in one's household; **tr^{a}-bötsyun^{u}**, having three; **tsu-bötsyun^{u}**, having four; **pöntsa-bötsyun^{u}**, having five persons in one's household.

bav ब(भ)व् m. existence, birth; worldly existence.

bawa-sāgar ब(भ)व-सागर्, the ocean of worldly existence (Śiv. 14). **-santāph** -संताफ् m. (sg. dat. **-santāpas** -संतापस्), the misery, or torment, of existence (according to Hindū pessimism) (Śiv. 1870). **-sar** -सर् । संसारसरः m., i.q. **-sāgar** (K.Pr. 243, Śiv. 14, 155, etc., Rām. 1596).

bāv बाव् । आदरः m. becoming, being; state, condition (Śiv. 1211, with pun on meaning 'market-price', see bel., 1679; Rām. 549, 1781; **anubava-bāv,** a condition of perception, Śiv. 75, 982; **bakti-bāv,** the condition of faith, a state of faith, but often equivalent to **bȧkt^{i}-bāv,** faith and love, bel., see **bakth,** Śiv. 515, 525, 757, 915, etc.; **brama-bāv,** a condition of delusion, Śiv. 1835; **dāsa-bāv,** the condition of a servant, Śiv. 620, 1076; **gūr^{i}-bāv,** the condition of a cowherd, Śiv. 1000, 1837; **nȧt^{i}-bāv,** the condition of a well-bucket, Śiv. 1818; **shur^{i}-bāv,** the condition of a child, Śiv. 1015); conduct, behaviour; way of thinking, feeling, sentiment, opinion (**advaita-bāv,** acceptance of the doctrine of monism, Śiv. 26); love, affection, devotional love shown to a deity, i.q. **bakth** (Śiv. 484, 531, 670, 772, 790, etc.; **bȧkt^{i}-bāv,** love and affection, Śiv. 188; **bāwāh,** with suff. of indef. art., 1083); affectionate respect, consideration, honour (Rām. 84, 317), cf. **ādar-bāw**; power of discrimination (Śiv. 1548); a high value put upon anything (Śiv. 1808); price-current, market-rate (Śiv. 1211, see ab.); prosperity in business (Gr.M.). **—baḍun** —बडुन् । व्याजपूर्वकानुवर्तनम् m.inf. respect to go forward; to show pretended compliance to an order (given by a senior, a superior, a teacher, or the like). **—dyun^{u}** —द्युनु । आदरप्रदानम्, अभ्युत्थानम् m.inf. to show respect, to rise from one's seat through politeness or respect. **—karun** —करुन् । सभाजनम् m.inf. to make respect; to welcome to one's house with love and honour. **—thawun** —थवुन् । आदररक्षणम् m.inf. 'to put honour'; to respect and comply with the order or advice of an elder or superior, the instruction of a teacher, or the like.

bāwa-rost^{u} बाव-रॅस्तु । भक्तिहीन: adj. (f. **-rüśh^{ü}** -रॅशू), wanting in love, wanting in politeness or respect, rude, genl. used as an adv. **-sān** -सान् । भक्तियुक्तम् adv. politely, respectfully, affectionately. **-sost^{u}** -सॅस्तु । भक्त्युपेत: adj. (f. **-süśh^{ü}** -सॅशू), possessing love, polite, respectful; possessing respect, respected, honoured. **-vyot^{u}** -व्यॅतु । भक्तिमान् adj. (f. **-vĕćh^{ü}** -व्यॅचू), loving, faithful, affectionate, or respectful by nature.

bēwāī (W. 21), i.q. **bēwāyĕ,** q.v.

bŏw^{u} बुवु, see **bŏwun.**

bôw^{u} बोवु, see **bāwun.**

bövī बांवी । दैवम् m. that which will be, that which is predestined, fate, destiny.

böw^{ü} 1 बांवू, see **bāwun.**

böw^{ü} 2 or **böv^{ü}** बांवू । (पक्षि-)सक्थि f. the thigh (esp. of birds); the posterior aspect of the thigh (El. *bór*). Cf. **ünz^{ü}-böw^{ü}.**

bē-wafā بے وفا adj. c.g. (K.Pr. 72, W. 134); i.q. **bē-wŏphā,** q.v.

bāwāh बावाह्, see **bāv.**

bē-wukūf بے وقوف adj. c.g. without sense, ignorant, foolish, stupid; (as subst.) a fool, a blockhead (Gr.M.).

bē-wukūfī بے وقوفی f. want of sense, foolishness, a foolish action, stupidity, folly, fatuity (Gr.M.).

bôwala (? spelling), adj. c.g. furious (El.).

bĕwulpha ब्यवुल्फ (= بے علوفہ) । निर्वेतन: adj. c.g. without rations or victuals (of soldiers, etc.); without subsistence allowance, without stipend, without salary.

bawan 1 बवन् । गृहसमुदाय: m. a kind of house; a house with rooms built round and opening into a hollow square, the house of a well-to-do person. —**sŏmb^{a}run** —सॉम्बरुन् or —**sŏmb^{a}rāwun** —सॉम्बरावुन् । बहुलसामग्रीसमुच्चय: m.inf. to lay up a great store of household necessities, as a provision against hard times.

bawan 2 बवन् । क्षेत्रविशेष: m. 'the habitation', N. of a sacred spring or *tīrtha* close to the famous temple of Mārtāṇḍa. The large basins filled by the spring are inhabited by an abundance of sacred fish. The Sanskrit name of the place was *bhavana* (RT.Tr. II, 466; El. s.vv. *mártand* and *maṭan*).

bāwanā बावना । भक्ति: f. a feeling of devotion, faith (in), respect, honour directed to a god, a preceptor, a Brāhmaṇ, or the like. i.q. **bakth,** q.v. (Śiv. 70, 130, etc.).

bawönī ब(भ)वांनी f. Bhavānī, N. of the goddess Pārvatī, the wife of Śiva, in her pacific and amiable form (K.Pr. 228, Śiv. 109, 494, etc.). Śiv. makes the sg. dat., etc., of this word sometimes **bawöniyĕ** ब(भ)वांनिय (496) and sometimes **bawānĕ** ब(भ)वान्य (79, 80, 1315). **-dās** -दास m. 'servant of Bhawānī', N. of a Kashmīr worthy, regarding whom a story is told in K.Pr. 254.

bāwun 1 बावुन् । अभिप्रायकथनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bôw^{u}** बोवु; inf. abl. poet. **bāwanē log^{u}** बावने लगु, he began to tell, Śiv. 700), to show, tell, inform, relate (YZ. 454, Śiv. 700, Rām. 292, 453, 1105, etc.); to disclose one's inner thoughts, disclose (a secret) (K.Pr. 23, Śiv. 675, 1633, Rām. 340, H. vii, 21); to confide one's secret intentions, to tell (a friend, etc.) what in one's own opinion is a proper course of conduct (Rām. 1574, 1592, 1764); to explain the meaning of anything (Śiv. 21, 480, 675, 1506, 1130).

bôw^{u}-mot^{u} बोवु-मॊतु । प्रकाशित: perf. part. (f. **böw^{ü}-müćh^{ü}** बांवू-मॊचू), disclosed, confided (of a secret), etc.

bāwun 2 बावुन् । दैवतायां निवेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bôw^{u}** बोवु), to pour a libation of rice-milk or the like over the image of a god, or into running water at some holy bathing-place.

bôw^{u}-mot^{u} बोवु-मॊतु । जले समर्पित: perf. part. (f. **böw^{ü}-müćh^{ü}** बांवू-मॊचू), poured in libation as above; met. (of anything not a libation) plunged in a flowing river or the like.

bŏwan बुवन् or **buwan** बु(भु)वन् । भुवनम् m. the earth, the world. Usually three worlds are counted—heaven, atmosphere, and earth (cf. Śiv. 118, 159, 196, 978).

bŏwun बुवुन् । उद्भव: conj. 2 (1 p.p. **bŏw^{u}** बुवु; impve. 3 **bŏvin** बुविन् or **bŏyin** बुयिन्; ben. 2 sg. **bŏyyĕkh** बुय्यख्, pl. **bŏyiw** बुयिव्, 3 **bŏyyĕn** बुय्यन्; in Gr.Gr. this verb is taken as the model for the 2nd conj., and is conjugated throughout), to become, be (Gr.Gr. 23; the ben. is very often used in this sense in blessings, e.g. Śiv. 5, 92, 111, 658, 685, etc.); to be born; to accrue, result; to be effected, accomplished; to be committed (as sin, fault, etc.); to come to pass, take place, to happen, occur; to turn out, prove to be; to serve, answer, do; (most commonly, exc. in ben.) (of crops, fruit, etc., or of swarms of insects, birds, etc.) to be produced, spring up (Gr.Gr. 205, lvi, El., K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 1291); esp. to be produced in great plenty or swarms, to grow plenteously (K.Pr. 84).

bŏw^{u}-mot^{u} बुवु-मॊतु । उद्भूत: perf. part. (f. **bŏw^{ü}-müćh^{ü}** बुवू-मॊचू), become, born, etc., as above; esp. (of crop, fruit, etc.) produced in great quantity, with great fruitfulness; happened in past time, happened before now (Rām. 1601).

buwan बु(भु)वन्, see **bŏwan.**

buwanēshōrī बु(भु)वनेश्वरी f. N. of a certain *nāga*, or sacred spring, near Khōn^{a}muh, and visited on the pilgrimage to the shrine of Harṣēśvara (RT.Tr. II, 459; Śiv. 930, cf. 932).

bē-wŏphā or **bē-wafā** बेव्फा بے وفا adj. c.g. faithless, perfidious, treacherous; ungrateful (K.Pr. 72, W. 134); (as subst.) a traitor, faithless one, ingrate.

bē-wŏphŏyī or **bē-wafōī** बेव्फायी بے وفائی f. faithlessness, infidelity, ingratitude, treachery (H. viii, 6, 11).

bāwar باور m. belief, faith, confidence, trust, credit. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to believe, etc. (H. viii, 13).

bĕwŏrī ब्वॊरी । विबाधना f. mental pain or distress, sorrow, anguish (arising from abuse, dishonour, loss of property, etc.).

bŏ̃wār बोँवार् or **baũwār** बौँवार् । भौमवासरः f. Tuesday.

bawa-sāgar बव-सागर्, **-sar** -सर्, see **bav.**

bavishĕth बविश्यथ् m. (sg. dat. **bavishĕtas** बविश्यतस्), the future, futurity (Gr.M.).

bawāsīr बवासीर् بواسیر । अर्शोरोगः f. hemorrhoids, piles.

bawāsīrilad बवासीरिलद् । अर्शोरोगयुतः adj. (as subst., f. **bawāsīriladiñ** बवासीरिलदिञ्), one who suffers from piles; met. a maniac, an incoherent madman.

bē-wāsta بے واسطہ adj. c.g. without motive, without reason; without business, without concern; without relationship, without connexion; without tie, without connexion with worldly things (e.g. a mendicant devotee).

bāwoṭ^u^ बावॊटु । अङ्गदविशेषः m. a kind of armlet worn by women, consisting of ornamental bosses or plates of one of the precious metals strung together.

bāwaṭ^i^-gul^u^ बावॊटि-गुलु । अङ्गदविशेषः m. one of a pair of such armlets. **-hor^u^** -होरु । अङ्गदविशेषयुग्मम् m. a pair of such armlets.

bāwath बावथ् । अभिप्रायाविष्कारः f. (sg. dat. **bāwüch^u^** बवॆंचू), showing, telling, information; a declaration of intentions, an expression of one's wishes, a giving of instructions. Cf. **bāwun 1,** of which it is the abs. noun (Gr.Gr. 128).

bŏwath बॊवथ् । अत्युत्पत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **bŏwüch^u^** बॊवॆंचू), excessive production or fructification, esp. of crops, fruit, plants, birds, or the like. Cf. **bŏwun,** of which this is the abs. noun.

bĕwāyĕ बेवाय adj. c.g. careless, fearless (W. 21, *bĕwāi*); adv. carelessly, fearlessly (Rām. 108, 1300).

bāw^a^za बावज़ । भ्रातृसुता f. a brother's daughter, a niece on the brother's side (Gr.Gr. 133, L. 462, Rām. 138). **-nŏsh** -न्वश् । भ्रातृसुतपत्नी m. the wife of a brother's son, a niece by marriage on the brother's side. **-zāmatur^u^** -ज़ामतुरु । भ्रातृसुतापतिः m. the husband of a brother's daughter, a nephew by marriage on the brother's side.

bāwazun बावज़ुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bāwazyōv** बावज़्योव्, Gr.Gr. 226), to be liked, preferred; (esp. of food) to be tasty, dainty (Gr.Gr. lv).

bay बय्, see **bayĕ.**

bāy बाय् f. a lady, mistress, as in **āga-bāy,** the wife of the master of a house, the mistress of a house. Cf. K.Pr. 263; Śiv. 1141, 1237, 1491, 1493. Often used as a suffix to indicate the wife of a man of a certain caste or profession. Thus, **baṭa-bāy,** a Brāhman's wife, as distinguished from **baṭañ,** a woman of the Brāhman caste.

bāyau बायौ, see **bôy^u^.**

bayĕ बय (भय) । भयम् m. (in Rām. 1486, **bay** बय्), fear, alarm, dread, apprehension (Śiv. 962, 1256, 1288, 1648, 1758); righteous fear, the fear of God (K.Pr. 201). **—dyun^u^** —द्युनु । भयदानम् m.inf. to fill with fear, threaten, scold, make afraid (e.g. a stronger threatening a weaker, a parent scolding a child, a man frightening a beast). **-hot^u^** -ह्वतु । भयाकुलः adj. (f. **-hüch^u^** -हॆचू), smitten by fear, terrified, frightened. **-hachar** -हछर् । भयाकुलत्वम् m. a state of being smitten by fear, a state of terror, a state of fright. **—hāwun** —हावुन् । भयप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to show terror (to another), to intimidate. **—khyon^u^** —ख्योनु । भयानुभवः m.inf. to eat fear, to be frightened at anything, to experience a sensation of fear. **-rost^u^** -रॊस्तु । निर्भयः adj. (f. **-rüch^u^** -रॆछू), fearless, without fear (Śiv. 1732); not causing fear, not frightening, not formidable. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । भयस्थितिः m.inf. fear to remain, a condition of fear previously caused (e.g. to a child or an opponent) to continue; having once experienced fear from any cause, that fear to continue for the future. **-sost^u^** -सॊस्तु adj. (f. **-süch^u^** -सॆछू), awful, terrible. **—thawun** —थवुन् । भीतिसमावेशनम् m.inf. to put fear, to put in fear. **-chhath** -छ्रठ् । भयावेशः f. (sg. dat. **-chhaṭi** -छ्रटि), tossing up of fear, a sudden attack of fear, terror begotten by a mere apparition, or by the mere appearance of an enemy, etc. **-vyot^u^** -व्यॊतु । भयाक्रान्तः adj. (f. **-vĕch^u^** -व्यॆचू), overcome with fear; in a state of terror owing to some previous fear.

bayĕs-tal rōzun बयस्-तल् रोज़ुन् । भयायत्तीभवनम् m.inf. to remain subject to somebody under the influence of fear, to be in a state of terror (of somebody). **-tal thawun** -तल् थवुन् । भयायत्तीकरणम् m.inf. to put under one's influence by means of fear, to intimidate.

bāyĕ 1 बाय । ज्येष्ठभ्राता m. an elder brother; met. any elder relation on the father's side. Cf. **bôy^u^.**

bāyĕ 2 बाय, **bāyi** बायि, **bāyō** बायो, see **bôy^u^.**

bĕyĕ 1 ब्यय or **biyĕ 1** बिय । पुनः adv. again, once more (Gr.Gr. 94; K.Pr. 237; Śiv. 916, 979, 980, 1341; W. 99, *beyi*; YZ. 15, 138; Rām. 1, 84, 85, etc.);

more. Conj. and, and also, also (Śiv. 163, 799, YZ. 82). Cf. **byākh.** —**akh** —अख् pron. adj. one more. —**kĕh** —कँह् pron. adj. anything else. —**ti** —ति conj. moreover, and moreover, and what's more. —**yun**^{u} —यिनु m.inf. to come again, to return (El.). The word is properly dat. of **bi**, q.v.

bĕyĕ 2 व्यय, **biy** बिय्, **biyau** बियौ, **biyĕ 2** बियं, **biy**^{i} बियि, **biyi** बियि, see **byākh.**

biyō बियो in **-biyō** -बियो । क्रीडनविशेषः m. a certain game played by pairs of little girls. They stand facing each other with their feet close together, and firmly holding each other's hands. Then both lean backwards as far as they can, and whirl round in a circle with their feet as pivots.

biy^{u} बियु, see **byuy**^{u}.

bŏy 1 बुय्, even I, see **bŏh.**

bŏy 2 बुय्, if I, see **bŏh.**

bŏy 3 बुय् (= بوى) or **bŏy 1** बोय् । दुर्गन्धः f. a bad smell, the smell of anything decaying or rotten, a stink. —**tulün**^{u} —तुलँनू । दुर्गन्धोत्पादनम् f.inf. to give forth a stink, to stink (esp. of something rotten or decaying). —**wŏthün**^{u} —वथँनू । दुर्गन्धोद्भवः f.inf. a stink to arise, as ab. —**yin**^{u} —यिनू । दुर्गन्धोद्भवः f.inf. id.

bōy 2, see **bôy**^{u}.

bôy^{u} बोयु । भ्राता m. [spelt *boi*, K.Pr. 34, 130, and *bōy*, YZ. 436; sg. dat. **böyis** बांयिस् (K.Pr. 134), ag. **böy**^{i} बांयि, abl. **bāyi** बायि, gen. **böy**^{i}**-sond**^{u} बांयि-सन्दु (Rām. 509, 510, 894; cf. **bāyyun**^{u} bel.), voc. **bāyĕ** बाय or **bāyi** बायि (Gr.Gr. 99, Śiv. 1482, Rām. 1161, the *bāyih* of K.Pr. 29) or **bāyau** बायौ (Gr.Gr. 99); pl. nom. **böy**^{i} बांयि (Śiv. 1526, 1790; *bōy* of YZ. 109), dat. **bāyyĕn** or **bāyĕn** बाय्यन्, बायन् (Śiv. 41; *bāy*^{i}*an* or *bāy*^{i}*en* of YZ. 97, 138, 372, 452), ag. and abl. **bāyyau** बाय्यौ (*bāy*^{i}*ev* of YZ. 84, 103), gen. **bāyyĕn-** or **bāyen-hond**^{u} बाय्यन्-हन्दु, voc. **bāyō** बायो (YZ. 98)], a brother, whether uterine or a step-brother, cf. **böy**^{i}**-bārån**^{i} bel.; met. a near relation, a clansman (Śiv. 41). When opp. to **kākh**, q.v., it means a younger brother, cf. **bāyyun** bel.; cf. also **bāyĕ 1.**

böy^{i}**-bö** बांयि-बां । भकारः m. "brother *ba*", the name by which the letter भ **bha** is called in Kāshmīrī. This letter is pronounced **ba** in that language, and is so called to distinguish it from ब or **ba** proper. In the Śāradā and Nāgarī alphabets it immediately follows ब **ba** in alphabetical order. Cf. **bubbö,** the name of **ba.** **-bod**^{u} -बंदु m. brotherhood, commensality, partnership (Gr.Gr. 144). Cf. **böj**^{i}**-bod**^{u} under **bôj**^{u}. **-bĕnĕ** -ब्यञ । भ्रातृमती f. the sister of a brother; hence, a woman who has a real brother, i.e. a brother of excellent reputation, endowed alike with virtue and with fortune. **-bārån**^{i} -बारंनि । भ्रातृसंघः m.pl. a collective name for a number of uterine brothers (YZ. 438, 453, Rām. 332, 443). Cf. **bārån**^{i}. The opposite is **ōra-bôy**^{u}, a half-brother by the same father (YZ. 84, 97, 103, 138, 452). **-kākañ** -काकञ् or **bây**^{i}**-kākañ** बंयि-काकञ् । भ्रातृपत्नी f. a brother's (usually an elder brother's) wife, a sister-in-law (Rām. 510). **-lāla** -लाल । ज्येष्ठश्रेष्ठो भ्राता m. an honorific term for one who is at once an elder brother and distinguished by virtue. **-tôn**^{u} -तोनु । भ्रातृत्वम् m. the relationship of brother, brotherhood (Gr.Gr. 143); met. brotherly conduct, respect, or affection shown by one who is not necessarily a brother. **-wôl**^{u} -वोलु । भ्रातृयुक्तः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who possesses a brother or brothers.

bāyyun^{u} बाय्युनु or **bāyun**^{u} बायुनु adj. (f. **bāyyün**^{u} बाय्यँनू or **bāyün**^{u} बायँनू), of or belonging to a brother; esp. when the brother is a person specially referred to, and the word is used instead of or partially representing a proper name, of or belonging to brother, cf. K.Pr. 251, where *bāyinih* seems to be for **bāyini,** masc. sing. abl. Here the word is opposed to *kākun,* of or belonging to an *elder* brother. Cf. **kākh.**

buy बुय्, even I, see **bŏh.**

biyābān بيابان m. a desert, a wilderness (Rām. 1326).

byuc^{u} बिचु । वृश्चिकः m. (sg. dat. **bicis** बिचिस्), a scorpion.

bic^{i}**-zöṭ**^{u} बिचि-ज़ांटू । परोपतापनस्वभावः adj. e.g. scorpion-natured, malignant, malicious, spiteful, maleficent. **-ṭŏph** -टुफ् । वृश्चिकदंशः f. (sg. dat. **-ṭŏpi** -टुपि), the sting of a scorpion; met. a secret malignant act.

bāyih, see **bôy**^{u}.

beyāk, see **byākh.**

bĕyuk^{u} ब्युकु । इतरसंबन्धी adj. (f. **bĕyüc**^{u} ब्यँचू), see **byākh.**

byākh ब्याख्, **byĕkh** ब्येख् (H. viii, 1), or **bēkh** बेख् (H. viii, 1; xii, 4) । अपरः pron. adj., e.g. [cf. Gr.Gr. 52; declined as follows: sg. dat., e.g. **biyis** बियिस्; ag.m. **biy**^{i} बियि, f. **biyi** बियि; abl. **biyi** बियि or (Gr.Gr. 94, 153) **biyĕ** बिय; gen. an. (rarely inan.) **biy**^{i}**-sond**^{u} बियि-सन्दु or **bĕy-sond**^{u} ब्यय्-सन्दु (f. **-sünz**^{u} -संज़ू), inan. (rarely an.) **bĕyuk**^{u} ब्युकु (f. **bĕyüc**^{u} ब्यँचू); pl. nom. m. **biy** बिय् or **biy**^{i} बियि, f. **biyĕ** बिय or (e.g.) **bĕyĕ** ब्यय; dat. e.g. **biyĕn** बियन्; ag. and abl. **biyau** बियौ; gen. **biyĕn-hond**^{u} बियन्-हन्दु (f. **-hünz**^{u} -हंज़ू)], another, other, different (Śiv. 618; K.Pr. 242, sg. dat. written *bĕyih*); the other (Śiv. 1441); another one (pl. some), more, additional (Gr.M.). W. (34) spells this word *bĕyāk* and (137) *beyāk.*

-trākh -त्राख् । अपरःकश्चित् pron., indef. adj., e.g. (sg. dat. **biyis-triyis** बियिस्-त्रियिस्, and so on, like **byākh**), anyone else, someone else. **byākh^{u}y** ब्याखुय् adj. (declined as above with **y** य् added), altogether different; met. different from everything else, unsurpassed, beyond comprehension (K.Pr. 60).

This word **byākh** is really an irregular compound of **bi** (q.v.) and **akh**, one. The obl. cases are those of **bi**, without **akh**, to which the emph. particle **y** has been added.

bày^{i}-kākañ बंयि-काकञ् । भ्रातृजाया f. a brother's wife, a sister-in-law. Cf. **böy^{i}-kākañ** under **bôy^{u}**.

bày^{i}-kākañĕ-tôn^{u} बंयि-काकञ-तोनु । भ्रातृजायावृत्तिः m. the relationship of sister-in-law (brother's wife) to any person (male or female); met. conduct as such, conduct (affection, etc.) of another woman similar to the conduct of a sister-in-law.

byôl^{u} ब्योलु । बीजम् m. (**biol** of L. 463; sg. dat. **byölis** ब्यॉलिस् (Śiv. 929) or **bēlis** बेलिस्; ag. **byöl^{i}** ब्यॉलि or **bēl^{i}** बेलि; abl. **byāli** ब्यालि or **bēli** बेलि, and so on), seed-grain, seed (K.Pr. 187, 193; Śiv. 928, 1110, 1530, 1678; Rām. 617, 826, 1504, 1512); semen; insect eggs, fish-roes (owing to their resemblance to minute seeds). **-kuk^{u}** -कुकु m. the cuckoo, so called from its cry being heard at seed-time, in spring (El.).

bēl^{i}-basta बेलि-बस्त । बीजगुच्छविशेषः f. a seed-bundle, the bag or membrane containing eggs, in the case of certain insects; similar collections of granulations in disease. **-dāñĕ** -दाञ । बीजोपयोगिधान्यम् m. seed-paddy, seed of the rice-plant reserved for sowing. **-dūr^{u}** -दूरु । क्षेत्रभागोपयोगिबीजसमूहः m. lit. a seed-bed; hence, the amount of paddy-seed required for sowing the plot of ground used as a seed nursery. **-düj^{ü}** -दूजू । उप्तबीजक्षेत्रभागः f. lit. a seed-field; a plot of unirrigated land in which spring crop (barley, wheat, etc.) or an autumn crop (*mung*, etc.) have been sown broadcast, and before the seeds have sprouted. **-gŏts^{ü}** -ग्वछू or **byöl^{i}-gŏts^{ü}** ब्यॉलि-ग्वछू । बीजगुलिका f., lit. a seed-berry, a collection of seeds, etc., as e.g. the bag of eggs of certain insects, the seed-pod of a plant containing many minute seeds, the roe of a fish. **-lyol^{u}** -ल्योलु or **byöl^{i}-lyol^{u}** ब्यॉलि-ल्योलु । बीजकुम्भविशेषः m. a jar in which seed-grain is soaked before sowing (see the next); met. a hole or pit packed tightly with a large number of articles. **-mŏnḍ^{ü}** -म्वंडू or **byöl^{i}-mŏnḍ^{ü}** ब्यॉलि-म्वंडू। कलम्बविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-mŏnjĕ** -म्वंज), the root of a kind of pot-herb (? a kind of cabbage) which is planted again, and from the sprouts issuing from which seeds are propagated. **-tọm^{a}l** -त्वमल् or **byöl^{i}-tọm^{a}l** ब्यॉलि-त्वमल् । तण्डुलविशेषः m. a certain kind of rice. Before sowing, seed-paddy is soaked in water till it begins to sprout. When the sowing is completed, any seed-grain that remains over is parched and pounded for food, and is called by this name. It is thus a kind of malted parched grain. Cf. the preceding, and **byāli anun** bel. **-wahĕkh** -वह्यख् or **byöl^{i}-wahĕkh** ब्यॉलि-वह्यख् । बीजवापकालः m. (sg. dat. **-wahĕkhas** -वह्यखस्), 'sowing-Wahĕkh' (Skt. Vaiśākha), the month (April–May) in which paddy is sown. **-wāph** -वाफ् or **byöl^{i}-wāph** ब्यॉलि-वाफ् । बीजवापसमयः m. (sg. dat. **-wāpas** -वापस्), seed-sowing, esp. the season for sowing paddy (commencing with the sun's entry into Taurus, and continuing for forty days until the sun's entry into Gemini). **-wāpas-kyut^{u}** -वापस्-क्युतु । बीजवापावसरे adv. in the sowing-season (as ab.), u.w. vbs. of coming, going, being born, or the like.

bēli khasun बेलि खसुन् । यथाक्रमसंग्रहः m.inf., lit. to ascend by seed; to arrange, or put in rows (like rice seedlings), to set a crowd of people in rows; to put (papers, etc.) in proper order (for reading or the like). Cf. **bēli-wasun** bel. **—wasun** —वसुन् । पङ्क्तिक्रमेण परिग्रहः m.inf., lit. to descend by seed; to bring or select, anything in rows, i.e. one by one in proper order. Cf. **bēli khasun** ab.

byāli anun ब्यालि-अनुन् । वापोचितीकरणम् m.inf., lit. to bring for seed; hence, to prepare seed for sowing by soaking it in water so as to cause it to sprout. Cf. **bēl^{i}-tọm^{a}l** ab. **—bihun** —बिहुन् । बीजसाफल्यम् m.inf., lit. to sit by seed; (a field) to be fruitful, every single seed coming to maturity. **—byūṭh^{u}-mot^{u}** —ब्यूठु-मंतु । सफलीभूतोप्तबीजः perf. part. (f. **—bīṭh^{ü}-müts^{ü}** —बीठू-मंछू), (a field, etc.) in which not a single seed has failed, but in which each has come to maturity. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । उप्तीकरणम् m.inf., lit. to bring out by seed; to sow (a prepared field). **—nērun** —नेरुन् । वापसमापत्तिः m.inf., lit. to go out from seed, to be completely sown (of a field). **—wọth^{u}** —व्वथु । वापयोग्यः perf. part. (f. **—wŏts^{ü}** —व्वछू), (of a field, etc.) specially fitted for being sown with seed owing to the fertile quality of its soil. **—yun^{u}** —यिनु । संपन्नोप्तीभवनम् m.inf., lit. to come by seed; hence, (of a field) to have been sown, with the seed which has just commenced to sprout. See **bēl^{i}-tọm^{a}l** ab.

byöl^{i}-dād ब्यॉलि-दॉद् । बीजवृषः m. a seed bull, a stud bull, a bull kept for breeding. **-gŏts^{ü}** -ग्वछू । बीजकोशः f., i.q. **bēl^{i}-gŏts^{ü}** ab. **-lyol^{u}** -ल्योलु । बीजघटः m., i.q. **bēl^{i}-lyol^{u}** ab. **-mŏnḍ^{ü}** -म्वंडू । बीजकलम्बः

f., i.q. **bēl^{i}-mŏnd^{ü}** ab. **-phol^{u}** -फॊलु । बीजसमूहः, एकं बीजम् m. a small quantity of seeds (Gr.Gr. 164); the total quantity of seed from a single plant or flower; a single seed. **-tŏm^{a}l** -त्वमल् । बीजतण्डुलसमूहः m., i.q. **bēl^{i}-tŏm^{a}l** ab. **-wahĕkh** -वह्यख् । बीजोत्थितकालः m., i.q. **bēl^{i}-wahĕkh** ab. **-wāph** -वाफ । बीजोत्थितकालः m., i.q. **bēl^{i}-wāph** ab.

byūmuk^{u} ब्यूमुकु, see **bīma.**

bē-yīmān بے ایمان adj. c.g. without religion, infidel (K.Pr. 239); corrupt, faithless, perfidious, treacherous, dishonest, fraudulent.

byon^{u} ब्यॊनु or **byun^{u}** बिनु (e.g. H. vii, 3, 14) । भिन्नः adj. [sometimes written **byonn^{u}** ब्यॊन्नु, with m. sg. dat. **bĕnis** ब्यनिस् or **bĕnnis** ब्यन्निस्, ag. **bĕn^{i}** ब्यनि or **bĕnn^{i}** ब्यन्नि (Gr.Gr. 26); sg. f. nom. **bĕñ^{ü}** ब्यञू], apart, separate (Śiv. 1198); distinct from, other than; various; adv. separately (Śiv. 1427, **bĕnnō**, m.c. for **byon^{u}**, 1563). **-byon^{u}** -ब्यॊनु । भिन्नं भिन्नम् adv. separately, apart, variously (Śiv. 843, 1203, 1579, 1775); often used almost as an adj. as in **byon^{u} byon^{u} rāyĕ** (f.pl.), different opinions (Gr.M.; so Śiv. 1134, 1755). **-byon^{u} gatshun** -ब्यॊनु गछुन् । छिन्नीभवनम् m.inf. to be torn, torn apart; (of clothes) to be torn through being worn out. **—kadun** —कडुन् । भिन्नीकरणम् m.inf. to separate, pull to pieces. **-byon^{u} karun** -ब्यॊनु करुन् । उद्घाटनम् m.inf. to separate, open out. **-lĕj^{ü}** -ल्यजू । पृथक्पाकः f. cooking and eating apart from the other members of a commensal family. **—tshunun** —छुनुन् । पृथक्करणम् m.inf. to separate out, partition (joint family property, or the like).

bĕn^{i}-pŏṭh^{i} ब्यनि-पॊठि or **-pŏṭhin** -पॊठिन् । भिन्नतया, गूढम् adv. separately, apart; apart, privately, secretly.

bayān بیان m. a declaration, assertion, statement; explanation, disclosure, description (El.). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to tell, relate, express; to explain, make clear (El.).

bāyĕn, bāy^{i}an, bāy^{i}en बाय्यन्, and **bāyun^{u}** बायुनु, see **bôy^{u}.**

bē-öyin بے آئین adj. c.g. unlawful, against the law (Gr.M.).

biyĕn बियन्, see **byākh.**

biyun बियुन् । पार्युषित्यापत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **biyyōv** बिय्योव्), to be or become stale or cold and tasteless (of cooked food), to be spoilt by being kept too long before eating (of something that should be eaten directly it is cooked); spoilt by being kept too long, so that it is dried up. Cf. **byuy^{u}.** **biyyō-mot^{u}** बिय्यो-मतु । चिरपर्युषितः perf. part. (f. **biyyē-müts^{ü}** बिय्ये-मंचू), stale (of cooked food); met. (of a man, woman, etc.) one for whom something (e.g. a marriage or the like) takes place long after the usual time, period, or age for such a ceremony, etc.

bŏyun बॊयुन् । संपत्संभवः conj. 2 (only used in the imperative and benedictive moods, and then usually referred to the verb **bŏvun,** q.v.). Thus, **bŏyyĕkh,** mayst thou be (prosperous, and so on) (ben. sg. 3): **bŏyin,** let him be (prosperous, etc.) (impve. sg. 3). (Cf. Gr.Gr. 247 and 252.)

bāyinih, see **bāyyun^{u},** under **bôy^{u}.**

bayānakh बयानख् । भीषणः adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **bayānakas** बयानकस्), fearful, terrible, dreadful, formidable.

byonn^{u} ब्यॊन्नु, see **byon^{u}.**

bē-yinsöfī بے انصافی f. injustice (Gr.M.).

bē-yintihā بے انتہا adj. c.g. without limit, endless, boundless, infinite (Gr.M.).

biyĕnāwun बियनावुन् । पर्युषितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **biyĕnôw^{u}** बियनोवु), (of cooked food) to make stale, to let get cold and tasteless; to make a person permanent in any position by dint of long occupation, to allow a person to gain a right to a post by long service.

byôr^{u} ब्योरु । बिडालः, कूपयन्त्रमध्यभुजः m. a cat (mostly vill.). The cross-bar joining the two upright posts of the wooden contrivance for drawing water from a well. Cf. **brôr^{u}** 1 and 2.

biyĕr बियर् । पार्युषित्यम् m. staleness, the condition of cooked food allowed to grow cold and tasteless (Gr.Gr. 138); met. a long time occupied, or long delay occurring in any business. **—lagun** —लगुन् । बहुकालिकस्थितिः m.inf. delay to occur in the carrying out of anything which it was hoped to complete quickly (e.g. a marriage).

biyis बियिस्, see **byākh** and **byuy^{u}.**

bŏyis बॊयिस्, see **bôy^{u}.**

bēy-sond^{u} ब्यय्-सॊन्दु । इतरसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-sünz^{ü}** -संज़ू), see **byākh.**

byot^{u} ब्यॊतु । क्षीणदेहः adj. (f. **bĕts^{ü}** ब्यचू), one who is (esp. by birth) of feeble and emaciated body, a weakling. Cf. **byuts^{ü}.**

byūṭh^{u} ब्यूठु । अप्रहतः adj. (sg. dat. **bīṭhis** बीठिस्; f. sg. nom. **bīṭh^{ü}** बीठू, dat. **bēchĕ** बेछ्य) (1 p.p. of **bĕhun,** to sit, q.v.), seated, sitting; settled, settled down, fallen in (as a roof, etc.); sitting idle, unoccupied, idle (K.Pr. 33); (of land) fit for cultivation or once cultivated and now fallow, cf. **bīṭh^{ü}.**

bayāth बयाथ् (= بیعت), f. (sg. dat. **bayöts^{ü}** बयाचू), the act of promising obedience; submission, obedience, allegiance; initiation as a disciple of a saint or religious guide. **—diñ^{ü}** —दिञू । शिष्यणम् f.inf. to

initiate a disciple, etc.; hence, to initiate, to teach a person what to do and what to avoid in any business or course of conduct. —**wanūñ^{u}** —वनंञू । शिक्षाभाषणम् f.inf. to utter words of initiation; hence, to give verbal instructions as ab.

bayĕth बयथ् । यथेष्टनिपातः f. (sg. dat. **bayūts^{u}** बयंचू), a lucky throw (of dice or the like).

byūth^{u}-mot^{u} ब्यूठु-मतु । निविष्टः perf. part. (f. **bīth^{ü}-müts^{ü}** बीठू-मंचू, sg. dat. **bĕchĕ-matsĕ** बेछ्य-मच्य; perf. part. of **bĕhun** or **bihun**, q.v.), seated; idle, unemployed; settled, cleared (of a muddy liquid, etc.).

bayĕtal बयतल् । पणे यथेष्टाचारी adj. c.g., (of dice, or the like) lucky, one that usually gives lucky throws. Cf. **bayĕth**.

byuts^{u} बिचु । चीणः adj. (f. **bits^{ü}** बिचू), emaciated, feeble. Cf. **byot^{u}**.

bāy^{i}ev, see **bôy^{u}**.

byuy^{u} बियु । पर्युषितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **biyis** बियिस्; f. sg. nom. **biy^{ü}** बियू), (of cooked food) stale, allowed to get cold and hence tasteless, kept over-night or for longer so that it has dried up. Cf. **biyun**.

bāyyau बाय्यौ, **bāyyĕn** बाय्यन्, **bāyyun^{u}** बाय्युनु, see **bôy^{u}**.

byāz ब्याज़् । कुसीदम् f. interest on money, usury.

bayāz बयाज़् بیاض । वह्युस्तिकाविशेषः f. an account-book, ledger.

byāz^{a}r ब्याज़र् । कुसीदिकः m. one who makes his living by interest, a money-lender, usurer.

bē-yizzatī بے عزتی f. disgrace, dishonour, ignominy (Gr.M.).

bē-yizzath بے عزت adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **bē-yazzatas** بے عزتس), without honour or dignity, disgraced; subst. m. (K.Pr. 90), i.q. **bĕ-yizzatī**, q.v.

bāz 1 باز adv. back; again (El.).

bāz 2 बाज़् باز । द्यूतावृत्तिः m. playing, gambling; esp. a single play in gaming, a single throw of the dice (Rām. 1351). **pŏkhta bāzāh**, a winning throw, **khām bāzāh**, a losing throw (Rām. 298). —**pyon^{u}** —प्योनु । इष्टानुकूलसमागमः m.inf. a throw (of dice) to fall; met. to come together (of a number of people who will help one to carry out something just as one wishes to do it, e.g. in some domestic affair, the simultaneous arrival of a wife, sons, and friends all of whom are experienced in the matter).

baza बज़, see **bọd^{u} 2**.

bīz बीज़् m. seed (Śiv. 1126).

bīz^{ü} बीज़ू, see **bēd 2**.

bŏz बुज़् । बाहुः m. an arm, esp. a large, well-formed arm (Śiv. 1510).

bŏza बुज़, see **bọd^{u} 2**.

bōza बोज़ بوزه । मद्यम् m. liquor made from grapes, molasses, rice, barley, etc.; wine, beer. **-gor^{u}** -गोरु । मद्यविक्रेता m. (f. **-gür^{ü}** -गूरू), a dealer in or seller of this beer. The fem. indicates a female dealer; a dealer's wife is **-gár^{i}-bāy** -गरि-बाय्. **-gár^{i}-wān** -गरि-वान् । मदिरासंपादनस्थानम् m. a place where this liquor is prepared or sold.

bŏzĕ बुज़्य, see **bọd^{u}**.

böz^{i} 1 बा॑ज़ि بازی । छलम्, माया, द्यूतावृत्तिः play, sport, game, trick; doing, carrying out any profession; gambling (Śiv. 1015, with allusion also to the following meaning); swindling; conjuring, legerdemain, magic (Rām. 905); deceit (Rām. 164, 361, 1171); illusion (Rām. 25, 1611, 1732). —**diñ^{u}** —दिञू । छलनम् f.inf. to give deceit, to trick, swindle. **-gar** -गर् بازی گر or **-gār** -गार् (e.g. Śiv. 1644) । ऐन्द्रजालिकः, वञ्चकः m. (f. **-gariñ** -गरिञ्, **-gārĕñ** -गार्यञ्), one who exhibits feats of legerdemain or activity, a tumbler, rope-dancer, juggler, conjurer (W. 140, K.Pr. 41); one who swindles, a swindler, cheat (K.Pr. 29, Śiv. 1644, Rām. 1317, 1785). The fem. indicates a female who does these things. **-garī** -गरी or **-görī** -गा॑री । मायिकवृत्तिः, छलवृत्तिः f. the profession or practice of conjuring; the profession or practice of swindling. **-gar-pöth^{a}r** -गर्-पा॑थ्‌र् or **-gār-pöth^{a}r** -गार्-पा॑थ्‌र् । ऐन्द्रजालिकवृत्तिः m. the profession of a conjurer, etc., the practice of conjuring, etc.; conjuring, legerdemain; genl. deceiving, swindling. —**khĕñ^{u}** —ख्यञू । वञ्चनानुभवः f.inf. to eat swindling, to be swindled (Gr.M.); met. to swindle oneself, to make a careless mistake in any action. —**khārūñ^{u}** —खारंञू । द्यूते पराजितीकरणम् f.inf. to cause the stake to rise; hence, beat an opponent in gambling (Rām. 1316). —**khasūñ^{u}** —खसंञू । द्यूते पराजयावाप्तिः f.inf. the stake to rise; to be conquered in gambling, to lose the stake; the carrying on (of worldly affairs) to rise, (of a householder) a well-conducted worldly life to be carried on (perhaps with a side-reference to losing the 'game' of salvation, to which a worldly life is inimical). —**lagūñ^{u}** —लगंञू । छलानुभवः f.inf. swindling to occur, to be cheated, swindled (in buying, selling, etc.). —**pakanāwūñ^{u}** —पकनावंञू । छलवृत्त्यावर्तनम् f.inf. to cause swindling to proceed; to make a discreditable living by swindling. —**pakūñ^{u}** —पकंञू । छलप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. swindling to proceed; a livelihood to be made by swindling. —**pĕñ^{u}** —प्यञू । औचित्यसंपत्तिः, जयाप्तिः, छलापातः f.inf. carrying on to fall (to occur); the household affairs of a person to be carried on prosperously owing to his having intelligent wife and children; the stake to fall, to win in gambling;

swindling to fall, swindling to become apparent, to find out that one has been swindled. —tarün^{u} —तर्‍ज़ू। छलानुभवः f.inf. to be swindled (in purchasing or the like). -tārün^{u} -तार्‍ज़ू। वञ्चनोत्पादनम् f.inf. to swindle (in selling, etc.).

bāzĕ-pĕṭh thawun बाज़्य-प्यठ् थवुन् । नियतं छलवृत्तिप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to place upon swindling, to carry on (a business of buying and selling, etc.) in a swindling way, to conduct (a trade) dishonestly. **-pĕṭh rōzun** -प्यठ् रोज़ुन् । छलवृत्त्याश्रितिः m.inf. to remain upon swindling; to habitually live in a swindling manner, to habitually practise swindling.

bāzi-pōṭh^{i} बाज़ि-पॊठि । माया(छल)पूर्वकम् adv. swindlingly, cheatingly, dishonestly, u.w. vbs. of making, carrying out, giving, speaking, etc. **-rost^{u}** -रॊस्तु । छलविहीनः adj. (f. **-rüts^{u}** -रॖछू), void of swindling, honest, an honest dealer; (of things) honest, genuine, not 'made to sell'.

bōz^{i} 2 (= باز), adj. c.g. one who avoids, shuns, is displeased with a person. Only noted in K.Pr. 145, where it is used in contrast with **rōz^{i}**.

bŏz^{u} बॖज़ू, see **bŏd 3** and **bŏd^{u} 1.**

buz बुज़् or भुज़्, i.q. **bŏz**, q.v., but chiefly used in proper names; **dashĕ-buz** दश-भुज़्, the ten-armed, a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 521, 1688).

buz^{i} बुज़ि or **buzy** बुज़्य् । सात् adj. c.g. a sec. suff. meaning 'dependent on', as in **aṭh^{a}ri-buz^{i}**, dependent on the wool-worm (**aṭh^{u}r^{u}**), liable to be attacked by the wool-worm; **lūka-buz^{i}**, dependent on people (**lūkh**), belonging to other people; **kŏlayi-buz^{i}**, dependent on a wife (**kŏlay**), having only one relation—a wife; **tsūra-buz^{i}**, dependent on a thief (**tsūr**), liable to theft (Gr.Gr. 161). **-kaṭh** -कठ् । अत्यधीनः, दीनः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a wretched son of dependence; one who, owing to powerlessness of voice, weakness of body, feebleness of action, want of money, or the like, takes refuge with and makes himself subject to someone who has plenty of these qualities; miserable, wretched.

būz^{i} बूज़ि, **būz^{u}** बूज़ु, **büz^{u}** बूज़ू, see **bōzun.**

baza-bata बज़-बत । ओदनविशेषः m. a certain dish, rice fried with spices in ghī, oil, etc.

baza-baz बज़-बज़् । निरन्तरस्नेहपाकः f. a continual frying, a general frying where a number of dishes are all being fried at the same time, owing to their all being immediately required.

buzdil بزدل adj. c.g. timid, faint-hearted, a coward (Gr.M., El.).

buzag बुज़ग् m. a snake, a serpent (Skr. *bhujaga*). Its gen. sing. is **buzagun^{u}** (K.Pr. 122) (?).

buzagēndrahār बुज़गेन्द्रहार्, i.q. **bujagēndrahār,** q.v.

ba-zakhmī बज़ख्मी (= بزخمی), wounded, hurt (Rām. 873).

buza-mor^{u} बुज़-मॊरु । दाहः m. burning, scorching (of garments, cloth, etc.). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । दग्धीभवनम् m.inf. to be burnt or scorched as above; also of the human body (esp. the belly or other part of the trunk) being burnt or scorched. —**karun** —करुन् । विदाहनम् m.inf. to burn or scorch garments, clothes, or another's body.

būz^{u}-mot^{u} बूज़ु-मॊतु, **büz^{u}-müts^{u}** बूज़ू-मॖचू, see **bōzun.**

bazin, see **bazyun^{u} 1.**

bazun 1 बज़ुन् । स्नेहपाकः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **boz^{u}** बॊज़ु, 2 p.p. **bazōv** बज़ोव्), to cook in hot oil, to fry (esp. vegetables and the like). The procedure is to plunge the articles into heated ghī and stir them about with a ladle. It is hardly the same as our frying. Cf. **bazyun^{u} 1** and Gr.Gr. 117.

boz^{u}-mot^{u} 1 बॊज़ु-मॊतु । स्नेहपाचितः perf. part. (f. **büz^{u}-müts^{u}** बॖज़ू-मॖचू), cooked in hot oil, fried.

bazun 2 बज़ुन् । धननिक्षेपः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **boz^{u}** बॊज़ु, 2 p.p. **bazōv** बज़ोव्), lit. to divide, distribute, allot; hence, to lay out money in invitations to festivals; to give away rewards or presents on birthdays and similar occasions of rejoicing; to put down the stakes in gambling; to put down money in compensation for losses, etc. **-lazun** -लज़ुन् । सुदायादिव्यवहारः m.inf. (among relations or friends) mutually to give and receive presents on the birthdays of each other's children and similar festivals.

boz^{u}-mot^{u} 2 बॊज़ु-मॊतु । प्रक्षिप्तः perf. part. (f. **büz^{u}-müts^{u}** बॖज़ू-मॖचू), lavishly distributed in presents, etc.

bazun 3 बज़ुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **boz^{u}** बॊज़ु, 2 p.p. **bazōv** बज़ोव्), to serve, honour, revere, love, adore (Gr.Gr. liii).

boz^{u}-mot^{u} 3 बॊज़ु-मॊतु perf. part. (f. **büz^{u}-müts^{u}** बॖज़ू-मॖचू), served, revered.

bizan बिज़न् بزن । आहननम् m. lit. imperat. 'strike', 'slay', hence slaughter; used in the following: **-bēg** -बेग् بزن بیگ । आहनननियोज्यः m. an executioner; an official flogger, or officer appointed to carry out sentences of flogging.

bōzan, see **būzan.**

bōzun बोज़ुन् । श्रवणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **būz^{u}** बूज़ु, 2 p.p. **bōzōv** बोज़ोव्; conj. part. **būzith** बूज़िथ्, Gr.Gr. 104; freq. part. **būz^{i} būz^{i}** बूज़ि बूज़ि, ib. 105), to understand (YZ. 197, 198, K.Pr. 234, W. 136); to regard, consider (Śiv. 1753), reckon; (usually) to hear, listen to (Śiv. 6, 92, 93, 113, etc.; YZ. 1, 10, 22, 31, 182, 229, 247, 260, etc.; K.Pr. 34, 234); to hear of, hear concerning (anyone or anything) (YZ. 135). **būz^{u}-mot^{u}**

बूज़-मतु । श्रुतपूर्वः perf. part. (f. būzᵘ-müṭsᵘ बूज़्-मच्रू), understood, heard, etc. (YZ. 455); esp. heard or known before, already heard. **bōzan-wôlᵘ** बोज़न्-वोलु । श्रवणन् m., n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who understands, hears, etc.; esp. one who is by nature accustomed to consider, to act with understanding and intelligence.

bōzana yunᵘ बोज़न यिनु । दृष्टिगोचरीभवनम् m.inf. the pass. of **bōzun,** to be intelligible; esp. to be visible (Śiv. 665); to be seen (Śiv. 85, 241). This verb in the pass. rarely means 'to be heard'. 'To be heard' is generally expressed by a periphrasis, such as **bōzanas andar yunᵘ,** to come into hearing (Gr.Gr. 169).

būzith dyunᵘ बूज़िथ् दिनु । विचार्य विभाजनम् m.inf. having understood to give; to give or divide out intelligently, so that the proper persons receive the proper shares. **—hyonᵘ** —ह्योनु । सुभागसंग्रहः m.inf. having understood to take; in taking shares of anything, to claim one's proper share. **—khyonᵘ** —ख्योनु । स्पर्धावृत्तिः m.inf. lit. having understood to eat; to vie with, emulate, rival, cope with, confront, withstand, oppose, resist. **—nyunᵘ** —निनु । स्वभागसंग्रहः m.inf. having understood to take; the converse of **—dyunᵘ,** intelligently to take one's proper share in the division of joint property. **—thawun** —थवुन् m.inf. to consider, to understand (Gr.M.).

būzan बूज़न् or **bōzan** भोज़न् । भोजनम् m. cooked food, victuals, a dish of food, meal (Śiv. 108, 1042, 1071, 1084); a feast (El., who spells the word *bozan*). **—karun** —करुन् । अन्नभुक्तिः m.inf. to eat, partake of food, make a meal.

buzun बुज़ुन् । भर्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **buzᵘ** बुज़ु, 2 p.p. **buzōv** बुज़ोव्), to parch or roast (esp. grain or meat over heated sand); to roast (L. 463; K.Pr. 168, *buzāyih* for **buzāyĕ,** 2 p.p. f.), to bake, cook (K.Pr. 38), fry (El. apparently, in the last sense, by confusion with **bazun**). **buzᵘ-motᵘ** बुज़-मतु । भर्जितः perf. part. (f. **buzᵘ-müṭsᵘ** बुज़्-मच्रू), roasted, parched, as ab.

bazan-bāna बज़न्-बान । स्नेहपाकोपयोगिपात्रम् m. a vessel in which things are cooked in hot oil, a frying-pan. See **bazun.**

bōzan-bāna बोज़न्-बान । श्रवणशीलता m. lit. a consideration-dish; hence, the nature of one who is habitually a considerer, judiciousness, a discerning nature, habitual prudence or wisdom.

buzan-brôrᵘ बुज़न्-ब्रोरु । निःशेषता m. complete disappearance (as of the simultaneous disappearance of all the company assembled in a room, or of all the contents of a pile of any articles).

bōzan-hār बोज़न्-हार् । श्रवणवृत्तिः e.g. one who is by nature a good listener, judicious, discerning, prudent.

bizanan बिज़नन् । आक्षिप्य निपातः f. the act of dragging and violently hurling or thrusting something (such as a pole or the fist) down into a hole or down to a lower level. Cf. **bizan.**

bizᵃnun बिज़्नुन् । निपातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bizᵒnᵘ** बिज़्नु), to drag and violently hurl or thrust anything (such as a pole or the fist) down into a hole or down to some lower level. Cf. **bizan. bizᵒnᵘ-motᵘ** बिज़्नु-मतु । बलान्निक्षिप्तः perf. part. (f. **bizᵘñᵘ-müṭsᵘ** बिज़्ञ्रू-मच्रू), dragged and hurled down, as ab.

bōzanāwun बोज़नावुन् । श्रावणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bōzanôwᵘ** बोज़नोवु; pres. part. m.c. **bōzanāwan** बोज़नावन्, Śiv. 1652), to cause to understand, to instruct, explain (Gr.M.); to persuade, advise (Śiv. 831, Gr.M.); to cause to hear, to tell someone about something (Śiv. 41, 691, 842); to cause to be heard (Śiv. 1389); to narrate, tell (Śiv. 1652). **bōzanôwᵘ-motᵘ** बोज़नोवु-मतु । श्रावितः perf. part. (f. **bōzanöwᵘ-müṭsᵘ** बोज़नाव्रू-मच्रू), caused to understand, hear, etc.; esp. (of a story, etc.) caused to be heard, told, narrated. **bōzanāwan-wôlᵘ** बोज़नावन्-वोलु । श्रावकः, आवेदकः m., n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who causes to hear, a narrator, teller, informer.

bāzar बाज़र् (= بازار) । विपणिः m. a street with shops in it, a market, market-place, bazaar, mart (YZ. 40, 253, where the word is spelt **bāzār,** in imitation of Persian; K.Pr. 78, 103, Śiv. 1211, 1808). In Śiv. 1566 **bāzār** also occurs m.c. in the sense of market, i.e. traffic of the market. **—aṭsun** —अचुन् । व्यसनवृत्तिः m.inf. to enter the bazaar; esp. to waste one's money in bazaar enjoyments, to lead a dissolute life. **-banga** -बंग । अन्नफलविशेषः f. a certain food grain, a kind of millet, akin to *bājrā* (*Panicum spicatum* or *P. italicum*). **—ṭsānun** —च़ानुन् । व्यसनासञ्जनम् m.inf. to cause to enter the bazaar; to induce (a respectable youth) to lead a profligate life; to seduce to dissoluteness. **—wuchun** —वुछुन् । मूल्यपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to look at the bazaar; to ascertain the market rate of anything, to test the value of anything by comparison with the market price.

bāzᵃrⁱ बाज़्रि (= بازاری) । जनसाधारणवृत्तिः adj. c.g. of or appertaining to the bazaar; easily to be bought anywhere in the bazaar; hence, ordinary, common; low, vulgar. **—baṭa** —बट । छद्मवृत्तिः m. (f. **—baṭañ** —बटञ्), a bazaar brāhman; met. one who lives a double life, outwardly polite and respectful, but inwardly deceitful and guileful. The f. is a woman of this character. **—jōsh** —जोश् । बाह्यविलासः m.

bazaar ebullition; met. external brave show of something essentially worthless.

bazōr बज़ोर् (cf. بزور), adj. c.g. forcible, exercising force, mighty, powerful (Śiv. 677).

bēzār بیزار adj. displeased, vexed, out of humour. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । क्रुद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to become displeased, out of humour with (e.g. with a child or a servant).

buzurg بزرگ adj. c.g. great, reverend, noble (El.).

buzurgī بزرگی f. greatness, grandeur, glory, nobility (El.).

buzith बुज़िथ् adj. c.g. roasted (L. 463). Cf. **buzun.**

būzith बूज़िथ्, see **bōzun.**

bĕzuvᵘ ब्यज़ुवु । निःसामर्थ्यः adj. (f. **bĕzuv**ᵘ ब्यज़ुवू), without life; hence, weak, unfit for work, unable to do one's work (e.g. of a servant or beast of burden).

buza-wāgun बुज़-वाँगुन् । सूद्विशेषः m. a certain dish, the fruit of the egg-plant roasted and served with curds.

bōzawunᵘ बोज़वुनु । श्रोता m. (f. **bōzawün**ᵘ बोज़वँन्यू), one who hears, a hearer (Śiv. 695), one who is by habit a good hearer, or who by habit pays attention to and considers advice offered to him (Śiv. 906); as adv. even while hearing, immediately on hearing (Śiv. 736).

buzawan̄ बुज़वञ् । भृति(लाभ)विशेषः f. the wages paid for roasting or parching (grain, etc.); the small profit made by buying something and simultaneously selling it to someone else, a kind of brokerage; the commission or 'dustoorie' taken by servants. **—kadün̄**ᵘ —कड्ञू । लाभविशेषसंग्रहः f.inf. to draw or take such commission or 'dustoorie' (lit. to deduct it from the money given for the purchase).

buzy बुज़्य्, see **buz**ⁱ.

bazyunᵘ 1 बज़्युनु । स्नेहपाकः m. (sg. dat. **bazinis** बज़िनिस्; a by-form of **bazun**, q.v., used as an abstract noun, Gr.Gr. 117, where the word is spelt **bazyun**), frying, cooking in hot oil. The articles (principally vegetables) are plunged into hot ghī, and stirred about with a ladle; met. the oil used for such cooking (K.Pr. 67, 132, *bazin*). **—dyun**ᵘ —द्युनु । स्नेहे पचनम् m.inf. to give such cooking, hence to cook in hot oil. **—khyon**ᵘ —ख्योनु । स्नेहे पक्वीभवनम् m.inf. to eat such cooking; hence, to be cooked in hot oil. **—lagun** —लगुन् । स्नेहपक्वीभवनम् m.inf., id.

bazinⁱ-dĕgulᵘ बज़िनि-द्यगुलु । स्नेहपाकोखाविशेषः m. a kind of large earthen vessel or pot in which vegetables, etc., are cooked in hot oil. **-lĕj**ⁱ -ल्यजि । स्नेहपाकोखा f. id., but of small size.

bazyunᵘ 2 बज़्युनु । शाकभेदः m. (sg. dat. **bazinis** बज़िनिस्), a certain vegetable growing wild in the forest, and said to have an acrid smell.

bazāz बज़ाज़् بزاز । पटविक्रयी m. a cloth-merchant, draper, mercer. **bazāza-wān** बज़ाज़-वान् m. a draper's shop (K.Pr. 159), cf. **bazöz**ⁱ.

bazözⁱ बज़ॉज़ि بزازی । विक्रेयपटसमुदायः m. drapery, linen-drapery, haberdashery, the stock-in-trade of a draper. **bazāzi-wān** बज़ाज़ि-वान् । पटविक्रयापणः m. a haberdashery, a draper's shop. Cf. **bazāz.**

bē-izzatī بے عزتی, see **bē-yizzatī.**

bē-izzath بے عزت, see **bē-yizzath.**

For words containing **bh**, see under **b**. See article **b**.

c च् چ. The second consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character, the sixth when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the eighth when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It has the sound of *ch* in the English 'church'.

Its aspirate is **ch** छ् چھ, the seventh consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character.

A **c** or **ch** occurring in a Sanskrit or Hindī word is very frequently changed respectively to **ts** or **tsh** in Kāshmīrī, which are in Nāgarī commonly written च़ and छ़, and in Perso-Arabic ڇ and ڇھ. Thus, the Sanskrit **candrah** चन्द्रः becomes Kāshmīrī **tsand**[a]**r** च़न्दर्, and the Hindī **chhōṭā** becomes Kāshmīrī **tshoṭ**[u] छ़ोटु. In fact, to Kāshmīrī ears, **c** is **ts** followed by **y**, and **ch** is **tsh** followed by **y**. In other words, to a Kāshmīrī, **c** च् is really **cy** च्य्, and **ch** छ् is really **chy** छ्य्. It thus follows that many Kāshmīrīs, when writing their own language in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, put no dot under च़ or छ़, when these represent **ts** or **tsh** respectively; but, on the contrary, represent **c** by च्य् and **ch** by छ्य्. So strongly is the **y**-sound heard in these two letters by Kāshmīrīs, that **ca** च is usually pronounced **cĕ** च्य, and **cha** छ is usually pronounced **chĕ** छ्य, **ya** य following a consonant being always sounded as **ĕ** or **yĕ** (see article **ĕ**). Thus, the word **caras** चरस् is usually pronounced **cĕras** च्यरस्, and the word **chakun** छकुन् is usually pronounced **chĕkun** छ्यकुन्. In the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, each method of writing each of these two words is equally common. In the Perso-Arabic character (in which the short vowels are generally omitted) this question of spelling hardly arises. Similarly, the word **cāra** चार is quite commonly written **cyāra** च्यार, and **chot**[u] छ़ोतु is equally commonly written **chyot**[u] छ्योतु. Again, the 1 p.p. of the verb **chōrun** छोरुन् should according to rule be **chūr**[u] छूरु, but we also find it written **chyūr**[u] छ्यूरु, which is liable to confusion with another **chyūr**[u] छ्यूरु, the regular 1 p.p. of the verb **chīrun** छीरुन्, qq.v.

Hence, if a word commencing with **cĕ, cy, chĕ,** or **chy** is not found in this Dictionary, it should be looked up under **ca, c, cha,** or **ch,** and vice versa respectively. Important words which have been noted as actually occurring in literature under both forms are as a rule given under both, with appropriate cross-references, each in alphabetical order; but it will be understood that it would be impossible to give every word commencing with **c** or **ch** twice over, in its two different spellings.

cāī (K.Pr. *chāī*), i.q. **cāh**[i], q.v.

cĕ च्य in **cĕ cĕ** च्य च्य, see **cyon**[u].

ci चि چہ pron., adv., and conj. what?; which, what; as, because; either, whether, or, even; in Rām. 573 **ci** is used in the sense of the Persian چون, like,—*ci guldasta*, (the six seasons were standing together) like a posy.

cī चीँ m. onomat. in the following:—**cī-cī karun** चीँ-चीँ करुन् । पौनःपुन्येन सूक्ष्माक्रन्दविधानम् m.inf. to utter repeatedly low sounds when crying, to sob. **cī karun** चीँ करुन् । स्वरविशेषः m.inf. a certain sound, the short involuntary exclamation uttered, when one is suddenly and unexpectedly pinched or the like.

cōb चोब् چوب m. a mace, a club, a stick; met. a beating (El., who makes the word f.; K.Pr. 73, 81, 85, 94, 171, 198; W. 141). In the latter sense the object beaten is put in the dative, as in **hūnis cōb,** beating (given to) a dog (K.Pr. 85), **zamīnas cōb,** beating the ground (K.Pr. 94). —**din**[i] —दिनि । ताडनम् m. pl. inf. to give sticks; to administer a thrashing, to wallop, flog, birch (esp. children in punishment). —**khĕn**[i] —ख्यनि । ताडनावाप्तिः m. pl. inf. to eat sticks; to be flogged, etc., as a punishment. **-ĕ-kor**[u] चोबि-कोरु چوب کر m. (? spelling) a bitter root and tonic used in Kashmīr for horses, and much exported, *Picrorhiza Kurroa* (L. 75). **-ĕ-kŏṭh** चोबि-क्वठ् m. the aromatic root of the *kŏṭh* plant. Its sale is a state monopoly (L. 75, 77, 83, 389, 418). See **kŏṭh.**

côbukh 1 چابک m. (sg. dat. **cābakas** चाबकस्), a whip.

côbukh 2, cābukh چابک adj. c.g. quick, active; adv. quickly (YZ. 493).

cibôl[u] चिबोलु adj. boyish, childish, puerile, only noted in the m. abl. sg. and in the following adverbial phrases:—

cibāli cibāli karun चिबालि चिबालि करुन् । वात्सल्यविधानम् m.inf. to show love to a child regardless of its conduct (whether it is naughty or not), to spoil a child with injudicious affection. —**cibāli gatshun** —चिबालि गछुन् । अयोग्ये ऽपि वात्सल्यापत्तिः m.inf. (of a child) to be petted or treated with affection (even when naughty), to be spoilt by injudicious affection so that he is encouraged in naughtiness.

cŏbur चुबुर् m. (sg. dat. **cŏbaras** चुबरस्), a youth, a young man between the ages of 16 and 30.

cŏb^{ü}r^{ü} चुबुरू । तरुणी f. a young woman (esp. one who has not borne children) between the ages of 16 and 30, who is characterized by good looks and becoming dress. **cŏb^{a}ri-mot^{u}** चुबरि-मतु । व्यसनी m. 'girl-mad', madly in love at first sight with some particular girl; lusting for a girl.

caca चच । पितृव्यः m. a father's brother, a paternal uncle. The word is mostly used in villages or by Musalmāns. **-bāba** -बाब । वृद्धपितृव्यः a father's elder brother; also, a father's paternal uncle, a paternal granduncle.

cã̄cĕ चाँच्य, see **cõt^{ü}**.

cica चिच or **cicĕ** चिच्य । स्तनौ m. the bosom, esp. that of a young undeveloped girl.

cic^{ü} चिचू f. an event (El.).

cõca or **cõcĕ** चौंच (= چونچہ) । दारुहस्तकः m. a ladle or spoon, made of wood when large and of bell-metal, etc., when small (El. spells this word *chonchih*). —**bazun** —बज़ुन् । अधिकारासिः m.inf. to wield the spoon; to hold authority or possess the power of superintendence, esp. in distributing another's food, money, etc. **-mār** -मार् । भोजनबाधाविधानम् m. 'spoon-hitting', preventing another from completing a meal or finishing a dish. —**sapanun** —सपनुन् or —**sapazun** —सपज़ुन् । संकुचितीभवनम् m.inf. 'to become a ladle'; hence, to become shrivelled or withered, as of the hand or other limb owing to cold, of the face owing to grief or loss, or of a flower, herb, or the like owing to the heat of the sun or to being broken.

cã̄cā-myā-myā चाँचा-म्या-म्या । उच्छृङ्खलीकरणम् m. spoiling a child by showing affection or praising it even when it is naughty. Cf. **cibôl^{u}**.

cõcur^{u} चौंचुरु । ओषधिशाकभेदः m. adder's tongue (L. 72), a certain pungent herb growing wild in the forests, and used as a vegetable. It is described as having small leaves, and growing in the spring. **cõcār^{i}-hākh** चौंचरि-हाख् । वन्यशाकभेदः m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस्), id. considered as a vegetable.

cicrahāray चिचुहारय् । पीडाक्रन्दः f. a scream arising from any sudden pain. Cf. **cã̄carāray, cicarāray,** and **chicharahāray.**

cã̄carāray चाँचरारय् । खेदाक्रन्दः f. crying aloud from pain, groaning; groaning in a state of prolonged unconsciousness. Cf. **cicrahāray, cicarāray,** and **chicharahāray.**

cicarāray चिचरारय् । स्वरविशेषः f. groaning, moaning, usually the low moaning of a number of starving people, esp. children. Cf. **cicrahāray, cã̄carāray,** and **chicharahāray.**

cōd चोद् । व्यभिचारिणी f. an immoral woman, esp. one who receives men only in her own house. Cf. **bith-cōd.**

cōd^{i}, f. silver (El.).

caudōl चौडोल् । कर्णीरथः m. a kind of litter or sedan in which women are carried.

caudas چودس (L. 271), the term used by Kāshmīrī Musalmāns for the fourth day after a man's death, on which day a feast is given at the deceased's house.

cudsu (?) (L. 258), the giving of presents on the fourth day after death. Cf. **caudas.**

cã̄g चाँग m. the cone of a fir-tree (El.).

cõga चुग چوغہ । आप्रपदीनवस्त्रम् m. a kind of cloak reaching to the feet like a dressing-gown.

cõgāl^{i} चुगलि چغلی । पिशुनता f. tale-bearing, back-biting, slandering, slander.

cõgul चुगुल् । धान्यविशेषः m. a kind of paddy bearing soft white rice. This rice is considered the best of all kinds, and is grown in Tēlbal on the Dal Lake (El. s.v. *dányi* and L. 333).

cõgul^{u} चुगुलु چغل । सूचकः m. an informer, a spy; a tale-bearer, a tell-tale.

cāh चाह् چاہ । भूरन्ध्रम् m. a well (El., YZ. 103, 214, 396, 406); a pit (natural or artificial) (Rām. 958, 1147). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । तिरस्कारखेदाप्तिः m.inf. go to a pit; hence, to have one's life made a burden by another's abuse. **-ĕ zanakhdān** چاہ زنخدان m. the hollow (or pit) of the chin (YZ. 214).

cāhas gatshun चाहस् गछुन् । गर्ते निपातः m.inf. to go into a pit; hence, to fall into or commit an unworthy action.

cāh^{i} चाहि, **cāhy** चाह्य, or **cāy** चाय् (also spelt **cyāh^{i}** च्याहि, **cyāy** च्याय्), f. tea (K.Pr. 39, Gr.M.). According to El. two kinds of tea are sold in Kashmīr—Suratī and Sabz. Suratī tea is like English tea, and Sabz tea is brick tea imported via Ladāk and the Panjāb. There are two ways of preparing tea in Kashmīr. For **mugal cāh^{i}**, five cups of water are poured upon a *tōlā* of tea. It is then boiled for half an hour, when more cold water is added, along with condiments and sugar, after which it is boiled for half an hour more. Milk is then added. It is now ready for drinking. The

colour is reddish. The second mode of preparing tea is called **shīr^{i} cāh^{i}**. The tea is placed in the teapot with a little soda and water and boiled for half an hour. Milk, salt, and butter are then added, after which it is boiled for another half-hour, when it is ready for drinking. According to K.Pr. (l.c.) the salt used in the infusion of tea is called **phul**. It is found in the Nubra valley in Ladāk, and contains the carbonate and sulphate of soda and a little of the chloride of sodium. **cāh^{i} karūñ^{u}**, f.inf. to make tea (El.).

cāhi-kosh^{u} चाहि-कोंशु । निःसारचव्यम् m. tea-leaves which have been infused, 'tea-leaves.' **-nör^{u}** -नोंरु । चव्यपात्रविशेषः f. a teapot (with a spout like the English vessel), the vessel in which tea is placed after it has been made (El.).

cāhyāh चाह्याह् or **cyāhyāh** च्याह्याह् f. a cup of tea, tea (the infused liquid) (Śiv. 1824). This is **cāh^{i}** with suff. of indef. art., lit. 'a tea'.

cĕh च्यह्, see **cyon^{u}**.

chōch छ्वोंछ् । फलविशेषः f. a bramble; a raspberry, *Rubus nivens* (L. 73, El.). This word is often spelt **chānch** or **cānc**.

chich-kuṭs^{ü}r^{ü} छिच्-कुत्सूरु । उपहासशीला f. a woman who is fond of ridiculing others, a silly jesting woman.

chāchĕ-pūt^{u} छाँच्य-पुतु । शब्दवत्क्रीडनकम् m. a kind of toy, a child's rattle. Cf. **chāṭun**.

chichur छिछुर् । विस्फोटविशेषः, मांसखण्डः m. (sg. dat. **chicharas** छिछरस्, ag. **chich^{a}r^{i}** छिछॅरि, abl. **chichari** छिछरि; pl. nom. **chich^{a}r^{i}** छिछॅरि, dat. **chicharĕn** छिछ्रयन्, abl. **chicharyau** छिछर्यौ), a boil, a pustule or swelling full of matter; met. a small lump of fat mutton.

chicharahāray छिछरहारय् । क्रोशस्वरः f. a short sudden cry of pain (e.g. when one is unexpectedly pinched). Cf. **cicrahāray, cācarāray,** and **cicarāray.**

chüc^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} छूचू-मृचू, see **chakun.**

chacyōv छच्योव्, see **chakun**. **chācyov** छाँच्योव्, see **chāṭun**. **chicyōv** छिच्योव्, see **chĕkun 2.**

chŏd छ्वद् । बुभुक्षा f. (sg. dat. **chŏz^{u}** छ्वज़ु), hunger, desire for food; craving genl. **—yiñ^{u}** —यिञु । अत्यपेचोत्पत्तिः f.inf. hunger to come; a craving to arise (in one who is a slave to the habit) for snuff, bhang, opium, or other intoxicant.

chaḍun छडुन् । परित्यागः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **choḍ^{u}** छोडु, f. **chüḍ^{ü}** छूडू, f.pl. **chajĕ** छज्य; 2 p.p. **chajyōv** छज्योव्), to release, let go, dismiss (e.g. a man or beast from confinement or from work in which he or it is engaged). **choḍ^{u}-mot^{u}** छोडु-मोतु (f.sg. **chüḍ^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** छूडू-मृचू, pl. **chajĕ-maṭsa** छज्य-मच), perf. part. released, etc.

chag छग् or **chĕg** छ्यग् । पलायनत्वरा f. sudden dispersal, rout, as when a crowd is suddenly attacked and scatters, or when a flock of birds rises and flies away on the approach of a human being (Śiv. 1860). **—diñ^{u}** —दिञु । निवारणा f.inf. to scatter, disperse, drive away, as ab. **—lāgüñ^{u}** —लगंञु । निवारणाप्तिः f.inf. to be dispersed, scattered, driven away, routed, as ab. **—ṭsānüñ^{u}** —त्सानंञु । पलायनत्वरोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause an assembly or a flock to suddenly scatter, as ab.

chāg^{u}r^{u} छाँगुरु । संभ्रमः f. hurry, flurry in doing anything (so as to get it done before anyone comes or something happens).

chĕh छ्यह्, **chih 1** छिह्, see **chuh.**

chih 2 छिह् । ईषदाघातः f. (sg. dat. **chish^{u}** छिशु), a slight accidental blow (esp. of something hard) on the edge or point of anything, a knock.

chīh 1 छीह् । क्षुतम् f. (sg. dat. **chīsh^{u}** छीशु), a sneeze, sternutation.

chīh 2 छीह् f. a very small amount of anything, as in **ash^{e}ka chīh**, a very little love (H. vii, 30).

chuh 1 छुह्, vb. subst. This verb is defective, being only used in the present tense and rarely in the imperative; it is participial in form, being liable to change for gender. Its forms are m.sg. 1 **chus** छुस्, 2 **chukh** छुख्, 3 **chuh** छुह्; pl. 1 **chih** छिह्, 2 **chiwa** छिव (**chiv** छिव्, m.c. in H. vii, 9), 3 **chih** छिह्; f.sg. 1 **chĕs** छ्यस्, 2 **chĕkh** छ्यख्, 3 **chĕh** छ्यह्; pl. 1 **chĕh** छ्यह्, 2 **chĕwa** छ्यव, 3 **chĕh** छ्यह्. The final **h** of the forms **chuh, chih,** and **chĕh** is added only to aid pronunciation, and is dropped before all suffixes, as in **chu-na** छुन, he is not, **chĕm** छ्यम्, she is to me. When a suffix commences with a vowel the **u** of **chuh** becomes **w,** and the **i** and **ĕ** of **chih** and **chĕh** become **y.** Thus, **chuh + ā** becomes **chwā** छ्वा, is he? and **chih + ā** and **chĕh + ā** both become **chyā** छ्या, are they (m.)? is she? or are they (f.)?

In H. vii, 9 a pres. cond. pl. 2 **chiv** छिव् occurs.

For the other tenses of the vb. subst. the vb. **āsun** (q.v.) is employed.

Chuh is also employed as an auxiliary verb, forming, with the pres. part., a present tense, as in **suh chuh karān**, he makes or is making, and, with the perf. part., a perfect tense, as in **tám^{i} chuh kor^{u}-mot^{u}**, he has made. In such cases verbal suffixes are added to the auxiliary verb and not to the participle. There is this peculiarity, that when this occurs the suffix of the agent case of the 2nd pers. sing. is generally **y,** not the **th** used with the

past tense. Thus, **tsĕ koru-th,** thou madest, but **tsĕ chu-y korᵘ-motᵘ**, thou hast made.

As a vb. subst. **chuh** is very commonly used with a dative of possession, thus providing Kāshmīrī with a verb signifying 'to have'. Thus, **mĕ chuh** or (with suffix) **chu-m,** there is to me, i.e. I have.

Except as stated above in regard to the agent of the 2nd pers. sing., this verb takes the usual pronominal and adverbial suffixes. Thus, **chus,** I am; **chus-ay,** I am for thee; **chukh,** thou art; **chukh-a,** art thou? **chuh-an** (for **chukh-an**) **karān,** thou makest him; **chuh-an-a karan,** dost thou make him? **chwā** (**chuh** + **ā**), is he? **chyā** (**chĕh** + **ā**), is she? **chu-na,** he is not; **chu-nā,** is he not? **chu-y,** he is to thee, or he is verily; **chu-y-ĕ,** is he to thee; **chu-s,** he (or there) is to him; **chi-s,** they (m., or there) are to him; **chĕ-na,** she is not; **chĕ-nā,** is she not? **chĕ-y,** she is to thee, or she is verily; **chĕ-y-ĕ,** is she to thee? **chĕ-s,** she (or there or they, f.) is to him, and so on. In H. xii, 6, **chiy** is used instead of **chuy,** he is verily. Cf. Gr.Gr. 189 and Gr.M.

chuh 2 छुह m. onomat. the noise made in driving a horse, *tchk* (H. xi, 8).

chuhan छुहन्, **chuhana** छुहन, see **chuh.**

chahōra छहोर in the following: —**batañ** —बटञ् । अतिनिर्लज्जा, कुलटा f. a shameless brāhman woman; a woman of good caste who goes about openly in public and has no sense of modesty; an unchaste woman of good family. Cf. **chōra.**

chaj 1 छज् । प्रस्फोटनम् m. a winnowing basket, a winnowing fan.

chaj 2 छज् । अवतंसः m. the crest of a bird.

chajĕ-matsa छज्य-मच़, see **chadun** and **chalun.**

chüjᵘ-mütsᵘ छ़्जू-मच़ू, see **chalun.**

chajyōv छज्योव्, see **chadun** and **chalun.**

chikᵘ छिकु, see **chyukᵘ.**

chŏka 1 and **2** छ़क, see **chŏkh 1** and **2.**

chukᵘ छ़कु । सेकयन्त्रम् m. a squirt, a syringe.

chakh छख् । प्रसारः f. (sg. dat. **chaki** छकि), the spreading abroad of anything usually collected in piles or heap, e.g. dust or grain; esp. the scattering abroad of seed-grain, sowing seed broadcast. Cf. **chakun, atha-chakh,** s.v. **atha,** and Gr.Gr. 125. **chakh diñᵘ** छख् दिञू । प्रक्षेपणम् f.inf. to sow broadcast.

chĕkh छ्यख्, **chĕkha** छ्यख, see **chuh.**

chēkh छेख् । उपभोगाशंसा m. (sg. dat. **chēkas** छेकस्), a wish for good luck expressed when another puts on new clothes or ornaments for the first time.

chikh छिख् । सेकः f. (sg. dat. **chiki** छिकि), sprinkling, the throwing a little water or other liquid to a distance (Gr.Gr. 125); cf. **atha-chikh,** s.v. **atha.**

chika-chikh छिक-छिख् । सेकासेकि f. mutual sprinkling of water, when two persons sprinkle each other or throw water on each other as ab.

chŏkh 1 छ़ख् । शोधना m. (sg. dat. **chŏkas** छ़कस्), slight washing (of a dish, a garment, etc.), rinsing out only with water (Gr.Gr. 123). —**kadun** —कडुन् । क्षालनम् m.inf. to rinse out with water. —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । क्षालनम् m.inf., id.

chŏkh 2 छ़ख् । व्रणः m. (sg. dat. **chŏkas** छ़कस्), a wound (K.Pr. 17, 146, Rām. 187, 430, 529, etc.), a sore (esp. from a missile), a blow with effusion of blood (El.); met. the blow or striking of a churning stick in milk (K.Pr. 174); **lōla-chŏkh** (pl.), the wounds of love, pangs caused by love (YZ. 451). —**dyunᵘ** —द्युनु । व्रणविधानम् m.inf. to wound (esp. by a missile).

chŏka-dŏd छ़क-द्वद् । मथितम् m. buttermilk churned without water. **-lāgay** -लागय् । स्वव्रणोत्पादनम् f. wounding oneself; esp. the revengeful self-wounding done when a person is aggrieved by the action of another on whose head he intends that the guilt of causing the wound shall fall. **-lākam** -लाकम् । कण्टकयुता कविका m. a thorn-bit (for horses). **-lākañ** -लाकञ् । हठप्रार्थना f. persistent asking for anything (esp. by children who won't be satisfied with a refusal). Cf. the next. **-phakīr** -फकीर् । अतिहठी भिक्षुः m. an obstinate persistent beggar, who inflicts wounds upon his own person in order to terrify people into giving him something. **-phakīrī** -फकीरी । हठभिक्षुवृत्तिः f. the conduct of such a beggar; leading the life of such a beggar.

chukh छ़ख्, **chukha** छ़ख, see **chuh.**

chakhnā, see **cakhnā.**

chŏkᵘjᵘ छ़कजू, see **chŏkulᵘ.**

chŏkal छ़कल् । व्रणोपेतः adj. e.g. wounded, bruised (esp. of fruit or the like). Cf. **chŏkalad.**

chŏkulᵘ छ़कुलु । स्पष्टः शीघ्रश्च adj. (f. **chŏkᵘjᵘ** छ़कजू), clear and quick (of speaking, reading, singing, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 146).

chŏkalad छ़कलद् । व्रणयुक्तः adj. e.g. having a sore (Gr.Gr. 135, El.); wounded, lit. (e.g. of soldiers in a battle, or any other animate creature), or met. (YZ. 149, the heart). Cf. **chŏkal.**

chŏkalun छ़कलुन् । संघट्टाद्विभिन्नीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **chŏkalyōv** छ़कल्योव्), to be scattered, become separate from the others, e.g. of one of a number of things floating down a river being separated by an eddy from the rest. Cf. **chakᵊrun.**

chakun छकुन् or **chĕkun 1** छ्यकुन् । कीर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chok**^{u} छ्वकु ; 2 p.p. **chacyōv** छच्योव् ; imperat. sg. 2 **chĕkh** छ्यख्, Śiv. 1776), to scatter abroad things usually together in large numbers, to scatter, throw about (K.Pr. 117 ; YZ. 163 ; Śiv. 732, 1079, 1092, 1149, 1400, 1401, 1497, 1861 ; Rām. 109, 440, 778, etc.) ; esp. to scatter seeds, to sow broadcast. El. spells this *chhikun*, i.e. **chĕkun 1** and **2**. The causal of this verb is **chakanāwun** or **chaḳ**^{a}**ranāwun** ; the regular causal form **chaḳ**^{a}**run** or **chaḳ**^{a}**rāwun** is not used in the sense of a causal, but has the meaning of the primitive verb (Gr.Gr. 174).

chakana yun^{u} छकन यिनु । स्वयमवकीर्णीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be scattered ; esp. (of seeds, etc.) to be scattered abroad automatically, to be self-sown.

chakith ṭhunun छकिथ् छुनुन् । अवकीर्य प्रक्षेपः m.inf. to scatter abroad ; esp. to throw out into the open, dust, sweepings, etc., collected in a basket.

chok^{u}**-mot**^{u} छ्वकु-मतु । कीर्णः perf. part. (f. **chüc**^{ü}**-müṭ**^{ü} छ्वचू-मंचू), scattered abroad ; sown broadcast.

chĕkun 2 छ्यकुन् or **chikun** छिकुन् । सेचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chyuk**^{u} छिकु or छ्युकु ; 2 p.p. **chicyōv** छिच्योव्), to propel liquids to a distance in one stream, to squirt ; to urinate, make water (in this sense impersonal in the tenses derived from the past participle). El. gives this word the meaning of **chakun**, q.v.

chakanāwun छकनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chakanôw**^{u} छकनोवु), to cause to scatter (Gr.Gr. 174), see **chakun.**

chikiñ छिकिञ् । श्वप्रमेहणम् f. the act of urinating by a dog.

chŏkañ छ्वकञ् । हठः f. obstinate and persistent begging for something valuable which the owner does not wish to give ; cf. **chŏka-phakīr** under **chŏkh 2.** —**trāwüñ**^{ü} —त्रावंञू । प्रार्थनाहठविधानम् f.inf. to beg obstinately, as ab.

chakāra छकार । समन्तात्प्रक्षेपः m. the act of scattering about in all directions. —**dyun**^{u} —दिनु । समन्ताद्व्याप्तिः m.inf. to give scattering ; to be scattered about in all directions ; to become spread on all sides (e.g. of a flood, a conflagration, or an epidemic).

chakür^{ü} छकंरू । गानविशेषः f. a kind of song sung by women to the accompaniment of a drum and other instruments. The leader sings a phrase, which is sung in turn by the others.

chūkur छूकुर् m. (sg. dat. **chūkaras** छूकरस्), a lad, a growing boy ; hence, a small person, a person of humble station. Cf. K.Pr. 42, where the sg. dat. is incorrectly written *chuṅkaras*, i.e. छुँकरस्.

chūkür^{ü} छूकंरू । आरूढयौवना f. a good-looking full-grown girl.

chaḳ^{a}**run** छंक्रुन् । अवकीर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chaḳ**^{o}**r**^{u} छंक्रु), to scatter abroad, throw about things collected together, esp. of dust or of seeds scattered on the roadside or the like, and not on a field. Although in form the caus. of **chakun** (q.v.), this verb has not a causal signification (Gr.Gr. 174, 175).

chaḳ^{a}**ran-wôl**^{u} छंक्रन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who scatters or disperses (El.).

chaḳ^{a}**rana yun**^{u} छंक्रन यिनु । अवकीर्णीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be scattered about, thrown broadcast, thrown about (of dust, or of seeds scattered automatically, and self-sown, i.e. not sown on ground properly prepared beforehand). —**āmot**^{u} —आमतु । अवकीर्णीभूतः perf. part. pass. (f. —**āmüṭ**^{ü} —आमंचू), scattered, thrown about as ab. (of dust, seeds, etc.).

chaḳ^{o}**r**^{u}**-mot**^{u} छंक्रु-मतु । अवकीर्णः perf. part. (f. **chaḳ**^{ü}**r**^{ü}**-müṭ**^{ü} छंक्रू-मंचू), scattered, thrown about (of seeds or the like improperly scattered on the roadside, etc., as ab.).

chaḳ^{a}**ranāwun** छंक्रनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chaḳ**^{a}**ranôw**^{u} छंक्रनोवु), i.q. **chakanāwun,** causal of **chakun** (Gr.Gr. 174). See **chakun.**

chaḳ^{a}**rāwun** छंक्रावुन् । अवकीर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chaḳ**^{a}**rôw**^{u} छंक्रोवु), i.q. **chaḳ**^{a}**run,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174, 175).

chaḳ^{a}**rāwana yun**^{u} छंक्रावन यिनु । प्रक्षिप्तीभवनम् m. inf. pass., i.q. **chaḳ**^{a}**rana yun**^{u}, see **chaḳ**^{a}**run.**

chaḳ^{a}**rôw**^{u}**-mot**^{u} छंक्रोवु-मतु । अवकीर्णः perf. part. (f. **chaḳ**^{a}**röw**^{ü}**-müṭ**^{ü} छंक्रांवू-मंचू), i.q. **chaḳ**^{o}**r**^{u}**-mot**^{u}, see **chaḳ**^{a}**run.**

chāḳ^{a}**rawun**^{u} छंक्रवुनु n.ag. (f. **chāḳ**^{a}**rawüñ**^{ü} छंक्रवंञू), one who disperses or scatters.

chŏkawan छ्वकवन् । जलेऽवगाहनम् f. (sg. dat. **chŏka-wüñ**^{ü} छ्वकवंञू), the act of dipping into water (as when one holds a garment by one end and dips into, and moves it about in, the water).

chŏkawun छ्वकवुन् । जलेऽवगाहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chakow**^{u} छ्वकवु), to dip (a garment or the like) into water and move about the article dipped therein ; to stir any liquid contained in a vessel, to churn by shaking.

chŏkawana yun^{u} छ्वकवन यिनु । मथितीभवनम् m. inf. pass. (of curds, water, or the like) to be shaken about in a closed, or nearly closed, vessel, to be churned by shaking.

chŏkay छ्वकय् । हठप्रार्थना f. persistently and obstinately begging for something (of children). Cf. **chŏka-lākañ** under **chŏkh 2.**

chal 1 छल् । खण्डम् f. (sg. dat. **chali** छलि). a bit, part, scrap, portion, fragment (Rām. 878) ; a crumb (Gr.M.). Frequently —° (Gr.Gr. 162), as in **lācha-chal** लाछ-छल् f. a wafer (Gr.M.). **-dal** -दल् । विरोधः

m. quarrelling combined with mutual recriminations. Cf. **chala-pol^{u}** bel.

chala-bāgay छल-बागय् । खण्डशो विभाजनम् f. division by partition or by breaking up into fragments. **-chāg^{u}r^{u}** -छाँगॖरॖ । इतस्ततः प्रक्षेपः f. fragment-hurry; hence, improperly to scatter about in all directions. **-chāg^{a}ri** -छाँगरि । विक्षिप्ततया adv., abl. of the preceding, (of the mind or intellect) scatteredly, in an agitated manner, distractedly. —**chala karith trāwun** —छल करिथ् त्रावुन् m.inf. to break anything in pieces (Gr.M.). **-pol^{u}** -पॊलु । वाग्युद्धम् m. mutual recriminations and abuse, wordy warfare. **-wŏg^{u}r^{u}** -व़ॊगॖरॖ । इतस्ततोऽपयापनम् f. causing a crowd to scatter and flee away in various directions, breaking up an assembly.

chali chali gatshun छलि छलि गछ़ुन् । खण्डशो भवनम् m.inf. to be smashed, broken in pieces, to fall to pieces. —**chali karun** —छलि करुन् । खण्डशो विधानम् m.inf. to smash to pieces.

chal 2 छल् in the following: **-chŏkh** -छ़ॊख् । अतिक्षालना m. (sg. dat. **-chŏkas** -छ़ॊकस्), the washing of a great number of articles at one time, a 'washing'.

chala-chŏkh छल-छ़ॊख् । मार्जनम् f. (sg. dat. **-chŏki** -छ़ॊकि), the act of washing, cleaning (esp. cotton clothes, see **chalun**).

chalan-grāy छलन्-ग्राय् । ईषत्क्षालना f. a slight, hasty washing. **-pôrut^{u}** -पॊरुतु । क्षालनसंप्राप्तिः m. an opportunity or time for washing accumulated dirty clothes, 'washing-day.'

chal 3 छल् m. a device, expedient (Rām. 44).

chēla छेल । ऊर्मिकाविशेषः m. a plain ring of gold, silver, or other metal, worn on the finger or toe—the Hindōstānī *challā*.

chūl छ़ूल् । निर्झरः m. (pl. dat. **chūlan** छ़ूलन् Gr.Gr. 51), a waterfall, cascade (Śiv. 983).

chūla-wôñ^{u} छ़ूल-वोञु । निर्झरवारि m. cascade water, a small mountain stream issuing from a waterfall.

cāhil چہل card. forty (Rām. 797).

chöl^{i}-böl^{i} छॊलि-बॊलि । ऊर्ध्वाधस्तात् adv. from above (cf. **bāl 1**) and below, heedlessly, carelessly, u.w. vbs. of coming, etc.

chalun छलुन् । क्षालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chol^{u}** छॊलु, f. **chüj^{u}** छॊजू; 2 p.p. **chajyōv** छज्योव्), to wash, cleanse (K.Pr. 17, 40, 41, 43, 82, 112, 154; YZ. 232; Śiv. 1022, 1575; Rām. 622, 774, 1644, etc.). According to El., s.v., when cotton cloth is referred to **chalun** is used, but when the reference is to woollen cloth **mandun** or **mandanāwun** is the word employed.

chāl^{i} chāl^{i} छॊलि छॊलि । असकृत्क्षालयित्वा freq. part. washing frequently or continually; commonly used as adv.

chalith chŏkith छलिथ् छ़ॊकिथ् । समग्रतया क्षालयित्वा adv. (a jingling repetition of the conj. part. **chalith**), having completely washed. Cf. **chala-chŏkh** under **chal 2**. —**tshunun** —छ़ुनुन् । क्षतच्छेदनम् m.inf. having washed to throw away; hence, (of friends who have become estranged) to wash one's hands of another person, entirely to abandon friendly intercourse.

chol^{u}-mot^{u} छॊलु-मॊतु । क्षालितः perf. part. (f. **chüj^{u}-müts^{u}** छॊजू-मॊछू), washed, cleansed by washing (Rām. 786, clothes).

chalin-wôñ^{u} छलिन्-वोञु । क्षालननिर्माल्यम् m. the dirty water left after washing anything (esp. after washing rice, etc., preparatory to cooking), washings.

chölith-chūlith छॊलिथ् छ़ूलिथ् । निश्चित्य adv. exactly, accurately, u.w. vbs. of speaking, answering, etc.

chĕm छ्यम्, **chim** छिम्, **chum** छुम्, cf. **chuh**.

chamb छम्ब् । भृगु m. a mountain precipice (K.Pr. 227, Rām. 1014); a ravine, precipitous cleft (Śiv. 1627).

chamba-dula gatshun छम्ब-डुल गछ़ुन् । अकालमृत्युः m.inf. to fall over a precipice; hence, to die a sudden or untimely death. **-t^{a}lür^{u}** -तलॖरॖ । अतितीक्ष्णस्वभावा f. a precipice-bee; hence, a passionate woman, ready to abuse on the slightest provocation.

chambas gatshun छम्बस् गछ़ुन् । पापे निमज्जनम् m.inf. to go to a precipice; hence, to be plunged in bad company and sinful habits. **-pĕth wasath** -प्यठ् वसथ् । अदृढस्थितिः f. living on a precipice; an insecure position, liability to destruction at any moment (e.g. a village built on a sandbank in the midst of a river).

chāmb^{i} gatshun छॊम्बि गछ़ुन् । प्रपातगतिः m.inf. to go over a precipice; hence, the sudden irresistible flood of water from a river or canal that has burst its banks.

chŏmb छ़ॊम्ब् or **chŏmba** छ़ॊम्ब (Gr.Gr. 122) । कणमर्दनम् m. a method of threshing paddy, in which the stalks are held in the hand and the heads struck against a post. This preserves the straw from being injured, as it would be if trodden out by cattle on a threshing-floor. The *chúmba* of L. 464. Cf. **atha-chŏmb** under **atha**. —**dyun^{u}** —दिनु । ताडनम् m.inf. to flog, whip (with a rod on the bare skin). —**karun** —करुन् । ताडनम् m.inf., id.

chŏmbun छ़ॊम्बुन् । कणमर्दना conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chŏmb^{u}** छ़ॊम्बु), to thresh grain, as described in art. **chŏmb**, q.v. **chŏmb^{u}-mot^{u}** छ़ॊम्बु-मॊतु । कणशो मर्दितः perf. part. (f. **chŏmb^{u}-müts^{u}** छ़ॊम्बू-मॊछू), threshed, as ab.

chāmpa छाम्प, see **chāpa.**

chāmph छाम्फ्, see **chāph.**

chān 1 छान् । तक्षा m. a carpenter, a house carpenter (El., Śiv. 337, K.Pr. 41, 178, W. 140). His wife is **chöñ^ü 2** छांञ्, **chāna-kölay** छान-क्नलय् or **chāna-bāy** छान-बाय्. Of these the first is generally used as a kind of surname, added to the woman's proper name. Regarding the other two see below. As a title (e.g. **Yēkar chān,** Yēkar, the carpenter) the gen. of this word is **chānun^u** छानुनु.

chāna-bāy छान-बाय् । तक्षस्त्री f. a carpenter's wife. The word is honorific, cf. **chāna-kölay** bel. **-kij^ü** -किञ् or **-kīj^ü** -कीञ् । कार्यावशेषणम् f. a carpenter's nail; the last and final nail put into a house by the builder, thus completing the work; met. in any work nearly completed the small amount remaining to be done. Kāshmīrī carpenters are constantly omitting a nail here or some work there in order that they may be recalled and get another job; this is called 'the carpenter's nail' (K.Pr. 41). **-kölay** -क्नलय् । तक्षस्त्री f. a carpenter's wife. This word is non-honorific. Cf. **chāna-bāy** ab. and Gr.Gr. 34. **-koṭ^u** -कटु । तक्षपुत्रः m. a carpenter's son; met. a real carpenter's son, a good carpenter (Gr.Gr. 132). **-ṭhas** -ठस् । तक्षशब्दः m. carpenter's bang, the noise made by a carpenter when he hits a piece of wood with the back of his adze. **-ṭökh** -टुख् । तक्षशब्दः m. (sg. dat. **-ṭŏkas** -टुकस्), carpenter's hammering, the noise made by a carpenter when he hits an iron wedge or other similar article employed in splitting wood.

chān 2 छान् । निपतनम् m. sifting; falling down (as powder leaking through the interstices of a sieve, of a basket, or ripe pollen from certain flower-clusters).

chāni, see **chöñ^ü.**

chĕna छ्यन, **chĕnā** छ्यना, **chun** छुन्, **chuna** छुन, see **chuh.**

chēna छेन m. a cymbal (El.).

chọn^u छ्नु or **chon^u** छनु । ऊनः, रिक्तः adj. (f. **chöñ^ü** छ्ञ् or **chüñ^ü** छञ्), empty, void; (of a cargo-boat) empty, in ballast (Gr.M.); empty of wealth, poverty-stricken (cf. **atha-chọn^u** under **atha**); less than a certain amount, deficient in quantity; adv. (like the Hindōstānī *khālī*) only, merely. This word is generally used with emph. **y,** as in **chọnu-y** छ्नुय् or **chonu-y** छनुय् (Śiv. 1201), and is thus spelt: *chhōnōi* by El., so K.Pr. 42, *chhĕnī,* and 239, *chhanī* for **chüñ^üy** छञ्य्. **-non^u** -नंनु । रिक्तः adj. (f. **chüñ^ü-nüñ^ü** छञ्-नंञ्), empty and naked; hence, poverty-stricken.

chañĕ-möchĕ छञ-म्वछ्य । अकिञ्चनत्वे adv. in a condition of being poor or hard up (esp. in connexion with having to provide a wedding feast or the like), u.w. vbs. of giving, etc.

chôn^u 1 छोनु, see **chānun.**

chôn^u 2 छोनु । उत्पवनान्नाद्यफलम् the result of sifting, the cleansed and sifted rice, flour, or whatever article is passed through a sieve or strained.

chönch, see **chōch.**

choṅchih, see **cōca** or **cōcĕ.**

chind^arun छिन्दरुन् । मोहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chyund^orü** छिन्द्रु or छ्युन्द्रु; this verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles), to be stupefied, esp. of the stupefied amazement caused by the attainment of more than one hoped for or expected.

chandith جنڈتھ (YZ. 134), incorr. for **tshandith,** see **tshandun.**

chināl छिनाल् । पामरः m. a vile man living by vile habits and with vile companions.

chönil छांनिल् । तक्षता f. the art or profession of a carpenter (Gr.Gr. 142).

chināl^agī छिनालगी । पामरता f. a vile, despicable mode of life or conduct.

chinölil छिनांलिल् । पामरत्वम् f., i.q. **chināl^agī,** q.v.

chön^ilöz^ü छांनिलांञ् । तक्षवृत्तिः f. the livelihood or craft of a carpenter, carpentry, esp. of one who has taken to the craft after giving up some other art (Gr.Gr. 143).

chanin छनिन् m. a utensil (El.).

chanun छनुन् or **chĕnun** छ्यनुन् । निष्पतनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **chanyōv** छन्योव्), to be strained, sifted; to fall from a mass (as grain falling through a hole in a basket), to dribble away; to exude (Śiv. 1008); (of a tree) to lose its leaves (Śiv. 1039, 1208); to waste away (Śiv. 1002); to be broken up into parts (of a ring of dancers, Śiv. 1010).

chānun छानुन् । उत्पवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chôn^u** छोनु, f. **chöñ^ü** छांञ्; 2 p.p. **chāñōv** छाञोव्), to sift (Śiv. 1527); to strain, filter; to trim (Gr.Gr. xxii); to search minutely, investigate; to shake down fruit from a fruit-bearing tree.

chôn^u-mot^u छोनु-मंतु । उत्पूतः perf. part. (f. **chöñ^ü-müts^ü** छांञ्-मंच्), sifted; strained, filtered, examined, investigated; (of a fruit-tree) having had its fruit shaken down off the branches.

chŏnun छ्वनुन् or **chŏnnun** छ्वन्नुन् । ऊनीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **chŏnyōv** छ्वन्योव् or **chŏnnyōv** छ्वन्न्योव्), to be deficient, to be below the full size, quantity, or weight (Śiv. 1212).

chŏnyō-mot^u छ्वन्यो-मंतु । ऊनीभूतः perf. pass. (f. **chŏnyĕ-müts^ü** छ्वन्ये-मंच्), reduced in size, quantity, etc. (e.g. of dried-up fruit, wealth, etc.).

chānṭa छाण्ट, see **chāṭa.**

chônṭ^{u} छोण्टु, **chānṭun** छाण्टुन्, etc., see **chāṭun.**

chinôv^{u} छिनोवु । अकिञ्चनता m. poverty, esp. that caused by loss of wealth or savings.

chānawañ छानवञ् । उत्पवनभृतिः f. wages paid for sifting flour, etc. Cf. **chān 2.**

chānaway छानवय् । तक्षभृतिः f. wages paid to a carpenter. Cf. **chān 1** (Gr.Gr. 142).

chānay छानय् । उत्पवनम् f. the act of sifting, esp. of flour or other similar minute powder.

chānöz^{u} छानोज़ु । तक्षवृत्तिः f. the profession or craft of a carpenter (Gr.Gr. 143).

chañ or **chĕñ** छञ् । शब्दविशेषः m. onomat. the noise made by a metal vessel or the like falling on the ground, clang, clatter; cf. **chŏñ.** **-chakh** -छख् । क्रीडाविशेषः m. onomat. (sg. dat. **-chakas** -छकस्), clang and clatter; a kind of musical dance. The girls who dance wear bells and tinkling anklets which are sounded in time with the music and singing; cf. **chŏñ-chŏkh** under **chŏñ.** **-chamb^{ü}r^{ü}** -छंब्रु । अकस्मान्मृतिः m. a sudden and accidental death, as if it were caused by falling down a precipice. **-chañ** -छञ् । स्वनितविशेषः m. onomat. clash, chink, tinkle, the noise of metal to metal, e.g. of metal vessels knocking against each other, or of rings or bells on a bell-girdle.

chŏñ छ्ञ् । शब्दविशेषः m. onomat. chink, tinkle, the sound made by money in a bag, a bell-girdle, or the like; cf. **chañ.** **-bọng^{a}rĕ** -बुंगर्ये । शब्दवत्कङ्कणानि f.pl. bracelets (of crystal or precious metal) supplied with bells, so as to make a tinkling sound. **-chŏkh** -छुख् । क्रीडाविशेषः m. onomat. (sg. dat. **-chŏkas** -छुकस्), i.q. **chañ-chakh,** see **chañ.** **-chŏñ** -छ्ञ् । अभीक्ष्णशब्दः m. onomat. chink-chink, tinkle-tinkle, the sound of chink repeated over and over again. **-dār** -दार् । शब्दवद्वस्तु adj. c.g. a chinker, a tinkler, that which has the power of emitting chinks or tinkles, such as a staff or a girdle supplied with rings or bells to make a chinking or tinkling noise. **-ṭŏñ** -ट्ञ् । धनव्ययविधानम् m. onomat. making chinks, making money (esp. someone else's) fly, squandering.

chañĕ छञे, **chăñ^{i}** छञि, **chüñ^{ü}** छञू, see **chọn^{u}.**

chŏn^{i} छोनि, (Śiv. 1532) **chŏnī** छोनी, i.q. **chŏn^{ü}.**

chŏn^{ü} छूनू, see **chọn^{u}.**

chŏn^{ü} 1 छांनू । उत्पवनम्, उत्पवनोत्पफलम् f. sifting, winnowing, straining; knocking down walnuts from a tree; siftings, the resultant of sifting (e.g. cleaned or winnowed grain) (Śiv. 1532, 1533). In Śiv. 1532 **chŏnī** is m.c. for **chŏn^{i},** i.q. **chŏn^{ü}.**

chŏn^{ü} 2 छांनू । तक्षकस्त्री f., see **chān 1,** a carpenter's wife, usually employed as the latter part of a proper name, as in **Zūna chŏn^{ü},** Zūna the carpentress (Gr.Gr. 37). K.Pr. spells this word *chhāni,* i.e. *chāni.*

chŏn^{ü} 3 छांनू, see **chānun.**

chañĕr छञर् । रिक्तता m. emptiness.

chŏñĕr छ्ञर् । ऊनता m. incompleteness, want of full weight or measure; loss, detriment (El.).

chọñ^{e}run छ्ञ्रुन् or **chọñ^{e}rāwun** छ्ञ्रावुन् । ऊनीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chọñ^{o}r^{u}** छ्ञ्रु or **chọñ^{e}rōw^{u}** छ्ञ्रोवु), to make less, to reduce below a certain fixed quantity, to lessen (the *chhenrāwun* of K.Pr. 119). **chọñ^{e}rōw^{u}-mot^{u}** छ्ञ्रोवु-मतु । ऊनीकृतः perf. part. (f. **chọñ^{e}rōw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** छ्ञ्रावु-मच़ू), reduced below a fixed weight or scale of quantity.

chapa छप pl. nom. of **chaph 1, 2,** and **3,** qq.v.

chāpa छाप । मुद्रितः m. anything printed, such as a book, a patterned cloth, or a pattern generally.

chôp^{u} छोपु or **chōp^{u}** छोँपु । मन्थानविशेषः m. a kind of small churning-stick, used for churning curdled milk, etc. —**dyun^{u}** —दिनु । मन्थनम् m.inf. to churn as ab.

chaph 1 छफ् or **chĕph 1** छ्यफ् । मण्डनम् f. (sing. dat. **chapi** छपि), fine dressing, adornment, wearing jewels and rich garments. —**karüñ^{ü}** —करुंञू । सुवेशधारणम् f.inf. to wear fine clothes, etc., to be expensively dressed.

chaph 2 छफ् or **chĕph 2** छ्यफ् । उपहारः f. (sg. dat. **chapi** छपि, pl. nom. **chapa** छप), a sacrificial offering (cf. **chapun 2**).

chapa-chör^{u} छप-छोरु । उपहारः f. sacrifice-haste, unexpectedly becoming a sacrifice in company with some one who is dying or suffering great calamity, unexpectedly sharing such a fate.

chapi lagun छपि लगुन् । उपहारीभवनम् m.inf. to offer oneself as a sacrifice instead of or on behalf of any one.

chaph 3 छफ् or **chĕph 3** छ्यफ् । तक्षणम् f. (sg. dat. **chapi** छपि), a paring, chip, shaving, when cutting wood either with a hatchet, etc., or (e.g. a reed-pen) with a penknife; a gash or cut in shaving (L. 457 *chĕp*). —**hĕñ^{ü}** —ह्यंञू । खण्डोत्थापनम् f.inf. to raise up or elevate a splinter or shaving when cutting a stick; to put a point to a reed-pen, etc.

chāph छाँफ् । मुद्रा, मुद्राचिह्नम् f. (sg. dat. **chāpi** छाँपि), an instrument for sealing or stamping, a seal, signet-ring; a stamp or impression made by a seal, etc., either in sealing-wax or in ink, etc.

chōph छोफ् । चिह्नवस्तु m. (sg. dat. **chōpas** छोपस्), a machine or stamp (usually of wood) for impressing marks on heaps of grain, etc., so as to prevent the pile being broken without detection.

chipakāl^{i} छिपकलि f. a lizard (Gr.M.).

chapal छपल् । उत्थितखण्ड: adj. e.g. having a chip or splinter elevated from the surface, having a split point (as in a reed-pen).

chā̃pul^{u} छाँपुलु, i.q. **chā̃pun^{u}**, q.v. **chā̃pål^{i}-kū̃ñ^{ü}** छाँपलि-कंञू, i.q. **chā̃pån^{i}-kū̃ñ^{ü}**, see **chā̃pun^{u}**.

chā̃pån^{i} छाँपनि in **chā̃pån^{i} kū̃ñ^{ü}** छाँपनि कंञू, i.q. **chā̃pån^{i} kū̃ñ^{ü}**, see **chā̃pun^{u}**.

chapun 1 छपुन् । वृष्टिक्षेप:, शरणीकरणम्, कालक्षेप: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chop^{u}** छ्वपु), to be hidden, concealed (Rām. 398, 978); to take shelter from heavy rain; generally, to take refuge with (K.Pr. 243), seek the patronage of any one; to endure patiently trouble or calamity in the hope of better times; to waste time, pass time unprofitably. The caus. of this verb is **chapanāwun, chap^{a}rāwun, chŏp^{a}run 1,** or **chŏp^{a}rāwun 1** (Gr.Gr. 174).

chapan-jāy छपन्-जाय् । शरणभूमि: f. a place of shelter, a shelter under which a person waits for rain to pass over; generally, a place of refuge. **-shāī** -शाई f. a place of refuge (El.). **chapani yun^{u}** छपनि यिनु । शरणीकरणम् m.inf. to come for refuge, to take refuge with any one, to claim sanctuary (Rām. 475).

chapith छपिथ् conj. part. used as adv. secretly, privately (Rām. 398, 978).

chapun 2 छपुन् । पिण्डादेर्नद्यां क्षेप: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chop^{u}** छ्वपु), to cast into a river the remains of an offering to a deity, flowers left after a sacrificial ceremony, etc.

chāpun छापुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chôp^{u}** छ्वापु), to print (a book, cloth, or the like) (Gr.M.).

chāpun^{u} छापुनु, i.q. **chā̃pun^{u}**, q.v.

chā̃pun^{u} छाँपुनु, **chāpun** छापुन्, or **chā̃pul^{u}** छाँपुलु । क्षेपणी m. (sg. dat. **chā̃panis** छाँपनिस्), a sling (for casting stones, etc.) (K.Pr. 96). **chā̃pån^{i} kū̃ñ^{ü}** छाँपनि कंञू । क्षेपणीक्षेप्यशिला f. the stone, or missile, of a sling.

chapanāwun छपनावुन् । क्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chapanôw^{u}** छपनोवु), to cause some one to pass time, or to cause him to wait till a shower of rain is passed over (caus. of **chapun 1**, Gr.Gr. 174).

chapar छपर् । आच्छादनम् m. a hut, a temporary shelter of straw and wood or the like.

chāp^{ü}r^{ü} छापरू । काण्डोलिका f. a kind of large basket.

chap^{a}run छपरुन् or **chap^{a}rāwun** छपरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chap^{o}r^{u}** छपरु or **chap^{a}rôw^{u}** छपरोवु), i.q. **chapanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

chŏp^{a}run 1 छ्वपरुन् or **chŏp^{a}rāwun 1** छ्वपरावुन् । व्ययीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chŏp^{o}r^{u}** छ्वपरु or **chŏp^{a}rôw^{u}** छ्वपरोवु), to spend (money), to expend (articles); esp. to spend extravagantly, dissipate. This verb is an irreg. caus. of **chapun 1,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174). **chŏp^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} 1** छ्वपरु-मतु । व्ययीकृत: perf. part. (f. **chŏp^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{ü}** छ्वपरू-मंचू), expended, dissipated. **chŏp^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** छ्वपरोवु-मतु । व्ययीकृत: perf. part. (f. **chŏp^{a}röw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** छ्वपरावू-मंचू), id.

chŏp^{a}run 2 छ्वपरुन् or **chŏp^{a}rāwun 2** छ्वपरावुन् । गूहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chŏp^{o}r^{u}** छ्वपरु or **chŏp^{a}rôw^{u}** छ्वपरोवु), to fling away anything so as to conceal it, to conceal hurriedly; to hide, conceal (faults, bad qualities).

chŏp^{a}rāwan छ्वपरावन् । गूहना f. (sg. dat. **chŏp^{a}rāwüñ^{ü}** छ्वपरावंञू), throwing something about so as to conceal it, hurried concealment; concealment of faults, bad qualities, etc.; causing time to pass. **-dag** -दग् । कालविक्षेपव्याज: f. causing time to pass, pretending to waste time, temporizing in order to get something done. Cf. **chapāwan-dag** under **chapāwan** and **chāwan-dag** under **chāwan.**

chapōṭa छपोट । खण्ड: m. a splinter, a chip, as in pointing a stake or mending a reed-pen.

chapath छपथ् । प्रक्षेप: f. (sg. dat. **chapüts^{ü}** छपंचू), throwing away, scattering and abandoning; hence, putting up with, or making the best of, a work or a life full of pain and affliction.

chapāwan छपावन् f. in the following:— **-dag** -दग् । अन्योन्यसंदर्शनम् f. wasting time in the performance of any employer's work, by the workers pointing to each other as the proper person to do it; as when e.g. A says "it's B's work", and B says "it's C's work", and C says "it's A's work", so that in the end nothing is done. Cf. **chāwan** and **chŏp^{a}rāwan-dag** under **chŏp^{a}rāwan.**

char 1 छर् or **chīr^{ü} 1** छीरू । रोगभेद: f. name of a certain disease, a crop of boils on the hands, feet, or back, impetigo contagiosa; also used of carbuncles.

char 2 छर् । सेक: f. a sprinkle of water, oil, ghī, or the like from the tips of the fingers, small in amount, and thrown to a distance. Cf. **chir 1.**

charū, see **chiryuv^{u}.**

chēr छेर् । अधिक्षेपद्रावणम् f. irritation, annoying or frightening a person by abusing him or worrying him; using such means to drive a person away, or make him run away.

chērā छेरा, see **charāh.**

chir 1 छिर् । सिंचनम् f., i.q. **char 2,** q.v.

chir 2 छिर् । दोहनप्रवाह: f. the thin stream of milk issuing at one pull of the udder at the time of milking (Gr.Gr. 13).

chir 3 छिर् । अजाविक्षीरम् f. the milk of a goat or sheep. **chiri-goru** छिरि-गरु । अजाविक्षीरविक्रेता m. a seller of such milk; his wife is **chiri-går^{i}-bāy** छिरि-गरि-बाय्,

while a female seller of such milk is **chiri-gürᵘ** छिरि-गॊरु.

chir 4 छिर् । फलसारसंभवः f. the growth of the substance of a seed (as of rice, etc.), the filling out of the husk of a seed. Cf. **dŏda-chir,** under **dŏd.**

chira छिर । मेषार्भकः m. a lamb, the young of a sheep (male or female), esp. when newly born. **—kaṭh** —कठ् । अल्पमेषः m. (sg. dat. **—kaṭas** —कटस्), a young male sheep, a lamb ram. **-pūtᵘ** -पूतु । मेषार्भकः m. a young lamb (male or female).

chīrᵘ 1 छीरु । रोगभेदः f. (sg. dat. **chērĕ 1** छेर्य), i.q. **char 1,** q.v.

chīrᵘ 2 छीरु । वेत्रम् f. (sg. dat. **chērĕ 2** छेर्य, for **chērĕ 3,** see **chērun**), a switch, stick, wand, rod, cane, walking-stick; a wand of office (Śiv. 222, 1029).

chēri-bardār छेरि-बर्दार् । वेत्रधरः m. a wand-bearer, the marshal who walks before people of consequence with a wand of office to make way and keep off crowds (Śiv. 1153).

chīrᵘ 3 छीरु, see **chērun.**

chōr छोर् m. in the following:— **—lagun** —लगुन् । विकृतविष्ठाचरणम् m.inf. unhealthy evacuation to occur unawares, sudden diarrhœa to occur. Cf. **chôrᵘ.**

chŏra 1 छ्वर । अन्त्रविशेषः m. a certain part of the female genital organ; apparently the triangular segment in front of the vagina on which are the clitoris and the meatus urinarius. The word is also used in filthy abuse.

chŏra 2 छ्वर in the following:— **-chŏr** -छ्वर् or **-chŏra** -छ्वर । पीडावैह्वल्यम् f. agitation, distress, fluttering, quivering (from pain, sorrow, etc., like that of a fish caught in a net).

chōra छोर in the following:— **-baṭañ** -बटञ् । कुलटा f., i.q. **chahōra-baṭañ,** see **chahōra,** p. 159, col. *a*, l. 26.

chôrᵘ छोरु । विष्ठाविकारः m. an unhealthy condition of the evacuations, diarrhœa, etc. (K.Pr. 49), esp. of horses or cattle. Cf. **chōr.**

chāri-könzᵘ छारि-कांज़ु । विकृताम्लदधि m. *dahī* (curdled milk) which has turned liquid, green, and sour.

chörᵘ छांरु । त्वरा f. hurry, fluster, agitation from fear or the like occurring in the performance of any action.

chūrī छूरी in the following:— **-mār** -मार् । अतिहठी भिक्षुः m. 'a dagger-striker', a kind of beggar so importunate that he will even kill himself with a dagger if his request is not complied with. Such threats are not uncommon, and invariably result in the request being granted, as a refusal would bring the guilt of murder on the head of the refuser.

cahᵃra or **cĕhᵃra** चहर چہرہ । चित्रम् m. face, visage, countenance; (usually) a likeness, a portrait.

cahār چہار card. four. **cahār-dah** چہار دہ card. fourteen (Rām. 1083).

cĕhāru (?), the slants of a roof (L. 464).

charāh छराह or **chĕrā** छ्यरा । केवलम् adv. alone, only (Śiv. 243, **chĕrā**).

chirkāv छिर्काव् । भूमिसिञ्चनम् m. sprinkling water on the ground (to lay dust or the like).

chirkāwun or **chirᵃkāwun** छिर्कावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chirkôwᵘ** छिर्कोवु), to scatter, sprinkle (water, etc.) (Gr.M.).

chērilad छेरिलद् । संभ्रमवान् adj. e.g. one who acts hurriedly owing to irritation, fear, or the like. Cf. **chörᵘ.**

chīrᵘ-müṭsᵘ छीरु-मंच़ु, see **chērun.**

charun छरुन् । पुरीषोत्सर्गः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chorᵘ** छ्वरु. This verb is impersonal in tenses formed from the past participles, as in K.Pr. 13, 200), to evacuate, go to stool (K.Pr. 17). **chorᵘ-motᵘ** छ्वरु-मतु । पुरीषोत्सर्गेण मलिनितः perf. part. (f. **chhürᵘ-müṭsᵘ** छ्वरु-मंच़ु), dirtied by evacuations (e.g. a pan or commode).

chērun छेरुन् । अधिक्षेपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chyūrᵘ 1** छ्यूरु, pl. **chīrⁱ** छीरि; f. **chīrᵘ 3** छीरु, pl. **chērĕ 3** छेर्य; 2 p.p. **chēryōv** छेर्योव्. For **chyūrᵘ 2** see **chōrun,** for **chīrᵘ 1** and **2** see s.vv., and for **chērĕ 1** and **2** see **chīrᵘ 1** and **2**), to irritate, to worry a person by abusing him or harassing him. **chyūrᵘ-motᵘ** छ्यूरु-मतु । अधिक्षिप्तः adj. (f. **chīrᵘ-müṭsᵘ** छीरु-मंच़ु; for **2** see **chōrun**), irritated, etc.

chiran छिरन् । पीतपायसम् f. an oblation of rice boiled in milk, coloured yellow with saffron, etc., and offered to Vāc, the goddess of speech, on the day on which a boy commences his first studies.

chōrun छोरुन् । त्यागः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chūrᵘ** छूरु or **chyūrᵘ 2** छ्यूरु, pl. **chūrⁱ** छूरि or **chyūrⁱ** छ्यूरि; f. **chūrᵘ** छूरु or **chyūrᵘ** छ्यूरु, pl. **chōrĕ** छोर्य; 2 p.p. **chōryōv** छोर्योव्. For **chyūrᵘ 1** see **chērun**), to release, loosen, dismiss, let go (Rām. 490), esp. something tied up or confined; to let go (something held); to give, give away (Gr.Gr.). **chūrᵘ-motᵘ** छूरु-मतु or **chyūrᵘ-motᵘ 2** छ्यूरु-मतु । परित्यक्तः perf. part. (f. **chūrᵘ-müṭsᵘ** छूरु-मंच़ु or **chyūrᵘ-müṭsᵘ** छ्यूरु-मंच़ु. For **chyūrᵘ-motᵘ 1** see **chērun**), let go, etc., as ab.

chrār sharīf, m. name of the place which holds the shrine of Kashmīr's greatest saint, Nūr Dīn (L. 250, 293; not mentioned in RT.Tr. or by El.).

chiryuvᵘ छिरिवु । मीनविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **chirivis** छिरिविस्), a certain fish found in the Valley of Kashmīr, with a long snout, from 8 to 15 seers in weight, the *chharū gād* of El. and *charri gad* of L. 157.

chirivⁱ - cōṭᵘ छिरिवि - चोँटु । परप्रसादनमुखः chiryuvᵘ-chinned, one who says flattering things, one who is soft-spoken in order to carry out objects.

chĕs छ्यस्, **chis** छिस्, **chus** छुस्, see **chuh.**

chishᵘ छिशू, see **chih 2.**

chīshᵘ छीशू, see **chīh.**

chata छत or **chĕta** छ्यत in the following (cf. **chotᵘ**) :— **-chiran-hyuhᵘ** -छिरन्-हिहु । अतिशुक्लवर्णः adj. (f. **-chiran-hishᵘ** -छिरन्-हिशू), lit. like white and yellow rice-milk, very white and clean-looking, esp. of something edible. **-hôrᵘ** -होरु । शुक्लचित्रोपितः adj. (f. **-hörᵘ** -हांरू), marked or ornamented with a white pattern, esp. of a cloth or the like which has become dirty and dark-coloured, and then is given such a pattern to freshen it up. **-lay** -लय् । शुक्लताविकृतिः f. spoiled by becoming white or being whitened (as a face by sickness or by foul air, or anything by being touched with white matter that comes off). **-tᵃl** -तल् । शुक्लतूदफलम् m. the fruit of the white mulberry, white mulberry-fruit. **-ṭyokᵘ** -ट्योकु । कुष्ठी adj. (m. sg. dat. **-ṭĕkis** -ट्यकिस्; f. **-ṭĕcᵘ** -ट्यचू), having white spots on the skin, one who suffers from a leprosy that comes out in white spots.

chaṭa छट । मेषादिपशुसमूहः m. a flock of sheep, etc., esp. such a flock led out for the season on to the hills for grazing.

chāṭa छाँट । शिष्टः, अरोचकः adj. e.g. left to one side as unpleasing (of unsatisfactory things picked out of a pile and left uncared for, e.g. the bad fruit picked out of a basket of fruit and laid aside).

chotᵘ छ्वतु or **chyotᵘ** छ्योतु । शुक्लः adj. (m. sg. dat. **chatis** छतिस् or **chĕtis** छ्यतिस्, and so on; f. **chüṭsᵘ 1** छ्वचू or **chĕṭsᵘ 1** छ्यचू; for **chüṭsᵘ 2** see **chath 2**), white [Śiv. 113, 1543, 1607, 1662, K.Pr. 42 (**chotᵘ pôṭshᵘ**, a white cotton coat), 116; Rām. 1502, 1614]; **dāri-chotᵘ**, white-bearded, a venerable person (Rām. 1600). —**shīn hyuhᵘ** —शीन् हिहु । अतिश्वेतवर्णः adj. [f. **chüṭsᵘ** (**chĕṭsᵘ**) **shīn hishᵘ** छ्वचू (छ्यचू) शीन् हिशू], white like snow, snow-white. **chotu-y** छ्वतुय् । निष्प्रयोजनमेव adv. uselessly, needlessly, unnecessarily, u.w. vbs. of coming back and the like.

chātⁱ (**chĕtⁱ**) **krĕhānⁱ ṭsārānⁱ** छ्वति (छ्यति) क्रेहनि त्सारनि । छिद्रान्वेषणम् m. pl. inf., lit. to select blacks and whites; hence, to be zealous in picking holes in a person's (esp. a blameless person's) character, or in harmless words or actions.

chüṭsᵘ (**chĕṭsᵘ**) **dāl** छ्वचू (छ्यचू) दाल् । शुक्लदाली f. white *dāl*, a certain dish made up of husked millets, husked beans, or similar white grains. —**han** —हन् । उच्छिष्टा f. 'the white little', i.e. that which remains after sorting or sifting out the dirty portion of things, such as grain or the like. —**kūñᵘ** —कॅञू । प्रदेशविशेषः f. the white stone, N. of a place also known as 'Sangsafēd', marked by a white rock, from which issues the source of the river formerly known as *Śvētagangā*, and now as **Chaṭsa-kŏl**, q.v. s.v. The place is to the south-west of Śrīnagar, in the central part of the Pīr Panṭsāl Range round Mount Taṭakūṭī. See RT.Tr. II, 418.

chôṭᵘ छ्वाँटु m. (?), a broom of twigs, a branch of a tree used as a broom. Only noted in K.Pr. 35. The form of the sg. nom. is uncertain.

chaṭāg छटाँग् । षटकपञ्चकमानम् m. a certain weight, a chittack, the sixteenth part of a seer or 5 *tōlās*, approximately 2 ounces avoirdupois; anything which weighs a chittack.

chath 1 छथ् । गृहपटलम् m. (sg. dat. **chatas** छतस्), the thatch or roof of a house; a ceiling.

chath 2 or **chĕth 1** छथ् (छ्यथ्) । क्षतिः f. (sg. dat. **chüṭsᵘ 2** छ्वचू or **chĕṭsᵘ 2** छ्यचू; for 1 see **chotᵘ**), injury, loss, harm, especially the loss or diminution of the original stuff incurred in the manufacture of vessels, ornaments, wooden furniture, or the like. —**gāṭshūñᵘ** —गछुञू । क्षतिसंपत्तिः f.inf. such loss of original material to occur. —**hĕñᵘ** —ह्यञू । निर्भृत्यायासनम् f.inf. to take (advantage of) loss, to cause or get a person to work for nothing. —**nakha wālūñᵘ** —नख वालञू । अयुक्तं कार्यसंपादनम् f.inf. to repay loss, to work badly (of one who is compelled to work against his will).

chüṭsᵘ(**chĕṭsᵘ**)-**pūtᵘ** छ्वचू (छ्यचू)-पूतु । पाश्चात्यप्रसवोद्भवार्भकः m. a son of loss, a son born last of all in a large family (and hence unwelcome).

chaṭh छठ । अश्वादिभारः m. (sg. dat. **chaṭas** छटस्), the weight or amount of the load of a beast of burden, such as a horse, ass, or camel.

chĕth 2 छ्यथ् m. the presentation of an offering to a deity (in Sanskrit *balidānam*) (Rām. 1132).

chiṭh छिठ । चित्रपटः f. (sg. dat. **chiṭi** छिटि), cotton cloth stamped in colours, chintz; a chintz garment (K.Pr. 28 contrasted with satin, 154, 239). **chiṭi-dutay** छिटि-दुतय् f. a chintz garment with very wide sleeves worn by Musalmān women; it is sometimes simply called **dutay,** q.v. (El.). **-gar** -गर् m. a chintz-maker (El.). **-nārⁱwār** -नॅरिवार् । चित्रपटवस्त्रभुजायम् m. a large kind of sleeve or cuff made of chintz and worn by women.

chiṭhī छिठी f. a ticket (El.).

chaṭhᵃr छ्यथर् । छत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **chaṭᵃras** छ्यतरस्, abl. **chaṭᵃra** छ्यतर, and so on, but pl. nom. **chaṭhᵃr**

छ्यत्र्), an umbrella, esp. a large umbrella held over kings or a small silver umbrella put over the idol in a temple; a sort of umbrella made of flowers, etc., used at festivals (an ordinary umbrella is **chaṭ^{a}r^{i}**, q.v.); (?) a certain pot-herb, *Megacarpœa polyandra* (L. 72, *chattr*).

chaṭ^{a}ra-būñ^{u} छ्तर-बून्य् । बहुपुत्रिणी f. an umbrella plane-tree; hence, met. a woman with many children, grandchildren, and other relations. **-gul^{u}** -गुलु । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of a well-known village in Lār (Lahara) Pargana, close to Rāmarādan, for which see RT.Tr. I, 114 (iii, 467 n.). **-hāl** -हाल् । धान्यविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-hōj^{u}** -ह्वाज्, Gr.Gr. 69), a certain kind of rice with a soft white grain, which is very fruitful.

chiṭal छिटल् । चित्रपटवसना f. a woman who habitually wears cloth stamped in colours; see **chiṭh**.

chatun छतुन् or **chĕtun** छ्यतुन् । श्वेतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **chatyōv** छत्योव्), to become white, to turn white (Śiv. 1704); to be white; (of the eyes) to become white, to lose their sight (Rām. 1196). The caus. of this verb is **chaṭs^{a}run** or **chaṭs^{a}rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 173, 175).

chatyō-mot^{u} छत्यो-मतु । शुक्लीभूतः perf. part. (f. **chatyē-müts^{ü}** छत्ये-मच्), become white, turned white, whitened.

chāṭun छाँटुन् । आविष्कारः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chōṭ^{u}** छोँटु, pl. **chōṭ^{i}** छोँटि; f. **chōṭ^{ü}** छोँटू, pl. **chācĕ** छाँच्य; 2 p.p. **chācyōv** छाँच्योव्), to pick, pick out, cull, select, sort; to discuss (rumour, news, etc.); to make public something which was known as a secret, esp. to disclose suddenly a secret anger, sorrow, or the like. **chōṭ^{u}-mot^{u}** छोँटु-मतु । मनस आविष्कृतः perf. part. (f. **chōṭ^{ü}-müts^{ü}** छोँटू-मच्), picked out, selected; discussed (of news, rumour, etc.); disclosed (of anger, etc.).

chaṭ^{a}ra छ्तर, see **chaṭh^{a}r**.

chaṭ^{a}r^{i} छ्तरि । आतपत्रम् f. an umbrella, a parasol. Cf. **chaṭh^{a}r**.

chaṭ^{a}ri-bardār छ्तरि-बर्दार् । छत्रवाहकः m. an umbrella-bearer, an official whose duty it is to carry the state umbrella over a king's head; see **chaṭh^{a}r**.

chator^{u} छतरु or **chatur^{u}** 1 छतुरु । गौराङ्गः adj. (f. **chatür^{ü}** छतरू or **chat^{ü}r^{ü}** 1 छत्रू), fair-complexioned, fair-skinned, fair-limbed, esp. of a child, and equivalent to 'beautiful'.

chatur^{u} 2 छतुरु । मत्स्यार्भकः m. (f. **chat^{ü}r^{ü}** 2 छत्रू), a young fish, any tiny fish like a minnow or our whitebait.

chat^{a}rĕ छत्र्य । क्षुद्रमीनसमूहः f.pl. a flock or crowd of such small fish.

chüts^{ü} छ्च्, see **chot^{u}** and **chath 2**.

chats-kōl छत्स-क्वल् । श्वेतगङ्गाख्या नदी f. the White River, N. of a certain river in Kashmīr, called in Sanskrit *Śvētagaṅgā* (White Ganges) or *Dugdhagaṅgā* (Milk Ganges). Its source is at Chüts^{ü}-küñ^{ü} in the Pīr Pantsāl Range to the south-west of Śrīnagar. It runs into the Vĕth (Jehlam) in the town of Śrīnagar at a place named in Sanskrit *Bahukhādakēśa*, still of some repute for its sanctity, and opposite the old quarter of Diddāmaṭha. Cf. **chüts^{ü}-küñ^{ü}** under **chot^{u}**, RT.Tr. II, 418, and El. s.v. *chatsakōl*.

chatsar छत्सर् or **chĕtsar** छ्यत्सर् । शौक्ल्यम् m. whiteness (Śiv. 1707).

chaṭs^{a}ran छ्त्सरन् । श्वेतीकरणम्(संभवनम्) f. (sg. dat. **chaṭs^{a}rüñ^{ü}** छ्त्सरन्य्), the act of making white, of whitening; the condition or state of becoming white, whitening.

chaṭs^{a}run छ्त्सरुन् । शुक्लीकरणम्, लज्जितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chaṭs^{o}r^{u}** छ्त्सरु), to make white, to whiten; met. to put to shame, to make ashamed, to leave without answer; caus. of **chatun** (Gr.Gr. 173, 175).

chaṭs^{a}rana yun^{u} छ्त्सरन यिनु । लज्जितीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be put to shame, to feel shame, to feel oneself disgraced.

chaṭs^{a}rāwun छ्त्सरावुन् । श्वेतीकरणम्, लज्जितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chaṭs^{a}rōw^{u}** छ्त्सरोवु), i.q. **chaṭs^{a}run**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173). **chaṭs^{a}rāwana yun^{u}** छ्त्सरावन यिनु । लज्जितीभवनम् m. inf. pass., i.q. **chaṭs^{a}rana yun^{u}**, see **chaṭs^{a}run**.

chaṭs^{a}rōw^{u}-mot^{u} छ्त्सरोवु-मतु । शुक्लीकृतः, ह्रेपितः perf. part. (f. **chaṭs^{a}röw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** छ्त्सरोवू-मच्), made white, whitened, whited; caused to feel ashamed; publicly disgraced.

chatsa trēla छत्स त्रेल m. a certain kind of apple (see El. s.v. *trēla*).

chwā छ्वा, **chĕwa** छ्यव, **chiwa** छिव, see **chuh**.

chav छव् । वस्त्रशोभा f. the fine show or beauty made by new clothes when they are put on for the first time on the expiry of mourning for a father or other relation, going out of mourning. —**gandüñ^{ü}** —गंडन्य् । वस्त्रशोभाविधापनम् f.inf. to tie on pretty clothes; (esp. of a man's wife's relations) to put a man out of mourning by giving him a new suit of clothes, to induce (by such means) a son (or the like) to go out of mourning (for his father or the like).

chāv 1 छाव् । अन्तिमपाकः m. the final cooking of rice or other cooked food, after pouring off the water in which it has been boiled. It is then heated for a short time in order to drive off the surplus moisture. This heating is called **chāv**. El. writes the word *chhao*, makes it f. and translates it 'boiling' (Śiv.

1020, 1717). —**yun^{u}** —यिनु । परिपाकसमापत्तिः m.inf. cooking to be completed, as ab.

chāv 2 छाव् f. flinging, in the following:—**chāwa-chāv** छाव-छाव् । प्रक्षेपाप्रक्षेपि f. a kind of gymnastic exercise, throwing a stick or the like from one to another, backwards and forwards. Cf. **chāwun 1.**

chawŏ छव । चीलाधःप्रान्तोर्ध्ववेष्टना m. the act of tucking up the skirts of a garment (as is done by villagers when working in the fields).

chiv छिव्, see **chuh.**

chāvĕkh छाव्यख्, see **chāwun 2.**

chiwalay छिवलय् f. in the following:—**chiwalayĕ nērañĕ** छिवलय नेरञ । पर्याप्ताद्धिकीभवनम् f. pl. inf. surplusage to issue, more than sufficient to exist, e.g. when food or money is being distributed amongst a number of people after every one has been supplied, something to remain over and above; to be enough and to spare.

chāwan छावन् in the following:— **-dag** -दग् । कालक्षेपणम् f. wasting time in the performance of any employer's work, by the workers pointing to each other as the proper person to do it; as when e.g. A says "it's B's work", and B says "it's C's work", and C says "it's A's work", so that in the end nothing is done. Cf. **chọp^{a}rāwan** and **chapāwan.** **-dās** -दास् । इतरेतरदर्शकः m. 'Mr. Shirker', one who wastes time as above, a work-shirker, a skulker.

chāwun 1 छावुन् । प्रक्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chôw^{u}** छोवु), to throw anything at or to another person (Rām. 923, 1433).

chôw^{u}-mot^{u} 1 छोवु-मतु । अन्यं प्रति प्रक्षिप्तः perf. part. (f. **chöw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** छ्वावू-मंचू), flung at another.

chāwun 2 छावुन् । उपभोगः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chôw^{u}** छोवु), to enjoy, make use of, partake of, experience (Śiv. 26, 60, 132, 181, 511, 1008, 1058, 1691, 1711, 1782, 1800, 1823; Rām. 1525, 1627, 1634, 1770); to experience (an odour), to smell (H. xiii, 3); to enjoy happiness or prosperity, to be happy, blessed. **azal chāwun chuh** अज़ल् छावुन् छुह्, fate is to be experienced, one must dree one's weird (H. ix, 6). **chāvĕkh** छाव्यख् or **chāyĕkh** छाय्यख् । उपभोगसिद्धिः ben. sg. 2, mayst thou use, mayst thou have full enjoyment of (Gr.Gr. 252). Hence, used as a subst. masc., full enjoyment, perfect bliss, equivalent to the Persian *mubāraki* (Śiv. 668).

chôw^{u}-mot^{u} 2 छोवु-मतु । उपभुक्तः perf. part. (f. **chöw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** छ्वावू-मचू), enjoyed, used, partaken.

chāwun 3 छावुन् । सूत्रसंदापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chôw^{u}** छोवु), to embroider (cloth, etc.) (K.Pr. 260, where the inf. is translated 'jewels'. It seems really to mean 'embroidery', i.e. an embroidered garment; so W. 149).

chāwun 4 छावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chôw^{u}** छोवु), to complete the cooking of rice, vegetables, or the like when being boiled (K.Pr. 41); the 'completion' is done by pouring off the water, and placing the food over the fire for a short time, so as to drive away the surplus water. Cf. **chāv 1** and **aḍa-chôv^{u} 1** under **aḍ.**

chāwun 5 (YZ. 254, 258, 527, etc.), incorr. for **cāwun,** to give to drink, q.v.

chiwun छिवुन् । मदोत्पत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **chivyōv** छिव्योव), to be intoxicated, maddened (with wine, drugs, etc. (K.Pr. 5, Śiv. 1860); to be proud, puffed up, arrogant, intoxicated with the possession of wealth or the like; to be intoxicated, in rut (of an elephant, etc.). **chivyō-mot^{u}** छिव्यो-मतु । प्राप्तमदः perf. part. (f. **chivyē-müts^{ü}** छिव्ये-मंचू), intoxicated; arrogant (whether by nature or owing to some special cause); in rut (of an elephant, etc.).

chivĕr छिव्यर् । मदमत्तता m. intoxication; arrogance.

chiw^{a}rāwun छिव्रावुन् । मादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chiw^{a}rôw^{u}** छिव्रोवु), to intoxicate, madden (by the administration of wine or drugs or by suggestion); to make proud.

chyā छ्या, **chĕy** छ्यय्, **chĕyĕ** छ्यय; **chuy** छुय्, **chuyĕ** छुय, see **chuh.**

cāhy चाह्य f., i.q. **cāh^{i},** q.v.

chyuk^{u} 1 छिकु or छ्युकु, see **chikun.**

chyuk^{u} 2 छिकु or छ्युकु । जलसेकयन्त्रम् m. a squirt, syringe for projecting water.

chāyĕkh छाय्यख् (Śiv. 668), see **chāwun 2.**

chyund^{o}r^{u} छिन्द्रु, see **chind^{a}run.**

chyūr^{u}-mot^{u} 1 and 2 छ्यूरु-मतु, see **chērun** and **chōrun.**

chyot^{u} छ्यतु, see **chot^{u}.**

chŏz^{ü} छुंज़ू, see **chŏd.**

cūj^{ü} चूजू, f. **cīj^{a}lā** चीज्ला m. the ash (*Fraxinus xanthoxyloides*) (El.).

caka 1 चक । निष्कासितवारिदधि m. (for **2** see **cakh 1** and **2**), curds, curdled milk (*dahī*) from which the liquid portion, or whey, has been strained.

cāka चाक, see **cākh 1** and **2.**

cak^{i} चकि । लोभः f. longing, desire, urgent wish (for anything or to do anything). —**atsün^{ü}** —अचुंनू । प्राप्त्यभ्यासोत्पत्तिः f.inf. longing to enter, to expect to get something again and again because one has already once got it easily; to be in the habit of doing anything, to do a thing easily from long practice.

caki-khōr चकि-खोर् m. an eater of longing; hence, one who does a thing easily from long practice, an old servant (K.Pr. 39).

cika चिक, see **cikh.**

cōka 1 चोक । पाककोष्ठस्थानम् m. a square; an enclosure set apart for cooking or distributing food, the space in which a Hindū cooks and eats his victuals (the ground being first plastered with mud and cowdung); a similar place set apart for worship; a cooking-range. In the houses of the common people it is placed either in the small hall of the house or in the topmost floor (El., who spells the word *chōka*). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । भूलेपनम् m.inf. to prepare such an enclosure for eating or for worship, to plaster the ground with mud and cow-dung as ab.

cōka 2 चोक m. an impediment, in the following: **cōka pyonᵘ** चोक प्यनु । विघ्नपातः m.inf. an impediment to fall, a stoppage or impediment to occur during the execution of some work. **—ṭshunun** —छुनुन् । विघ्नपातनम् m.inf. to throw an impediment, to cause an impediment to occur to another in the execution of some work on which he is engaged.

cōka 3, 4 चोक, cf. **cōkh 1** and **2.**

cukⁱ (?), f. a kind of barberry-tree bearing red fruit, *Berberis Lycium.* **cuki-phal** (?), m. its fruit (L. 74).

cūkⁱ चूकि । पीठम् f. a square and low four-legged seat, a stool, a bench.

cikacāv चिकचाव् । यौवनमदः m. the intoxication of youth (K.Pr. 207, of a young girl), the effervescence of spirits in a young man making him self-confident and daring.

cokdan (?) m. a pole for beating the mud at the bottom of a lake when collecting water-chestnuts (L. 355, *chokdan*). Cf. **gŏrⁱ-kôwᵘ**, under **gôrᵘ.**

cakdār چکدار m. a kind of Government tenant, an official who has obtained waste land on privileged terms (L. 414, 426). Cf. **cakh 1.**

cūkⁱdar चूकिदर् m. a watchman, guard, sentinel, chowkidar; a messenger (Rām. 584).

cakh 1 चख् چک । क्षेत्रविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **cakas** चकस्), a plot of land (usually hitherto uncultivated) let for a fixed rent by Government; turf-clods (L. 464).

cakh 2 چخ m. enmity, opposition, strife, altercation, tumult, wrangling. **-cakh** चख्-चख् چخ چخ । पौनःपुन्येन-भर्त्सनम् m. babble, prating; scolding over and over again, a good continued scolding, esp. when administered to children or the like.

caka-bokᵘ चक-बकु । वाचामाहतिः m. the confused noise of a number of people talking at once, a hubbub. **-cakh** -चख् । कोलाहलः f. the confused noise made by a number of people (esp. children) talking or abusing each other at the same time, an angry hubbub. Cf. **cikra-bākar.**

cākh 1 चाख् چاک (also spelt **cyākh** च्याख्) । छेदः m. (sg. dat. **cākas** चाकस्), a tear or rent (of cloth, leather, or the like), cf. **cōkh 2**; a crack (El.); as adj. broken, torn (El.); a splitting (of a rock, etc.) (Rām. 1197, 1694); met. of the heart being broken (Rām. 237, 771, 1503). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । छेदनम् m.inf. to tear, to rend (e.g. the clothes in grief, etc.) (YZ. 19, 440; Rām. 119, 266, 283, 1537). **—gaṭshânⁱ** —गछंनि । छिन्नीभवनम् m. pl. inf. tearing to occur, to be torn; to be split (with dat. of subject, YZ. 130). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf., i.q. **cākh dyunᵘ** ab. (YZ. 536, Śiv. 828, Rām. 156, 441, 444, 874, 1305).

cāka-wüṭᵘ चाक-वटु । वस्त्रछेदभेदः f. a slit or slash made on each side of the lower part of a garment. **-wacĕ diñĕ** -वच्य दिञ । वस्त्रकण्ठादिभागछेदनम् f. pl. inf. to give such slits, hence to slash or tear a garment from the neck to lower end.

cākh 2 चाख् چاق । हृष्टपुष्टः adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **cākas** चाकस्), active, alert; dexterous; sound, healthy, hale, hearty, in good spirits.

cākh 3 चाख् m. in **cākh-bākh** चाख्-बाख् । रोदनाह्वानादिः m. loud lamentations, cries of grief, sorrow, or pain. Cf. **cikh-bākh,** under **cikh. -bākh dyunᵘ** -बाख् दिनु । आह्वानपूर्वकविज्ञापनम् m.inf. to make a complaint with loud lamentations (esp. of a complaint or call for justice to an official).

cakha चख (cf. چخ) । निराकरणम् m. driving away with abuse (e.g. a dog out of a kitchen). **—karun** —करुन् । तिरस्कारः m.inf. to drive away with abuse, as ab.

cikh चिख् । तीक्ष्णशब्दः f. (sg. dat. **ciki** चिकि), a shrill sound made by any mechanical means; a high-pitched cry (not necessarily loud); (pl.) met. grumbling, murmuring (Gr.M.). **-bākh** -बाख् । दैन्यादिख्यापनविज्ञप्तिः m. (sg. dat. **-bākas** -बाकस्), a complaint made with loud lamentations (esp. of a complaint or call for justice to an official). Cf. **cākh-bākh,** under **cākh 3.**

cika diñĕ चिक दिञ f. pl. inf. to grumble, murmur (Gr.M.). **-nād** -नाद् । तीक्ष्णध्वन्याह्वानम् m. a call or cry uttered in a high-pitched, but not harsh, voice.

cīkh चीख् । तीव्रदूरगामिस्वरः f. (sg. dat. **cīki** चीकि), a shrill, far-travelling sound, such as that emitted by the whistle of a locomotive-engine; a scream, a screech. **-bākh** -बाख् । सूक्ष्मस्वररोदनम् f. (sg. dat. **bāki** बाकि), weeping associated with screeches or screams (as when caused by rage or pain).

cōkh 1 चोख् । चतुःशालगृहम् m. (sg. dat. **cōkas** चोकस्), a house in the form of a hollow square, with a courtyard in the centre, into which rooms on all the four sides open.

cōkh 2 चोख् । छेदः m. (sg. dat. **cōkas** चोकस्), a long straight rent or tear in cloth or the like. Cf. **cākh 1.**

cõkh चोँख् । आघातः f. (sg. dat. **cõki** चोँकि), a sudden blow or bruise (esp. from something inanimate, e.g. from coming into collision with a block of wood or the like); a shock, loss in trade, etc. —**dinᵘ** —दिनु । हानिकरणम् f.inf. to cause loss to another by setting an obstacle or stumbling-block in the way of his success. —**lāgünᵘ** —लगंनू । हानिसंभवः f.inf. a stumbling-block to occur; loss to occur by an obstacle coming in the way of success. —**khĕnᵘ** —ख्यंनू । हान्यवाप्तिः f.inf. to suffer loss as ab.

cakh-cakⁱ चख्-चकि । गुप्तशस्त्री f. a kind of dagger (worn concealed on the waist).

cakh-candurᵘ चख्-चन्दुर् । अङ्गारचूर्णः m. a kind of charcoal used for fireworks. It is made by burning certain kinds of bark, and collecting the extinguished sparks. Children wrap it up in cloth, and swing it about after setting it on fire. Cf. Hindī *cakacaundh*.

cakhᵃma चख्म چکمہ । उपानद्विशेषः m. a kind of leather stocking worn in snowy places, snow-boots.

cakhnā (K.Pr. 55), incorrect for Hindōstānī *ciknā*, smooth, shining, cheerful.

cõkhᵘrᵘ चोँखुरु । मण्डली f. a group of four, an assembly of four persons; hence, a small assembly.

caũkharun चौँखरुन् or **cõkharun** चोँखरुन् । संकोचनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **caũkharyōv** चौँखर्योव्), to shrivel up, become withered, as the hands or feet from excessive cold, or some delicate flower from extreme heat.

cõkharāwun चोँखरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cõkharôwᵘ** चोँखरोवु), to cause to be withered or shrivelled (Gr.Gr. 170).

cŏkhta चुख्त । भोजनविशेषः m. roast meat kept over from dinner and suitable for the following midday meal, equivalent to our 'cold joint'.

cakla चक्ल چکلہ । ग्रामसमूहः m. a tract of country divided into village-areas, a group of villages (H. ix, 10). **cakladār** (= Hindōstānī چکلہ دار) m. a subordinate revenue official or speculating contractor for small areas of land (L. 403, 421).

cikan चिकन् چکن । पट्टचित्राणि m. a particular mode of working silk flowers on muslin or other cloth (El.); embroidery, 'chicken-work.' **-dôrᵘ** -दोरु m. an embroiderer (El.). —**kaḍânⁱ** —कडंनि । अतिपरीक्षणम् m. pl. inf. to pick out embroidery; met. excessively and unnecessarily to test another's statements; to bring under discussion over and over again. **-kār** چکن کار adj. c.g. embroidered, the name of a certain kind of shawl (L. 377, *chiknikár*).

cukun चुकुन् । समाप्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **cukyōv** चुक्योव्), to be finished, completed, settled, decided (of a lawsuit, quarrel, or the like).

cākar चाकर् چاکر or **cãkar** चाँकर् (K.Pr. 42) । सेवकः m. a servant, esp. a house servant, a shampooer servant, or the like.

cakōra चकोर । तीक्ष्णः adj. c.g. sharp, quick, intelligent (esp. of a boy or girl).

cikra चिक्र in the following: **cikra-bākar** चिक्र-बाकर् । कोलाहलः f. noise, esp. the disturbing noise created by a number of children quarrelling or crying. Cf. **caka-cakh** under **cakh 2.** —**hāray** —हारय् । कोलाहलविशेषः f. the noise made by a crowd (esp. of children or of birds).

cikār चिकार् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a mountainous tract in the west of Kashmīr along the left bank of the Vēth (Jehlam) between Cikōtī and Dōmēl. Immediately to its west is the British District of Hazārā.

cikāra چکارہ adj. c.g. lit. 'of what use?' useless, worthless, contemptible. **cikāras hyonᵘ** चिकारस् ह्योनु । माने गणनीयत्वम् m.inf. to be countable on an occasion of honour (i.e. of one whose character has to be considered before deciding as to the amount of respect to be shown to him); to consider mean or contemptible (used especially with reference to one who has taken a bribe and cannot be trusted).

cakrun (El.), for **chakᵃrun,** q.v.

cūkaras (K.Pr. 42, *chunkaras*), see **chūkur.**

cukāw चुकाव् । मूल्यनिश्चयः m. the settlement or fixing of a price between buyer and seller; the settlement or adjustment of an account.

cukāwun चुकावुन् । मूल्यनिश्चयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cukôwᵘ** चुकोवु), to fix or settle a price (between buyer and seller), to agree to a price. **cukôwᵘ-motᵘ** चुकोवु-मोतु । कृतमूल्यनिश्चयः perf.part. (f. **cuköwᵘ-müṭsᵘ** चुकाँवू-मँचू), having the price settled, that of which the price has been agreed upon.

cakwari (?), a certain kind of boat used by people of high rank in Kashmīr (L. 382, *chakwari*).

cal चल् । आपातः m. a sudden or unexpected happening of any conduct (such as giving and repaying, buying and selling, or the like). —**yunᵘ** —यिनु । विरुद्धापातः m.inf. something unpleasant to happen unexpectedly (such as the arrival of an enemy, or the inconvenient demand for the repayment of a debt).

cāl 1 चाल् । रूपशोभा f. (sg.dat. **cāli 1** चालि), beauty of form (of anything animate or inanimate) (K.Pr. 71, of a horse; so W. 139).

cāl 2 चाल् or **cyāl** च्याल् । रीतिः f. (sg. dat. **cāli 2** चालि or **cyāli** च्यालि), rule, practice, course, procedure,

method, mode, manner; conduct, behaviour, character (Gr.M., K.Pr. 156); with suff. of indef. art., **cālāh,** a mode of life (Śiv. 818).

cēla चेल । शिष्यः m. a pupil, disciple, follower; esp. one of the disciples or followers in a Hindū monastery, whose duty it is to carry on the traditions and perform the ritual laid down by the founder.

cil चिल् । महाकीलः m. a wooden pile, a piece of timber driven into the ground for building or strengthening embankments, etc. (Śiv. 1109); cf. **cilacil.** —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । स्तम्बनिखननम् m.inf. to drive a pile or piles. **cila-juvürᵘ** चिल-जुवरु । कीलाग्रदीपाधारी f. a wooden pillar driven into the ground for carrying a light, a lamp-post.

cīl चील् m. *Pinus excelsa* (El.).

cila चिल, see **cilla.**

col (?), N. of a Kāshmīrī tree, *Euonymus* sp., the spindle-tree. It is somewhat rare and grows at high elevations. Its wood is highly valued as a material for pen-boxes and for tablets in lieu of slates at school (L. 79, 82, *chol*). Cf. **cūāl.**

cölⁱ चॉलि f. excitement, in the following: **cölⁱ khasünᵘ** चॉलि खसंनू । मदारोहः f.inf. excitement to rise, esp. mad desire for the accomplishment of some purpose to arise in a person who cannot accomplish it without assistance.

cūāl चुआल् m. *Euonymus fimbriata* and *Hamiltonii* (El.). Cf. **col.**

cūlⁱ चूलि । चोलः f. (sg. dat. **cōlĕ** चोल्य), a small jacket or bodice, usually reaching down about as far as the navel.

cilacil चिलचिल् f. in **cilacil karünᵘ** चिलचिल् करंनू । संघशः स्तम्बनिखननम् f.inf. to drive a number of piles close together in making an embankment, etc. Cf. **cil.**

cailcalīra ? चैल्चलीर m. *Parmelia chamchadalis* (El.).

calādōr चलादोर् । वाङ्मात्रेण कार्यसाधकः c.g. one who is good at urging others to work (with his voice only, and not by example).

cilkī (Hindōstānī چلکی), the local rupee formerly current in Kashmīr and worth about 10 ānās in British-Indian coinage (L. 236).

cālākh چالاک adj. c.g. active, alert, nimble; expert, dexterous; clever, ingenious; vigilant; artful, cunning. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् m.inf. to remain vigilant, to keep vigilant (Rām. 1321).

cilikh चिलिख् । रीतिः f. (sg. dat. **ciliki** चिलिकि), the manner or customary method of conducting any business. —**nērünᵘ** —नेरंनू । नवीनरीतिप्रचारः f.inf. such a method to issue forth, the starting of a new method of business.

cilla चिल्ल چله or **cila** चिल । चत्वारिंशद्दिनः कालः m. a period of forty days; the forty days of Lent during which Musalmān religious fraternities seclude themselves in their cells or in their mosques, and remain at home fasting and engaged in divine worship; the fast of Lent.

cilas bĕhun चिलस् ब्यहुन् । चत्वारिंशद्दाह्निकव्रतविधानम् m.inf. to pass forty consecutive days in fasting and divine worship in a cell or mosque, etc.; to keep Lent.

cilim चिलिम् । धूमपानपात्रम् f. the bowl of a *huqqa*, or hubble-bubble tobacco pipe, which holds the tobacco and the fire (K.Pr. 204, *chilam*). —**cyonᵘ** —च्योनु, to smoke tobacco (K.Pr. 241).

cālān چالان m. an invoice or waybill, bill of lading, letter of advice (H. viii, 10).

cilās चिलास् । देशविशेषः m. the country commonly called Chilās, to the north and north-west of Kashmīr. It contains a celebrated shrine of Śāradā, the patron goddess of Kashmīr.

cilōsⁱ चिलासि । देशविशेषोद्भवः adj. c.g. of, belonging to, or produced in the country of Chilās; a kind of tobacco, the plant of which has green flowers, *Nicotiana rustica* (L. 346).

cum 1 چم m. boasting, gasconade, in the following: **cum-kūṭunᵘ** चुम-कूटुनु । अन्तःसुषिरो बहिःपुष्टः m. that which is hollow within but outwardly solid in appearance, a hollow fraud.

cum 2 चुम् m. fawning, in the following: **cuma-cōṭᵘ** चुम-चोटु । सान्त्वभाषी m. one who fawns and licks, a flatterer, sycophant, fawner. Cf. **cumun.**

camba चम्ब m. *Jasminum grandiflorum*, *J. officinale*, and *J. revolutum* (El.).

cumba (L. 464, *chúmba*), see **chŏmb.**

cambēl चंबेल् f. the jasmine, *Jasminum grandiflorum.*

camakh चमख् । दीप्तिः f. (sg. dat. **camaki** चमकि), glitter, brilliance, splendour; flash; gleam. Cf. Gr.Gr. 125.

cama-khama चम-खम (= چم خم) । अत्यभिमानी adj. c.g. moving gracefully, swaying coquettishly; hence, stately, pompous.

camkan चमकन् । भूषणाद्दशाविशेषः m. a glittering leaf of metal suspended from jewellery worn on the forehead, etc., a spangle.

camakun चमकुन् (also spelt **cĕmakun** च्यमकुन्) । दीपनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **camakyōv** चमक्योव्), to shine, beam, glow, glitter, sparkle, glisten (Śiv. 1703); to shine, be pre-eminent (in character, etc., of human beings); to be prosperous, have a bright outlook, (of trade or the like), to revive (Gr.M.).

camkāth चम्काथ् m. (sg. dat. **camkātas** चम्कातस्), *Desmodium tiliæfolium* (El.).

camakāwun चमकावुन् (also spelt **cĕmakāwun** च्यमकावुन्), conj. 1 (1 p.p. **camakāwôw^{u}** चमकावोवु), to cause to shine, to make brilliant, polish (Śiv. 1660).

cumun चुमुन् । अतिप्रार्थनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cum^{u}** चुमु), to show humility (to a person), to fawn upon, flatter, to implore with flattering words.

cāmpa चाम्प, see **cāph**.

camār चमार् । दुर्जनः m. lit. a low caste leather-worker, but used to mean any vile person, a vile sinner, one whose conduct is sinful and vile.

camārgī चमार्गी । दौर्जन्यम् f. conduct such as that of a vile sinner (see **camār**), a habit of causing sorrow or trouble to others.

camārtôn^{u} चमार्तोनु । दौर्जन्यव्यवहृतिः m. conduct such as that of a vile sinner (see **camār**), esp. when such is performed by a person usually well-conducted.

cumṭa चुम्ट । स्फुलिङ्गग्रहणी m. tongs, forceps, pincers, nippers, used principally for taking up burning coals or the like.

cān (El.), for **chān**, q.v.

cana चन । चणकः m. the chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*, commonly called 'gram' (El.). **-cambēl** -चंबेल् । कणशो भक्ष्यम् f. anything to be eaten in grains, such as mixed peas, pulses, and the like, parched together and eaten dry. **-phāl^{i} pȫth^{a}r** -फलि पोथर् । अदृढमैत्र्यादिसंबन्धः m. lit. the manner of pea-grains; hence, a condition of temporary, loose friendship, quickly made and quickly dissolved.

caunī, see **cūn^{i}**.

cĕn च्यन् । पेयम् m. (for gender see Gr.Gr. 120), a drink, a beverage (Sanskrit *pānam* in *Kashmīra-śabdāmṛta*, IX, ii, 41), esp. a beverage fit to be drunk in large quantities, a large draught.

cĕna- च्यन-, see **cyon^{u}**.

cĕnī च्यनी । पेयम् m. impers. fut. part. of **cyon^{u}**, that which is to be drunk, bibendum (Gr.Gr. 111); hence, any potable beverage.

cīn 1 चीन् m. the country of China (Gr.M.); see **cūna**.

cīn 2 चीन् f. a large dish (El., K.Pr. 2, 6, 211, where it is spelt *chin*, i.e. *cin*).

cīn 3 چین ? f. a fold, plait (YZ. 5, of hair).

cīnã चीनाँ, **cinwā** चिन्वा m. *Panicum miliaceum* (El.). It is like rice in appearance, but is grown on dry land (L. 337).

cīn^{i} 1 चीनि, see **cūna**.

cīn^{i} 2 चीनि adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **cīni** चीनि), of or belonging to China (Gr.Gr. 150). **—khôs^{u}** —खोसु m. a china cup (ib.); see, however, **cūna**.

cūna चून or **cyūna** च्यून । सुधा m. (in composition this word takes the form **cīn^{i}** चीनि, as if from **cyūn^{u}** च्यूनु), lime.

cīn^{i}-khôs^{u} चीनि-खोसु । सुधाविशेषलिप्तभाजनम् m. a kind of metal cup (usually of brass) covered or ornamented with a lime-cement or enamel (probably really connected with the word 'china', see the next; in Gr.Gr. 150 the word **cīn^{i}** is given as an adj. meaning of or belonging to China). **-pyāla** -प्याल । सुधालिप्तकंसम् m. a kind of earthenware cup ornamented with lime-cement or enamel. (The word *cīn^{i}* has here two meanings—one connected with *cūna*, lime, and the other meaning china, i.e. a cup made after the Chinese fashion.)

cūn^{i} चूनि । रत्नखण्डम् f. a spark, a small ruby or other gem, or a similar spark of an imitation gem (El. **chaunī**, i.e. **caunī**). **—hĕñ^{u}** —ह्यंञु । वस्त्राङ्कनम् f.inf. to mark a pattern of creases along the edge of a cloth. **—lāgüñ^{u}** —लागंञु । कथनानुसाह्यम् f.inf. to set sparks or other small gems, to fasten them in an ornament; to corroborate or confirm a statement made by another.

cūni-dār चूनि-दार् । उट्टङ्कितमणिकः adj. c.g. (of an ornament, etc.), set or studded with sparks or small gems. **-gar** -गर् । मण्युट्टङ्कतृ m. a gem-setter, one whose profession is to set sparks or small gems in ornaments of gold, silver, etc.

cānc (El.), i.q. **chŏch**, q.v.

cāncĕ for **cãcĕ**, see **cõṭ^{u}**.

cōnca, **cōncĕ** (and **chońchih**), see **cõca**.

cāncā-myā-myā, see **cãcā-myā-myā**.

cāncarāray, see **cãcarāray**.

canḍ चण्ड् । चण्डी f. an unruly woman, a vixen, a slattern; a woman of bad character who will not obey the ordinary decencies of life.

canḍa-bāpār चण्ड-बापार् । चण्डीतुल्यता m. habitual action such as that of an unruly woman or slattern. **-müṭs^{u}** -मंचु । उन्मत्तकल्पा f. a mad slattern, a woman who is such a vixen or slattern that she is as good as insane.

canda चन्द् (also spelt **cĕnda** च्यन्द्) । वस्त्रकोशः m. a pocket (in a garment) (K.Pr. 4, 8, 18, 25, 43, 189, 201, 253; W. 135; Śiv. 1201); a purse (El.). **-gol^{u}** -गलु । वस्त्रकोशमुखम् m. the opening of a pocket. **-gȫṭs^{u}r^{u}** -ग्वंछ्रु । वस्त्रकोशाधारः f. the bag part of a pocket, which holds the articles put into it. **-ṭsūr** -चूर् । वस्त्रकोशादपहारकः m. a pickpocket, one who steals from pockets. **-ṭsūr^{i}** -चूरि f. pocket-picking (El.).

cōnd^{i}, see **cõd^{i}**.

cond^{u} चंण्डु । मादकवस्तुभेदः m. an intoxicating drug made of opium and smoked in a pipe.

candȯjᵘ चण्डांजू, see **candāl.**

candāl चण्डाल् । चण्डाल: m. (f. **candȯjᵘ** चण्डांजू), a man of a degraded tribe, such as a leather-worker or other low caste.

candālᵃgī चण्डाल्गी । चण्डालता f. the actions of a candāl; hence (of a man of higher caste), cruel, vile, despicable, or sinful conduct.

candālil चण्डालिल् । चण्डालता f., i.q. **candālᵃgī,** q.v.

candan-, incorr. for **tsandan-,** q.v.

cang چنگ m. a claw (of a wild beast), talon (of a bird). **—yunᵘ** चंग् यिनु । बाधापात: m.inf. a claw to come (i.e. falling into someone's claw); hence, distress to arrive (esp. some causeless distress to arise through the action of a king or the like which can only be avoided or removed at great cost), tyranny to be experienced. **canga-tala nērun** चंग-तल नेरुन् । भयाद्विमुक्ति: m.inf. to issue from under the claw, to escape clear from tyranny or distress.

cāng, see **cā̃g.**

canga चङ्ग (= چنگ) । वाद्यविशेष: m. a certain musical instrument, a kind of Jew's harp (L. 307); N. of a sept in Kashmīr, whose ancestor is said to have played this instrument (L. 307).

cĕnagrākh च्यनग्राख्, see **cyonᵘ.**

cangus चंगुस् m. N. of a village famous for its singing- and dancing-girls (El.).

cĕnahār च्यनहार्, see **cyonᵘ.**

cọ̃njᵘ चुंजु or **conjᵘ** चंजु । असमीक्ष्यकारी adj. (f. **cọ̃njᵘ** चुंजू or **cünjᵘ** चंजू), one who is accustomed to act without discrimination or without previous reflection.

canj-phanj चंज् - फंज् । सत्यानृतवाक्यम् m. (apparently a jingle of **phanj,** cf. Persian فند falsehood; see **phand**), statements partly true and partly false (e.g. in flattery or the like).

cāṅkar चांकर् (K.Pr. 42), see **cākar.**

cuṅkaras (K.Pr. 42), see **chūkur.**

cônṭᵘ चोण्टु, see **cọ̃ṭᵘ.**

cönṭᵘ चांण्टू, see **cọ̃ṭᵘ.**

cēntha चेन्थ, see **cētha.**

cinwā चिन्वा, see **cīnā̃.**

cĕna-wôlᵘ च्यन-वोलु, see **cyonᵘ.**

cūnzᵘ चूञ्जू f. a maid-servant (El.).

can̄ चञ् । शब्दभेद: m. onomat. the sound made by a slap of the open hand on the shoulder or similar flat part of the body. **-can̄** -चञ् । अनुकरणशब्दविशेष: m. onomat. a howl, such as that made by a dog when beaten.

cin̄ चिञ् । पात्रविशेष: f. a kind of earthenware dish or saucer used by Musalmāns (El. *chin*).

cĕn̄ᵘ च्यञू, see **cyonᵘ.**

cãnĕr चान्र्, see **cyãnĕr.**

capa 1 चप چپو । अरित्रम् m. an oar, a paddle.

capa 2 चप m. a crumb of bread (El.).

capa 3 and **4** चप, see **caph 1** and **2.**

côpᵘ चोपु m. the instep (El.).

capacār चपचार् । अतिशीघ्रता m. extreme haste or speed (in the performance of any action or business). Cf. **capᵘrᵘ 1** and **cār 1.**

caph 1 चफ् m. onomat., used in the following: **capa-caph** चप-चफ् f. (Gr.Gr. 75), or **caph-caph** चफ्-चफ् । खादनशब्द: m. onomat. (sg. dat. **-capas** -चपस्), the ugly sound made in greedily eating, as if one were a hungry dog.

caph 2 चफ् । विरुद्धसूचना f. (sg. dat. **capi** चपि), false tale-bearing, slandering (esp. of a servant to his master against a fellow-servant); cf. چپ داون to deceive. **—khĕnᵘ** —ख्यंनू । विरुद्धसूचनाविधानम् f.inf. to tell false tales of, inform against, as ab.

capa gatshun चप गछुन् । एकपक्षीभवनम् m.inf. (of an overseer or the like) to show habitual disfavour to one person or set of people and at the same time to show habitual favour to another person or set of people.

cāph चाँफ् f. (sg. dat. **cāpi** चाँपि), pressing, squeezing, used in the following: **cāpa carañĕ** चाँप चारञ । कीलैर्हस्तबन्धनम् f. pl. inf. to put to a certain form of torture, in which wedges of wood are placed between the fingers, which are then tightly bound together. Cf. **capᵘrᵘ 2.**

caphkālⁱ चफ्कालि । कण्ठाभरणविशेष: f. a necklace worn by women, composed of little ornaments in the form of the bud of the *campā* flower (Hindī, *campā-kalī*).

caphkali-hoṭᵘ चफ्कलि-हंटु । धृतकण्ठभूषणकण्ठ: m. a throat adorned by wearing such a necklace. **-hotsᵘ** -हंचु । कण्ठभूषामुद्रणवस्तु m. a die for stamping the *campā*-bud beads of such a necklace. **-pholᵘ** -फोलु । कण्ठभूषाफलम् m. a single *campā*-bud bead of such a necklace. **-pōsh** -पोश् । कण्ठभूषाफलपुष्पम् m. the gold setting (like a flower) in which the *campā*-bud beads of such a necklace are set. **-roshᵘ** -रोंशु । कण्ठाभरणभेद: m. a long, thick variety of the above necklace.

cipa-kônᵘ चिप-कोनु । मन्दप्रकाशनेत्र: adj. (f. **-kön̄ᵘ** -कांञू), dull-eyed, blear-eyed (e.g. from illness, or from having mean, insignificant eyes).

caplī (= Hindōstānī چپلی) f. a slipper, a sandal (cf. L. 69).

caupān, cōpān چوپان m. a shepherd (L. 361).

cōpāndīga (? چوپان دیگ) m. *Achillea millefolium* (El.).

cāpar चापर् । अत्युक्ति: m. excessive talkativeness, vain talking (esp. when untruthful); cf. **car.** **—karun**

—karun —करुन् । अतिनिन्द्यबहुभाषणम् m.inf. to prate excessively, use vain talking (esp. when the talking is reprehensible).

cāpàrⁱ चापंरि । बहुभाषणशील: adj. e.g. one who is in the habit of using excessive talking (esp. when vain talking).

cāpurᵘ चापुरु । अतिनिन्द्यवाचाल: adj. (f. **cāpᵘrᵘ** चापंरू), i.q. **cāpàrⁱ**, q.v.

capᵘrᵘ 1 चपंरू । शीघ्रता f. haste, agitation, flurry; cf. **capacār** and **cār 1.** **capᵃrĕ gandaňĕ** चपर्य गण्डञ । शीघ्रताबाधनम् f. pl. inf. to harass or afflict a person so as to induce him to perform quickly some action (e.g. to repay a debt).

capᵘrᵘ 2 चपंरू । कीलविशेष: f. the wedge placed between the fingers and used in the torture called **cāpa carañĕ.** See **cāph.**

capᵃrās चपरास् । दौत्यमुद्रा m. a badge as a mark of office worn by official messengers or peons (usually upon the belt or head-dress).

capᵃrösⁱ चपरांसि । दूत: m. one who wears a *capᵃrās* or badge, a peon, orderly, messenger of a court (L. 450).

capāth चपाथ् چپات । चपेटिका f. (sg. dat. **capötsᵘ** चपांत्सू), a slap with the palm of the hand, esp. on the cheek (K.Pr. 74, 156; Śiv. 873). —**lāyüñᵘ** —लायंञ् । चपेटिकाप्रक्षेपणम् f.inf. to slap a person on the cheek; met. to swindle another out of property.

capathal चपठल् । दीर्घचतुरस्र: adj. e.g. quadrangular and, at the same time, long; plank-shaped.

capāv चपाव् । सर्वनाश: m. the entire destruction of a living being, utter destruction.

car चर् । अत्युक्ति: m. excessive talking, esp. self-conceited talk, bragging, as e.g. when a man who is not able to accomplish more than a very little, brags about his ability to accomplish something difficult, and does nothing but talk, without making a real attempt; cf. **cāpar, carcar,** and **caral.** —**karun** —करुन् । अत्युक्तिविधानम् m.inf. to stand by and prate advice as ab.

cār 1 चार् । शीघ्रता m. quickness, speed; cf. **capacār** and **capᵘrᵘ 1.**

cāra-cār चार-चार् । अतिशीघ्रता f. extreme haste or speed in the performance of any work.

cār 2 चार् । पीडनम् m. drawing tight; bracing; tying tightly (Gr.Gr. 124), fastening, strapping, binding; pressing upon, bearing hard upon, oppression; wringing, squeezing (cf. **atha-cār** under **atha** and **cāpa carañĕ** under **cāph**). —**atsun** —अत्सुन् । बाधोत्पत्ति: m.inf. squeezing to enter; harassment or urgent pressing of a person to occur in order to induce him to do something or to make him repay a debt, pay a tax, and so on; squeezing to extort payment to occur. —**karun** —करुन् । बाधाविधानम् m.inf. to urge or harass a person to do something quickly; as ab., to squeeze for payment. Cf. **capᵃri gandaňĕ** under **capᵘrᵘ 1.** —**tsānun** —त्सानुन् । तोदनम् m.inf. id. —**yunᵘ** —यिनु । बलात्कारसंभव: m.inf. squeezing to come; oppression from violence, esp. violence to induce a person to do anything, to occur.

cāra चार or **cyāra** च्यार چارہ । उपाय: m. a device, stratagem, artifice; a means of success; redress, help, resource (Śiv. 11, 69, 129, 152, 429, 1473, 1581, 1582, 1897; Rām. 264, 333, 385, etc.). **-sāz** -साज़ m. a helper, protector (Rām. 70). **-sözī** -सांज़ी f. helping, giving protection (Rām. 361).

cari (? spelling), in **cari-hākh,** m. (L. 72) (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस्), a certain warm potherb, *Campanula* sp.

cēr चेर् । स्यूतिविशेष: f. a kind of sewing, tacking two pieces of cloth together. Cf. **cūrⁱ.**

cīr चीर् m. twisting, wringing; tearing by twisting or wringing (Gr.Gr. 123); cf. **atha-cīr** under **atha,** and **ara-cīr** under **ara 1.** **-cār** -चार् । छेदनम् m. tearing fine cloth or the like by twisting and wringing. —**dyunᵘ** —द्युनु । निष्पीडनम् m.inf. to squeeze out, wring out liquid from anything, e.g. matter from a boil.

cīra चीर । दृढम् adv. firmly, tightly, u.w.vbs. of tying, etc.

cīrⁱ 1 चीरि । चीरिका f. (sg. dat. **cīrĕ** चीर्य, Gr.Gr. 61; for **2** see **cīrun**), a slip of paper, esp. one used for a memorandum, account, a lottery ticket (Gr.Gr. 60), or business acknowledgment; a document, paper used as evidence, a deed. Cf. **amānath-cīrⁱ.** —**trāwüñᵘ** —त्रावंञ् । परीक्षप्रश्नपत्त्रापातनम् f.inf. to throw down a paper; esp. to cast a lottery slip or the like, when a number of names are written on separate slips of paper and mixed together, the prize-winner being drawn by chance from among them.

cīrⁱ 3 चीरि f. (sg. dat. **cīrĕ** चीर्य), a certain thorny plant (Śiv. 1021).

corᵘ 1 चंरु । मेषविशेष: m. the 'Persian lamb', the young of a sheep found in Central Asia.

càrⁱ-musᵃla चंरि-मुसल । मेषविशेषचर्म m. the soft woolly skin of this lamb used for making warm clothing, such as *pōstīns* and the like.

corᵘ 2 चंरु । बहुभाषी adj. (f. **cürᵘ** चंरू), one who is fond of talking much, esp. of talking untruths and nonsense, a careless, heedless prater. Cf. **car.**

côrᵘ 3 चोरु (also written **cyôrᵘ** च्योरु) । अयोग्यकर्मा adj. (f. **cörᵘ 3** चांरू, Gr.Gr. 12, for **côrᵘ 1** and **2** and **cörᵘ 1** and **2** see **cārun 1** and **2**), one who is accustomed to conduct himself unworthily in whatever

he says or does; an idiot (Gr.Gr. 12, Śiv. 1639; El. *chör*, f. *chār*).

cör^{u} 1 and **2** **चांरु**, 1 p.p. f. of **cārun 1** and **2**, qq.v.

cör^{u} 3 **चांरु**, see **côr^{u}**.

cör^{u} 4 **चांरु । तृणभेदः** f. a kind of long-leafed grass growing in wet ground and used as fodder.

cūr^{i} **चूरि । वलिः** f. a collection of creases in fine cloth or the like made by folding, sewing, etc., gathers, rucking, smocking, 'shirring.' Cf. **cĕr. cūri-bulbul** **चूरि-बुलबुल् । अन्तःशून्यो बहिर्विलासी** m. a man outwardly prosperous but really so poor that he wants the necessaries of life. **-nor^{u}** **-नंरु । वलिनवस्त्रभुजः** m. a garment, the sleeves of which are ornamented with fancy smocking.

curu (? spelling) in **curu-caras** (L. 67, *churu charras*), a kind of 'charas' (see **cars**) extracted from the female hemp plant, and the same as the Indian *gānjā*. It is also called **gard bang** (dust bhang), and **curu** is apparently the same as the Hindōstānī *cūrā*, powdered.

cūr^{u} **चूरु** for **cyūr^{u}**, see **cīrun**.

carb **चर्ब्** چرب **। मेदः** m. (sg. abl. **carba 1** **चर्ब**), fat, grease, suet, tallow (Rām. 839).

carbā-bagaira (?) **चर्ब-बगैर** m. a dish composed of suet and vegetables (El.). Cf. **bagôr^{u}**. **-tsūnṭh** **-च़ूंठ् । अतिस्थूला** f. (sg. dat. **-tsūnṭi** **-च़ूंठि**), an apple of fat; hence, a plump (esp. a fat and stupid) woman.

carbas tāl wölinj gatshūn^{u} **चर्बस् तल् वांलिञ् गछुंनु । निर्भयीभवनम्** f.inf. the heart to go (concealed) under the suet; hence, to show a brave face in the presence of a cause for fear.

carba 2 **चर्ब । मेदुरः** adj. c.g. (for **1** see **carb**), fat, stout, plump.

carbī چربی f. fat, grease, suet, tallow. **—anūn^{u}** **—अनुंनु । मदोद्भवः** f.inf. to bring fat; hence, self-confidence or presumption to arise in one (esp. in one who has suffered defeat and subsequently obtained assistance and materials).

curba **चुर्ब** in the following: **curba bazun** **चुर्ब बज़ुन् । विशिष्टास्वादभोजनम्** m.inf. to give or prepare a special titbit of dainty food just after midday, in addition to the usual morning and afternoon meal.

cirbāl **चिर्बाल् । कन्दुकविशेषक्रीडा** m. the game of football.

carca **चर्च । चर्चा, आदरातिशयः** m. discussion, encomium, esp. of some absent person's actions or affairs; coming into fashion, great appreciation (e.g. of something for sale which has a great many would-be purchasers).

carcar **चर्चर्** m. in the following: **carcar karun** **चर्चर् करुन् । बर्ब्बनम्** m.inf. to prate, chatter, so as to distract the attention of another from his work. Cf. **car. —lāgun** **—लागुन् । कोलाहलभेदः** m.inf. to keep making a noise that distracts the attention of another (of children and the like).

cārcār **चार्चार्** in the following: **cārcār-goy^{u}** **चार्चार्-गोयु । वहुभाषी** adj. (f. **-güy^{u}** **-गंयू**), one who by nature is a prater or talker of nonsense.

circir **चिर्चिर् । पक्षिशब्दः** m. onomat. the chirping or twittering of small birds (esp. when a number are collected together). Cf. **ciriv ciriv. —karun** **—करुन् । मन्दस्वरकोलाहलः** m.inf. to make a twittering; to make a low murmuring sound (of talking or weeping), esp. one which distracts the attention of another; to be peevish (Gr.M.). **—lāgun** **—लागुन् । मन्दस्वरकोलाहलारम्भः** m.inf. such a low murmuring sound to begin.

carāg (K.Pr. 204), **cĕrāg** (K.Pr. 161), **cirāg** (K.Pr. 189) چراغ m. a lamp, a light.

cirāg bēg (? spelling, L. 459, *chirāgh beg*), diarrhœa of cattle. ? cf. **charun.** Perhaps the word should be spelt **chirāg** or **charāg**.

carī gāḍ (L. 157, *charri gad*), ? incorr. for **chiryuv^{u}**, q.v.

cir-gyush^{u} **चिर्-ग्युशु । शब्दविनोदः** m. diversion or pleasure caused by vocal exercise, such as reading aloud, singing, or orating.

carkh **चर्ख्** چرخ **। परिवर्तनम्** m. (sg. dat. **carkas** **चर्कस्**), turning or whirling round, esp. of some wheel-shaped object; a wheel (El.). Cf. **carakh. —dyun^{u}** **—द्युनु । परिवर्तनम्** m.inf. to walk round and round anything, esp. with one's face towards it (YZ. 247). **—phērun** **—फेरुन् । व्यवहारापत्तिः** m.inf. the revolution to go round; in buying and selling in the market, business to be set in motion, esp. of some traffic which had been stopped or suspended.

carka phērun **चर्क फेरुन् । भ्रान्तीभवनम्, प्रदक्षिणम्** m.inf. to go round by a wheel, hence, circumambulation round a sacred object or temple, keeping it on the right hand (Rām. 88); to find one's brains whirling; giddiness, staggering, reeling to occur; to ride a horse in circles, to cause a horse to curvet (Rām. 1333, 1339). **—phirun** **—फिरुन् । प्रदक्षिणीकरणम्** m.inf. to cause another to circumambulate, as ab., or to cause him closely to walk round oneself or another.

carkas khasun **चर्कस् खसुन् । क्रियारूढीभवनम्** m.inf. to mount the whirling; hence, to be so entangled or involved in an action or business that one can neither abandon it nor take it up, esp. when this is due to emulation or competition. The Sanskrit *cakravāṭa*.

carakh **चरख्** m. (sg. dat. **carakhas** **चरखस्**), a wheel; hence, an instrument, machine (Gr.M.) (a variant of **carkh**).

For words not found under **cĕ, chĕ, chy,** or **cy,** see under **ca, cha, ch.** or **c** respectively, and vice versa. See article **c.**

cirkh चिर्ख् । पूयः f. (sg. dat. **cirki** चिर्कि), purulent matter, pus.

carkhår^{i} चर्खॆरि । चक्रभ्रामणवस्तु f. an instrument (e.g. a peg held in a potter's hand) for causing a wheel to revolve.

caral चरल् । बहुभाषी adj. c.g. one who is accustomed to brag about the great things he can do, but who really can do nothing, and who only talks without giving active help. Cf. **car.**

curēl चुरेल् । कुत्सितकर्मा f. the ghost of a woman who dies in a state of pregnancy or impurity, and thus reappears as a demon; a witch, hag, beldame, vicious slut.

cirma (? spelling, L. 341, *chirma*), a certain weed, *Ranunculus* sp.

cārun 1 चारुन् (also written **cyārun** च्यारुन्) । पीडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **côr^{u} 1** चोरु; f. **cör^{ü} 1** चांरू; for **3** see s.v.), to oppress, harass, worry, or dun a person in order to induce him to pay a debt, a fine, or tax. Probably the same as **cārun 2.**

cārun 2 चारुन् (also written **cyārun** च्यारुन्) । सुबद्धीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **côr^{u} 2** चोरु; f. **cör^{ü} 2** चांरू; for **3** see s.v.), to tie up tightly, draw tight, strap up; to press upon, bear hard upon; to enter in a ledger or register (Śiv. 1912) (perhaps, in this meaning, another word, cf. Hindōstānī *caṛhānā*). Cf. **cārun 1.**

cirn चिर्न् । अन्त्रमेदः m. the fat surrounding the entrails, suet. Cf. **ciran 2.**

ciran 1 चिरन् । आनाहरोगः f. constipation, esp. of children. Cf. **cīran 2.**

ciran 2 चिरन् । अन्त्रमेदोनाडी m.pl. the bowels with their enclosing fat or suet. Cf. **cirn.**

cīran 1 चीरन् । निष्पीडनम् f. squeezing out, wringing out.

cīran 2 चीरन् । विट्संक्रम f. constipation. Cf. **ciran 1.**

cirain (? spelling, L. 74, *chirain*), a certain tree found in Kashmīr at a high elevation, with a slightly acid berry, *Pyrus lanata*.

cīrun चीरुन् । निष्पीडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cyūr^{u}** च्यूरु, pl. **cīr^{i}** चीरि; f. **cīr^{ü}** चीरू, pl. **cīrĕ** चीर्य), to squeeze or wring out clothes or the like (Śiv. 1022); to squeeze together, contract (cf. **bumb 2**).

cīr^{i} cīr^{i} hyon^{u} चीरि चीरि ह्यांनु । अतिव्यथावाप्तिः m.inf. to be wrung with pain from a long-standing disease difficult to cure.

caranḍ चरण्ड् । चिरण्टी f. a woman who after maturity resides in her father's house, and owing to her being free from control waxes fat and wanton.

crōng च्रोङ्ग m. a handful (of grain) (El.).

caranārabind चरनारबिन्द् m. a foot like a lotus, a foot-lotus; a polite or reverential name for a superior's or deity's foot. Borrowed from Sanskrit *caraṇāravinda* (Śiv. 1035).

carpår^{i} चर्पॆरि । निरर्थबहुभाषी adj. c.g. one who is a great talker, inopportunely and without rhyme or reason. Cf. **car.**

carpor^{u} चर्पोरु । बहुभाषी adj. (f. **carpür^{ü}** चर्पॊरू), i.q. **carpår^{i}**, q.v.

cārpāy چارپاي f. a charpoy, bedstead, bed (H. x, 5).

cārĕr चार्यर् । अयोग्यशीलत्वम् m. the condition of one who habitually uses improper or unfit language; muteness, idiocy.

cars चर्स् or **caras** चरस् (also written **cĕrs** च्यर्स् and **cĕras** च्यरस्) । भङ्गारेणुः m. 'charas', the pollen of the Indian hemp or *bhang*, an intoxicating drug when smoked (K.Pr. 54, Śiv. 1182, L. 67). Cf. **curu.**

carsa-biṭh चर्स-बिठ् । भङ्गारेणुधूमपानगोष्ठी f. a company of *charas*-smokers. **-büṭh^{ü}** -बूंठू । भङ्गारेणुधूमपानस्थानम् f. a place to which people resort for smoking *charas*. **-shōda** -शोद् । भङ्गारेणुधूमपाय्युन्मादी m. one who is a slave to the habit of smoking *charas*, a *charas*-sot. **-wān** -वान् । भङ्गारेणवापणः m. a *charas*-shop. **-yāṙ** -यार् । भङ्गारेणुसखा m. a boon companion in *charas*-smoking.

cārsō چارسو m. (sg. dat. **cārsōyĕs** چارسويس), a cross road; a market (YZ. 202).

ciraita चिरैत m. verbena, *Ophelia chireta* (El.).

cŏrta चुर्त m. in the following: **cŏrta karun** चुर्त करुन् । निरोधनम् m.inf. to stop a person's work by withholding the promised necessary materials, supplies, or other help. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । निरोधावाप्तिः m.inf. to have one's work stopped by not obtaining such supplies, etc., as ab.; to be needy, necessitous.

crāṭh च्राठ m. (sg. dat. **crāṭas** च्राटस्), N. of a pargana of Marāz, the rice of which is esteemed excellent (El.).

cirvĕ चिर्व्य । पृथुकाः f.pl. rice or other grain scalded with hot water, and then parched and beaten in a mortar. It is used for food, esp. as a viaticum when travelling. **-gor^{u}** -गरु । पृथुकविक्रेता m. a seller of this food.

cirvĕn khasun चिर्व्यन् खसुन् । अनारोह्यारोहः m.inf. lit. to climb up upon (a pile of) this food; hence, met. to mount in absence of mind on to anything not intended for being mounted (e.g. stepping over a wall instead of going through the gate).

ciriv ciriv चिरिव् चिरिव् । चटकध्वनिः m. onomat. the chirping of sparrows. Cf. **circir.**

cīrawun^{u} चीरवुनु n.ag. (f. **cīrawüñ^{ü}** चीरवंञू), one who squeezes or wrings out cloth; (a cloth) which is wrung out (K.Pr. 254).

cārwôy^{u} चार्वोयु (= چاروا) । पशुः m. a quadruped, esp. a cow, bull, or the like.

caṣh चंश् । मीनविशेषः f. the name of the fry of a certain fish, or of a certain small fish, usually found in holes in mountain streams. The *cash* proper has a pointed head, small mouth, dark back, silver belly, and firm scales (L. 158).

cashm or **cashᵃm** چشم m. the eye (El.; YZ. 12, 417; Rām. 59, 516, 523, etc.; in YZ. 144 the word is written *cashma*).

cashma چشمه m. a spring, source, fountain (YZ. 205). —**shōhī** شاهی— or —**sōhibī** صاحبی— m. N. of a fountain on the northern shore of the Śrīnagar city lake. Its waters are considered to be very delicious (El.).

cāsht چاشت m. the middle hour between sunrise and the meridian; the meal eaten at that hour, breakfast, luncheon (El.). i.q. **kôjᵘ**, q.v.

caṭⁱ चटि । दण्डधनम् f. a sum of money paid as a punishment, a fine (El.). —**hĕ̃nᵘ** —ह्यंनु । दण्डदापनम् f.inf. to take (i.e. inflict) a fine.

caṭi lagun चटि लगुन् । दण्डाधारीभवनम् m.inf. to become subject or liable to a fine; esp. to be fined for, or charged with, another's fault.

cīta चीत, **citra** चित्र m. *Plumbago Europea* (El.).

cŏṭⁱ चांटि । पुत्तली f. a flat pat of soap, curd, or similar substance, bearing the impress of a man or other image; esp. a square of English soap (which usually has such a device stamped upon it), or a piece of native-made soap stamped, in imitation of English soap, with the form of an idol or other image.

cŏ̃ṭᵘ चाँटु । आस्याधोवयवः m. the chin, the lower part of the face; the mouth (El.). —**holᵘ gaṭshun** —हुलु गछुन् । प्रार्थनालाघवावाप्तिः m.inf. the chin to become crooked; met. to receive a slight, or disrespect, in response to repeated requests for an urgent need. —**raṭun** —रटुन् । वाक्याहननम् m.inf. to grasp the chin; met. to stop a person as he begins to speak (by placing the hand over his mouth). —**ṭsaṭun** —च़टुन् । कथनावसरे तद्विघातपूर्वभर्त्सनम् m.inf. to cut the chin; to interrupt a person when he is speaking, by scolding, blame, or reproaches.

cŏ̃ṭⁱ-gand चाँटि-गण्ड् । भक्षणनिरोधः m. a knot on the jaw; to confine oneself, or to be confined, to one special food (e.g. owing to a vow or to sickness). **-holᵘ** -हुलु । वक्रचिबुकः adj. (f. **-hüjᵘ** -हुजू), one who has a crooked chin, wry-chinned. **-ṭsündᵘ** -च़ुण्डू । वाङ्निरोधनम् f. a blow on the chin; met. when a person commences to speak, to stop him by the use of abusive language.

cŏ̃ṭᵘ चाँटू f., only used in the pl. **cŏ̃cĕ** चाँच्य । ओष्ठौ, the lips. Cf. **cŏ̃ṭᵘ**, the chin.

cŏ̃cĕ-myăcĕ चाँच्य-म्याँच्य । ओष्ठप्रान्ते f.pl. the corners of the lips, the right and left corners of the mouth.

cūṭⁱ चूटि । भूषणविशेषः f. a certain ornament, the cup-shaped silver bells fastened at the end of the long hair worn by girls hanging down the back. The use of this ornament is said to date from the time of Chinese domination, about a hundred and fifty years ago.

cit-batō चित्-बतो m. *Trifolium pratense* (El.).

caṭh चठ् । आहतवाक्यम् m. (sg. dat. **caṭas** चटस्), a statement or piece of news mixed up with false additions invented by the teller, a partly untrue story, an exaggerated statement, a lie that is partly the truth, a false rumour; cf. **caṭal** and **caṭūrᵘ**. **-bāz** -बाज़् । अनृतभाषी adj. e.g. one who, either maliciously or in order to give pleasure, is accustomed to tell invented stories or spread false rumours. —**karun** —करुन् । सर्वनाशः m.inf. to make a falsehood; hence, to cause great damage (e.g. by undoing an action, or by causing loss of money). —**lāyun** —लायुन् । अनृतप्रसारः m. to spread abroad false reports likely to create disturbances or other breaches of the peace.

cāṭh चाठ m. (sg. dat. **cāṭas** चाटस्), eating, devouring, in the following: **cāṭh kadun** चाठ् कडुन् । शीघ्रतया जीर्णनम् m.inf. to be worn out very quickly (of clothes taken into wear and the like).

cĕth 1 च्यथ् having drunk (K.Pr. 102), see **cyonᵘ**.

cĕth 2 च्यथ् m. (sg. dat. **cĕtas** च्यतस्), thought (Gr.Gr. 25), perception, consciousness, wits; vigilance, caution; memory, recollection, remembrance. —**thawun 1** —थवुन् । हृदयंगमीकरणम् m.inf. (for **2** see **cyonᵘ**), to impress (a story or subject) upon one's mind; to store accurately in one's memory. —**ṭshunun** —छुनुन् । सुज्ञातीकरणम् m.inf. to thoroughly master (a branch of learning, a story, or the like).

cĕ̃tha चेँथ । धनैकत्रीकरणम् m. a subscription, collection, assessment for a joint purpose.

cīth चीथ् । अतिक्षुद्रः adj. e.g. a niggard, one who, even though he have the wherewithal, stints himself and his family in the necessaries of life.

ciṭha चिठ m. in **ciṭha trāwun** चिठ त्रावुन् । रुचितीकरणम् m.inf. to approve, choose, prefer.

ciṭhⁱ चिठि f. a letter; a document, esp. a cheque, a bill of exchange, IOU, or other instrument acknowledging money (H. viii, 10).

cŏṭh चुट् । निपातः m. (sg. dat. **cŏṭas** चुटस्), a fall (of a person slipping in mud, etc., and falling down).

cōṭh 1 चोठ् । आघातः m. (sg. dat. **cōṭas** चोटस्; in some of the phrases below the word is fem.), a hurt, wound, bruise, blow, stroke, esp. on the lower part of the leg, from a fall, or violent contact with some inanimate object such as a stone or a log of wood; also of the blow of one inanimate object as ab. with

another. **—khyon^{u}** —ख्यंनु । आघातहान्याप्तिः m.inf. to eat such a blow, hence to receive a blow from an inanimate object, as ab.; met. to be hurt (of two people, etc., colliding); to suffer loss or injury by some obstacle intervening to prevent the completion of a matter. **—diñ^{ü}** —दिञ्ञू । आहननम् f.inf. to strike a person with a stick or the like on the lower part of the leg when he is erect or walking; to cause to trip or stumble. **—lāgüñ^{ü}** —लगंञू । आहतिप्राप्तिः f.inf. (of a person erect or walking) to receive a blow from a stick or the like on the lower part of the leg; to trip, stumble.

cōṭh 2 चोठ् । चातुर्थिकाहज्वरः f. (sg. dat. **cōṭhi** चोठि), fever recurring every fourth day, a quartan ague.

cūth चूथ् । योनिः m. (sg. dat. **cūtas** चूतस्), vulva (obsc.).

cuṭha चुठ । पुष्टः adj. (as subst., f. **cuṭh^{ü}** चुठू), young and thriving (in bodily powers), strong, vigorous.

cuṭh^{a}k^{i} चुठ्कि । अर्धप्रसृतिमात्रग्राह्यम् f. a handful; a very small quantity (of grain or the like), only so much as can be taken up in one open hand.

caṭal चटल् c.g. or **caṭul^{u}** चटुलु (f. **caṭ^{ü}j^{ü}** चट्जू) । मृषार्थभाषी adj. one who habitually tells false and invented stories, a liar, an untruthful flatterer. Cf. **caṭh.**

citana चितन m. *Pyrus Kumaonensis* (El.).

cōtun चोटुन् । प्रसन्नीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **cōtyōv** चोत्योव्), to be pleased, satisfied (used in the old language, now mostly vill.).

caitany चैतन्य or **cötany,** m. (sg. dat. **caitanĕs** चैतन्यस् or **cötanĕs**), consciousness, intelligence, sensation; meton. (Skt. *cētana*) an intelligent being, a being possessed of consciousness, animate, as opposed to **zaḍa,** inanimate matter (Śiv. 1525).

caṭiñ चटिञ् । व्यञ्जनविशेषः f. a kind of pickle or sauce, 'chutnee' (the solid ingredients of which are chopped up or reduced to a pulp and retained in the vinegar). **—karüñ^{ü}** —करंञू । विहतीकरणम् f.inf. to reduce to a state of chutnee, to reduce to a pulp, mash, destroy (lit. and fig.). **—gatshüñ^{ü}** —गछंञू । विहतीभवनम् f.inf. to be mashed, reduced to pulp like the ingredients of chutnee (e.g. of a worm or a beetle trodden upon).

caṭūr^{ü} चटूरू f. in the following: **caṭōrĕ tsaṭañĕ** चटोर्य ज़टञ । अनृतसंभाषणानि f. pl. inf. idly, or for one's own or other's amusement, at a time of peace to spread abroad news, esp. false news, of disturbances, riots, and the like.

citra 1 चित्र, see **cīta.**

citra 2 चित्र m. serpent-stick (*Staphylea emodi*) (El.).

cōt^{ü}r^{ü} चोत्रू । बहुभाषिणी f. a woman who excessively talks nonsense, a gabbler, prater, chatterbox.

cōtür^{ü} चोतंरू । (चक्रिका)मण्डली f. a group of gossips, an assembly in which a number of people meet together and criticize others.

catāv चताव् । स्तुतिः m. praising one person to another, eulogy, commendation.

catāwun चतावुन् । प्रशंसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **catôw^{u}** चतोवु), to praise one person to another (esp. when the praise is deserved), to eulogize, commend.

cav چو (YZ. 512), i.q. **cyōv,** see **cyon^{u}.**

cāv 1 चाव् । उत्कण्ठातिशयः m. eager desire, longing (K.Pr. 247), esp. to complete or carry out some work. Cf. **barun 1** (YZ. 31, Rām. 747, 752).

cāv 2 चाव् । वस्त्राकृतिविशेषः m. a kind of loose vest or shirt resembling the *qabā*, but having buttons instead of strings at the neck and navel and between the two; = the Persian *pairahan.*

cāv 3 चाव्, see **cikacāv.**

ciwa चिव । जायकम् m. a yellow kind of fragrant sandal-wood. **-ṭyok^{u}** -ट्यकु । जायकतिलकम् m. (sg. dat. **-ṭĕkis** -ट्यकिस्), a mark on the forehead made with powder of this wood.

côw^{u}-mot^{u} चोवु-मंतु, see **cāwun.**

cöw^{ü}-müts^{ü} 2 चांवू-मंछू । दुग्धा गौः f. (for **1** see **cāwun**), a cow that has been milked (perf. part. of **cāwüñ^{ü},** q.v.).

cāwun चावुन् or **cyāwun** च्यावुन् । पायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **côw^{u}** चोवु or **cyôw^{u}** च्योवु), to cause to drink, give to drink (K.Pr. 64; YZ. 268, 411, 506, 527; Śiv. 15, 179, 195, 970, 1006, 1017, etc.; Rām. 427, 1174, 1395, 1522); met. to cause a person to drink (information), to slander one person to another, to inform; to irrigate (a garden) (YZ. 254). (Caus. of **cyon^{u},** q.v.; another form of the caus. is **cāwanāwun.** In the printed edition of YZ. this verb is incorr. spelt *chāwun.*) **côw^{u}-mot^{u}** चोवु-मंतु । पायितः perf. part. (f. **cöw^{ü}-müts^{ü} 1** चांवू-मंछू, for **2** see s.v.), caused to drink, one to whom drink has been given and who has drunk, (of cattle) watered; met. caused to drink (information), hence one to whom slander is told, one who is informed against another. **cöwith thawun** चांविथ् थवुन् । ज्ञातीकृत्य स्थापनम् m.inf. having made to drink to put; met. to tell tales about one person to another so as to cause them to sink into his mind, to slander one person to another.

cĕwān च्यवान्, see **cyon^{u}.**

cāwanāwun चावनावुन् । पायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cāwanôw^{u}** चावनोवु), i.q. **cāwun,** q.v. (Śiv. 1069, 1173, 1344, 1857, 1863).

cāwüñ^{ü} चावंञू or **cyāwüñ^{ü}** च्यावंञू । गोदोहनम् conj. 1 (past tenses only used in f., 1 p.p. **cöw^{ü}** चांवू), to

milk a cow (K.Pr. 87, **cāway,** I shall milk for thee; Śiv. 1368, 1837).

cĕwawun^{u} च्यवुन् । पानं कुर्वन् n.ag. (f. **cĕwawün̆^{ü} च्यवंञ्**), one who is drinking, a drinker, esp. one who is accustomed to drink (Śiv. 1759); for the form see Gr.Gr. 105.

cĕwawan̆ च्यवञ् । पानमूल्यम् f. wages for drinking (Gr.Gr. 129); hence —°, a present customarily given to a young wife by her father-in-law when he pays a visit to her husband's house and she offers him a ceremonial spiced drink.

cawöy^{i} चवांयि । प्रमादी adj. c.g. one who owing to his careless nature speaks a great deal without heed to his words, mixing them up, and thus talking nonsense as if he were a lunatic; a blundering gabbler.

cawôy^{u} चवोयु । असंगतभाषी adj. (f. **cawöy^{ü} चवांयू**), i.q. **cawöy^{i}**, q.v.

cyū̃ च्यूँ in **cyū̃-phyor^{u} च्यूँ-फ्योरु । अस्रुबिन्दुः** m. (sg. dat. **-phĕris -फ्यरिस्**), a tear-drop, esp. a hypocritical tear-drop forced out from the eyes to exhibit feigned sorrow or trouble.

cāy चाय् । पानविशेषः f. tea, i.q. **cāh^{i}**, q.v. **cāyĕ-nör^{ü} चाय-नांरू । पानविशेषपात्रभेदः** f. a teapot.

cĕyĕ च्यय, she was drunk, or they (f.) were drunk; see **cyon^{u}**.

cyāh^{i} च्याहि, i.q. **cāh^{i}**, q.v.

cyāhyāh च्याह्याह्, see **cāh^{i}**.

cyākh च्याख्, another spelling of **cākh,** q.v.

cyāl च्याल् for **cāl,** q.v.

cyon^{u} च्योनु । पानम् conj. 1, irreg. [conj. part. **cĕth च्यथ्**, freq. part. **cĕ cĕ च्य च्य** or **cĕth cĕth च्यथ् च्यथ्** (Gr.Gr. 105); pres. part. **cĕwān च्यवान्** (ib. 103); 1 p.p. **cyōv च्योव्** (YZ. 512, cav چو), pl. **cyēy च्येय्**; fem. **cĕyĕ च्यय**; 2 p.p. **cĕyōv च्ययोव्**; fut. sing. **cĕma च्यम**, 2 **cĕkh च्यख्**, 3 **cĕyi च्ययि**; pl. 1 **cĕmaw च्यमव्**, 2 **cĕyiw च्ययिव्**, 3 **cĕn च्यन्**; pres. impve. sg. 2 **cĕh च्यह्**; cond. past sg. 1 **cĕmahö च्यमहां**, 2 **cĕhökh च्यहांख्**, 3 **cĕyihē च्ययिहे**; the sg. dat. of inf. is **cĕnas च्यनस्**, and so on (cf. Śiv. 1000, 1220, 1344, 1385). For further forms see Gr.Gr. and Gr.M.], to drink (K.Pr. 102; YZ. 193; Śiv. 90, 579, 753, 1090, etc.; Rām. 557, 624, 806, etc.); to smoke (tobacco) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 241). **-kyut^{u} -क्युतु । पानक्रियार्थकः** adj. (f. **cĕn̆^{ü}-kits^{ü} च्यंञ्-किचू**), anything intended to be drunk, a beverage placed ready to be drunk, something intended to be drunk and for no other purpose. For the form see Gr.Gr. 115.

cĕna-bāv च्यन-बाव् । पानार्हवस्तु m. a beverage, something liquid prepared specially for drinking. **-grākh -ग्राख् । पानकृत्** n.ag.m. (sg. dat. **-grākas -ग्राकस्**, f. **-grākan̆ -ग्राकञ्**), a drinker, one who drinks; one who habitually drinks, a man who is remarkable as a drinker, a great drinker, a hard drinker. **-hār -हार् । पेयम्** adj. c.g. anything drinkable, potable (Gr.Gr. 129); one who is able to drink a great deal, a mighty toper. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु । पानकृत्** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn̆ -वाज्यञ्**), i.q. **cĕna-grākh,** ab.

cĕth thawun 2 च्यथ् थवुन् m.inf. (for 1 see **cĕth 2**), to drink up the entire contents of a drinking vessel and to set the latter down empty.

cyôn^{u} च्योनु । त्वदीयः possessive pron. (f. **cyön̆^{ü} च्यांञ्**), thy. This word is used as the gen. of the personal pron. **ts^{a}h,** thou, q.v.

cyön^{i}-sond^{u} च्यांनि-सन्दु । त्वदीयस्य संबन्धी adj. (f. **-sünz^{ü} -संज़ू**), of or belonging to thy masculine person or object, e.g. of or belonging to thy (horse).

cyān̆ĕ-hond^{u} च्याञ-हन्दु । त्वदीयायाः संबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünz^{ü} -हंज़ू**), of or belonging to thy feminine person or object, e.g. of or belonging to thy (mare).

cyān̆ĕr च्याञर् or cān̆ĕr चाञर् । त्वदीयत्वम् m. the condition of being thine; hence, the condition of one who says "I am thine", extreme humility, extreme subserviency.

cyāra च्यार, see **cāra.**

cyôr^{u} च्योरु, see **côr^{u}** and **cārun 1** and **2.**

cyūr^{u} च्यूरु, see **cīrun.**

cyārun च्यारुन्, see **cārun.**

cyôw^{u} च्योवु, cyāwun च्यावुन्, cyāwün̆^{ü} च्यावंञ्, see **cāwun, cāwün̆^{ü}.**

cyēy च्येय्, they (m.) were drunk; see **cyon^{u}.**

cīz चीज़् چیز । वस्तु m. any inanimate thing, article, commodity (Śiv. 1119, 1126, 1516; Rām. 152, 771, 1464, 1638); a matter, affair (K.Pr. 183); a thing of value, a valuable, precious thing: in the last sense also used with reference to animate objects with emph. **y, chuna kĕh cīz^{ü}y,** he is not any thing, he is insignificant (Gr.M.). El. makes this word f. With the suff. of indef. art. we get **cīzāh चीज़ाह्** (Śiv. 1650, Rām. 152, 1464).

For words not found under **cĕ, chĕ, chy,** or **cy,** see under **ca, cha, ch,** or **c** respectively, and vice versa. See article **c.**

d द् د. The third consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the eighteenth (or, if we count **ts, tsh,** and **z,** the twenty-first) consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the twelfth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It is pronounced as in India proper, with a sound much softer and more dental than the English *d*.

The Sanskrit aspirate *dha* ध does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmīrī. When a Hindī or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmīrī, the **dh** ध् is represented by **d** द्. Thus, the Sanskrit *dhanam* धनं, wealth, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **dana** दन. In the case of words borrowed directly from Sanskrit, the **dh** ध is often, but not always, retained in writing in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character. Thus, the Sanskrit *Dharma-rāja* धर्मराज, a name of the god Yama, appears in Kāshmīrī written in these characters both as धर्मराज़ and द्रमराज़, but the pronunciation is always **darmarāza.**

In the present work, whether a word is spelt in the Nāgarī character with ध् or with द्, that letter will always be transliterated **d,** and hence words found in any native book spelt with ध् should be looked up in the English order, under **d.** Thus धर्मराज़ will be found, in alphabetical order, under **darma-rāza** in the article **darma.** As a rule, spellings with ध will not be indicated in this Dictionary, even in the Nāgarī character. The principal exception to this rule will be found in the case of proper names, in which it is most usual to preserve the ध् in native writing. Thus, the Sanskrit proper name *Dharma-rāja* धर्मराज will be shown in this Dictionary as **darma-rāza** द्(ध)र्मराज़.

ḍ ड् ڈ. The fourth consonant in the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the thirteenth (or, if we count **ts, tsh,** and **z,** the sixteenth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the thirteenth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It is the cerebral **ḍ** of India proper, and has no corresponding sound or character in Arabic or Persian, or, indeed, in any European language. It has something of the sound of the English *d* in 'drum', but is properly pronounced by turning back the tongue and pressing the under surface of the tip against the palate.

The Sanskrit aspirate *ḍha* ढ् does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmīrī. When a Hindī or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmīrī the **ḍh** ढ् is represented by **ḍ** ड्. Thus the Hindī *ḍhēr* ढेर, a heap, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **ḍēr** डेर्.

In most Indo-Aryan vernaculars of the present day, including Hindī and Pañjābī, *ḍ* ड् ڈ, when non-initial, is pronounced as a cerebral *ṛ* ड़् ڑ. This cerebral *ṛ* ड़् ڑ does not occur in Kāshmīrī, the pronunciation as **ḍ** ड् ڈ being generally retained, even when non-initial. Thus the Hindī *baṛa* बड़ा, great, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **boḍ**ᵘ बडु. Sometimes, however, an original *ḍ* ड् becomes a simple dental **r** र् in Kāshmīrī. Thus the Sanskrit *biḍālaḥ* बिडालः, a cat, becomes **brôr**ᵘ ब्रोरु, and the Hindī *ghōṛā* घोड़ा, a horse, is represented by **gur**ᵘ गुरु. In the dialect of the Sindh Valley, and perhaps also elsewhere in Kashmīr, **r** र् and **ḍ** ड् are frequently interchanged. Thus, in a collection of Kāshmīrī folk-tales collected in the Sindh Valley by Sir Aurel Stein, the word for 'daughter' is not only the Śrīnagar **kūr**ᵘ कूरु, but often, even on the same page, **kūḍ**ᵘ कूडु, and the word for 'to search' is both **tshāḍun** छाडुन् and **tshārun** छारुन्.

Occasionally we find **ḍ** ड् optionally interchanging with a dental **d** द्, as in **ḍal** डल् or **dal** दल्, a leaf.

dā̃ दाँ, see **dā̃ñĕ.**

ḍā̃ डाँ । गोशब्दनम् m. onomat. the lowing of a cow, a moo (K.Pr. 72, written *ḍaṅ*). **—karun —करुन् ।** अपह्नवः m.inf. to moo (K.Pr. 72); met. to hem and haw, in the sense of denying or turning off the truth, e.g. concealing or denying the existence of something entrusted for safe custody, evading the execution of an order.

dai, see **day.**

dāi (W. 165), **ḍāi** (K.Pr. 80), and **ḍāī,** i.q. **ḍāy,** q.v.

da,ī (K.Pr. 54), i.q. **day,** q.v.

dāī (K.Pr. 263), i.q. **dāy 2,** q.v.

For words containing dh and ḍh, see under d and ḍ. See articles d and ḍ.

di द्दि in di di द्दि द्दि, see dyunᵘ.

dū دو card. two, used for zᵃh (q.v.) in various phrases, such as dū-pahar, midday (K.Pr. 176); dū-zang, two-legged (ib. 61); har-dū, both (ib. 235).

duā دعا m. (cf. W. 18), a prayer, a supplication (to God); an invocation of good, a blessing; an imprecation, curse, malediction = bad-duā, see bad.

dab 1 द्बॖ । निपातः, निपातशब्दः m. a fall from a height, tumble (K.Pr. 43); the sound of a fall, flop, crash, bang (K.Pr. 227); dastāras dab, dashing one's turban upon the ground (a token of grief principally among Hindūs, K.Pr. 51); manāṭⁱ dab, the fall (of a stone weighing) a *sēr* and a half, hence a punishment (K.Pr. 56); tōri-dab, the fall or stroke of an adze (K.Pr. 114, 236); dŏkᵃrⁱ-dab, the blow of a hammer (Śiv. 1563). —bōzun —बोज़ुन् । पर्यन्तफलविचारणम् m.inf. to hear the flop; to foresee accurately the result of any course of conduct. -dab -द्बॖ । पटलादौ पादादिना असकृदाहतिः m. the noise of footsteps, etc., in an upper story, heard in the story below. —dyunᵘ —दिनु । निपातनम् m.inf. to throw down from a height, crash to the ground (Rām. 1032); met. to abandon contemptuously any task already begun. —dāwun —दावुन् m.inf. to hurl down from a height (Śiv. 1879, from heaven to earth). —gatshun —गछुन् । अलं भवनम् m.inf. to go flop, to suddenly cease (e.g. of a shower of rain, a storm, a fever, or the like). —khyonᵘ —ख्योनु । निपातः m.inf. to fall from a height when climbing. —karun —करुन् । द्वन्द्वयुद्धम्, अलं भवनम् m.inf. to wrestle (cf. daba-dab bel.); to cease suddenly (e.g. a shower of rain, a fever, etc.). —lagun —लगुन् । निपातावाप्तिः m.inf. to come in contact with the ground as the result of a fall from a height, to come crash to the ground (K.Pr. 16); to stumble and fall when walking (K.Pr. 43). —pyonᵘ —प्योनु । निपातावाप्तिः, प्रयोजनोपलम्भनम् m.inf. to fall from a height; met. to fall from a high rank to a lowly position; to be knocked down by another; (of an object desired or tried for) to come into sight, success to come into view. —tārun —तारुन् । स्यूतौ द्वितीयस्यूतिः m.inf. to sew in a particular way, to fell, to run and fell. —tshunun —छुनुन् । कुण्ठितीकरणम् m.inf. to constrain, compel, e.g. to do something impossible, to insist on a reply which cannot be given, or to give something which should not be given.

daba behun द्ब ब्यहुन् । लीनीभवनम् m.inf. to be pressed, squeezed, or jammed down into any receptacle or on to the ground, etc. —bĕhanāwun —ब्यहनावुन् । लीनीकरणम् m.inf. to press, squeeze, or jam down into any receptacle or on to the ground, etc. —byūṭhᵘ-motᵘ —ब्यूठु-मॊतु । लीनीभूतः perf. part. (f. —bīṭhᵘ-mütsᵘ —बीठू-मॊचू), pressed, squeezed, or jammed down, as ab. -dab -द्बॖ । मल्लयुद्धक्रीडा f. (dat. dabi-dabi द्बि-द्बि), wrestling; cf. dab karun, ab. (K.Pr. 11; Śiv. 1754, dat.). -dañ -द्ञ् । सद्यः पातः m. the sudden fall, or being knocked down, of something solid. -dāñĕ -दाञ । त्वरया कुट्टनम् m. smashing and pounding up anything suddenly, suddenly knocking to 'smithereens'. -lörᵘ -लोरु । इन्द्रवारुणीवद्भङ्गः m. a breaking in pieces, like a cucumber falling from a height. -lörᵘ gatshun -लोरु गछुन् । इन्द्रवारुणीवद्भङ्गावाप्तिः m.inf. to be knocked down and broken, like a cucumber, as ab. (of a man's body or the stem of a tree, etc.). -lörᵘ karun -लोरु करुन् । इन्द्रवारुणीवद्भञ्जनम् m.inf. to knock down and break, as ab. -lūr -लूर् । निपात्य भञ्जनम् m. a knocking down and smashing, esp. of a lofty house levelled to the ground by an earthquake or the like. -lay -लय् । (मोह)गाढनिद्रा f. the heavy sleep of exhaustion after great exertion, or due to grief, illness, etc. -layĕ pyōmotᵘ -लय प्योमॊतु । गाढनिद्रालीनीभूतः perf. part. (f. -layĕ pyēmütsᵘ -लय प्येमॊचू), one who is asleep from exhaustion, as ab. -layĕ pyonᵘ -लय प्योनु । गाढनिद्रापातः m.inf. to fall asleep from exhaustion, etc., as ab. -sūr -सूर् । भस्मौषधविशेषः m. a certain medicine made of ashes of cowdung, pounded while still warm and mixed with clarified butter or oil. It is used as a remedy for a cough. -tronᵘ -त्रोनु or -tryūnᵘ -त्र्यूनु । निपातबाधा m. the serious injury (e.g. a sprain or broken limb) caused by a fall from a height or slipping on a muddy road. -tronᵘ gatshun -त्रोनु गछुन् or -tryūnᵘ gatshun -त्र्यूनु गछुन् । अतिनिपातबाधावाप्तिः m.inf. to suffer such a serious injury. -tronᵘ karun -त्रोनु करुन् or -tryūnᵘ karun -त्र्यूनु करुन् । निपातनेन बाधनम् m.inf. to cause such a serious injury to another by throwing him down.

dabas-pĕṭh dusᵘ द्बस्-प्यठ दुसु । अतित्वरापत्तिखेदः m. a blow upon a fall; being at one's wits' end in a matter of extreme hurry and importance, e.g. the sudden arrival of a king in a distant province necessitating the immediate collection of supplies by the local Governor when such supplies are not available. -pĕṭh dusᵘ pyonᵘ -प्यठ दुसु प्योनु । कार्यसाधने कार्यान्तरापातः m.inf. blow upon blow to fall; met. a sudden, difficult, and urgent work to be imposed upon one who is already using all his energies on some other equally important and difficult business.

dab 2 द्बॖ m. *Typha angustifolia*, a kind of bulrush (El.).

ḍab 1 डब् m. N. of a village near Shōd^{i}pūr (Shadipur), in Sāirn'l-mawāẓi' Pargana. Near it is a lake called **Dabsar.** See El. s.v. Cf. **dŏb 2.**

ḍab 2 डब् । चन्द्रवेदिका f. a covered wooden balcony outside the upper story of a house; a palace (El.).

ḍaba-ḍol^{u} डब-डोलु । प्राकारविशेषः m. a wooden railing dividing out spaces in a room or enclosed area.

ḍab 3 डब् । गुह्यम् f. the vulva.

ḍāb डाँब् । दम्भः m. deception, dissimulation, feigning, hypocrisy; esp. of a criminal undergoing punishment feigning insensibility, pretended fainting, or similar device to get the punishment stopped. **—karun** —करुन् । असत्येनापह्नवः m.inf. to do feigning; esp. in gambling or the like, to pretend something wrongfully, unfair dissimulation. **—lāgun** —लागुन् । दम्भाविष्कारः m.inf. to apply feigning; esp. to pretend to be ill in order to avoid doing any work, to malinger. **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । दम्भविधानम् m.inf. (of a criminal under punishment) to pretend fainting as ab.

ḍāba-kāg^{ū}r^{ü} डाँब-कागुरु । दम्भव्यवहृतिः f. a dissimulation-brazier; hence, the practice of dissimulation; esp. keeping quiet in the hope that something may be neglected, or that some other person may be charged with neglecting its completion.

ḍaba 1 डब । उरोरोगविशेषः m. a certain disease accompanied by boils on the chest.

ḍaba 2 डब । समुद्गकः m. a small round covered box or casket.

dāba दाब (= داب) । प्रभावः magnificence, pomp; power, vigorous authority. **—karun** —करुन् । प्रभावानुभावनम् m.inf. to exercise vigorous authority. **—thawun** —थवुन् । प्रभावसंरचणम् m.inf. to assert or establish one's authority immediately on taking office. **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । प्रभावख्यापनम् m.inf. to proclaim, or spread abroad a reputation for, one's invincible powers.

ḍāb^{i} डेबि । समुद्गकः f. a small covered box (smaller than **ḍaba 2,** q.v.).

ḍēb डेँब्, see **ḍēmb.**

ḍĕb^{ü} ड्यबू, see **ḍyob^{u}.**

ḍīb^{i} डीबि । चुद्रोखा f. a kind of small cooking-pot with a narrow mouth, used for cooking small quantities of rice.

dŏb 1 द्वब् । श्वभ्रः m. a hole or pit in the ground (H. xii, 6). **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । श्वभ्रनिर्मितिः m.inf. to dig such a hole, e.g. in order to collect water, to let water issue (H. viii, 7), or as a receptacle for rubbish.

dŏbuk^{u} द्वबुकु । श्वभ्रसंबन्धी, श्वभ्रप्रभवः adj. (f. **dŏbüc^{ü}** द्वबचू), of, or belonging to, a pit; produced from or found in a pit (such as mud, fish, or the like).

dŏbas gatshun द्वबस् गछुन् । पङ्कनिपातः m.inf. to go into a pit, to fall into mud; met. to sink into a foul or mean employment. **—wasun** —वसुन् । पङ्के उत्तरणम् m.inf. to descend into a pit; met. to take to a mean or blameworthy mode of livelihood.

dŏb 2 द्वब् । संभेदः m. the confluence of two rivers. Cf. **ḍab 1.**

dŏba-gāv द्वब-गाव् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a village at the confluence of the River Pahōr or Pohur with the Jehlam or Vĕth. The confluence is about four miles below Sōpūr. See RT.Tr. ii, 425.

dŏb^{u} 1 द्वबु । निर्णेजकः m. (f. **dŏb^{ü} 1** द्वबू, a washerwoman; **dŏb^{i}-bāy** द्वबि-बाय्, a washerman's wife, Gr.Gr. 34), a washerman, a man who lives by washing other people's clothes (W. 121; K.Pr. 58, 154, 231; Rām. 784 ff., 1154; L. 464). **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । निर्णेजकद्वारा चालनम् m.inf. to give a washerman, to send clothes to be washed by a washerman (as distinct from washing one's own clothes).

dŏb^{i}-bāy द्वबि-बाय् । निर्णेजकस्त्री f. a washerman's wife. **-bāyĕ dŏb^{u}** -बाय द्वबु । आक्रीडनविशेषः m. N. of a game played by girls. They stand in a circle, holding each other's hands, while each in turn runs under the other's arms, a kind of 'kiss in the ring'. **—chalun** —छलुन् । निर्णेजकचालनम् m.inf. to get clothes washed by a washerman (as distinct from doing one's washing oneself). **-dāth^{a}r** -दाथर् । निर्णेजितवस्त्रप्रसारणस्थानम् m. a place where washermen spread out clothes to dry. **-dāthur** -दाथुर् । निर्णेजकसामग्री m. the collection of a washerman's implements, lye, etc., used in washing. **-gāṭh** -गाठ् । निर्णेजकधावनस्थानम् m. (sg. dat. **-gāṭhas** -गाठस्), a washerman's *ghāt*, the place on the bank of a river, etc., where washermen wash clothes. **-kŭn^{ü}** -कंनू । निर्णेजनशिला f. a washerman's stone, the stone on which a washerman beats the clothes he is washing. **-tān** -तान् । रजकभारबन्धनपटः m. the sheet in which a washerman ties up for transport his bundle of clothes for the wash. **-wān** -वान् । निर्णेजकस्थानम् m. lit. a washerman's shop; hence, either the place where he plies his trade or the place where he lives (K.Pr. 159). **-waṣ^{a}la** -वंस्ल । निर्णेजकीयवसनानि m.pl. the bundle of clothes for the wash, i.e. clothes collected for or given out for washing; the bundle of clean clothes returned from the wash. **-wasth** -वस्थ् । निर्णेजकीयवसनानि m. (sg. dat. **-wastas** -वस्तस्), id.

dŏbi drāv द्वबि द्राव् । निर्णेजकचालितः adj. e.g. come from the wash, cleaned and returned by the washerman. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । निर्णेजनम्, चालनापादनम्

m.inf. to have had clothes washed by a washerman (lit. to drag clothes from him). —**nērun** —नेरुन् । निर्णेजकद्वारा चालननिष्पत्तिः m.inf. to come forth from the washerman, (of clothes) to have been washed by him.

dǒbᵘ 2 द्वु । ईषत्पूरितः adj. (f. **dǒbü 2** द्वू) or **dobᵘ** द्वु (f. **dübü** द्वू), (of a vessel or dish) nearly full, not quite full.

ḍobᵘ ड्वु । शबलवर्णः adj. (f. **ḍübü** ड्वू), variegated, brindled, dappled, spotted, having dark spots or marks on a light ground. Cf. **ḍaba-hôrᵘ**.

dub दुब् or **dubᵘ** दुबु (Gr.Gr. 17) । पातशब्दः m. onomat. the noise of falling, crash, bang, esp. the noise of anything falling from a height on to a roof or the like. **-dub** -दुब् । आहतिशब्दः m. a knock, e.g. a knock or tap on a door or on the trap-door of a cellar to indicate a person's presence.

duba-dujⁱ 1 दुब-दुजि or **-dujü 1** -दुजू । आहतिशब्देन संज्ञापना f. a knock or tap as ab.

ḍūb डूँब्, see **ḍūmb**.

duba दुब । वैपरीत्येन पतितः adj. e.g. fallen upside down (of a jar or other vessel). **-dujⁱ 2** -दुजि or **-dujü 2** -दुजू । अधरोत्तरम् adv. upside down. —**phērun** —फेरुन् । अधरोत्तरीभवनम् m.inf. to be turned upside down (e.g. a vessel or the like). —**phirun** —फिरुन् । अधरोत्तरंनिपात्य हरणम् m.inf. to turn a vessel upside down so as to empty it completely. —**pyonᵘ** —प्यनु । अधरोत्तरनिपातः m.inf. to fall upside down (esp. of a vessel full of something).

dubᵘ दुबु m. a sound (Gr.Gr. 17), probably i.q. and merely another spelling of **dub**.

ḍubᵘ डुबु । विनाशः m. wasting away, destruction (like something plunged in water and dissolved). Cf. **ḍuba-ḍās**.

dabadab दवदब्, see under **dab 1**.

dabādab दबादब् । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. very quickly, speedily.

daba-daba दब-दब دبدبہ । शासनास्फूर्तिः power, majesty; esp. vigorous and powerful rule due to prestige. Cf. **dāba**.

dabi-dabi दबि-दबि, see **daba-dab** under **dab 1**.

ḍab-ḍab wǒḍi-rab डब्-डब् व्वडि-रब् । उपहासः f. a kind of practical joke, consisting in promising a person a gift or the like, which he is led to expect to be very large, but which turns out to be very small.

ḍābā-ḍōl डाँबा-डोल् । व्यवहाराकुलता m. confusion, bewilderment, distraction in any business.

ḍuba-ḍās डुब-डास् । सर्वनाशः m. utter destruction (of a house, field, or the like, destroyed by an earthquake, inundation, war, or the like). Cf. **ḍubᵘ**. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । संहृतीभवनम् m.inf. such utter destruction to occur. —**karun** —करुन् । सर्वनाशविधानम् m.inf. to cause such utter destruction, esp. of the destruction caused by an invading or conquering army.

ḍaba-hôrᵘ डब-ह्वरु । शबलवर्णः adj. (f. **-hörü** -ह्वॊरू), i.q. **ḍobᵘ**, q.v.

ḍābüjü डाँबॊजू, see **ḍābulᵘ**.

ḍābal डाँबल् । दम्भहत् adj. e.g. one who shams sickness or weakness in order to escape punishment (Rām. 1785).

ḍābulᵘ डाँबुलु । दम्भी adj. (f. **ḍābüjü** डाँबॊजू), one who fraudulently wounds himself in order to accomplish some design.

dǒbal द्वबल्, the English word 'double', in Hindī *dabal* or *ḍabal*, but in Kāshmīrī referred by folk-etymology to **dǒb 1**, a pit, because the coins referred to below are 'pitted' or 'hollowed' by being stamped. Used in the following: **dǒbal paisā** or **pōsa** द्वबल् पैँस । सम्राट्पणः m. the double pice, or the coin representing a quarter of an anna made current by the English. —**rupay** —रुपय् । सम्राड्रूपकम् f. the standard current English rupee.

dǒbil द्वबिल् । निर्णेजकवृत्तिः f. the profession, condition, or livelihood of a washerman (Gr.Gr. 144).

ḍōbil डाँबिल् । दम्भशीलता f. the condition of one who is accustomed to shamming illness or weakness in order to escape some danger or punishment.

dubāla दुबाल, poet. for **dubāra** (Śiv. 1326).

dabalad दबलद् । प्राप्ताहतिकः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **dabaladiñ** दबलदिञ्), dinted or damaged by a blow from a fall.

dǒbⁱlözü द्वबिलाॅजू । निर्णेजकता f. the condition or livelihood of a washerman.

ḍaba-māh डब-माह् । माषविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-möshü** -माॅशू), a kind of vetch, dark in colour, fat-shaped, and long.

dabun दबुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dobᵘ** द्वु), i.q. **dabawun**, q.v. **dābⁱ dābⁱ thawun** दाँबि दाँबि थवुन् । अतिबलात्पूरणम् m.inf. to crush any articles into any receptacle and fill it in forcibly. **dabith thawun** दबिथ् थवुन् । पूर्णीकरणम् m.inf. to forcibly stuff any article (such as wool or cotton) into a receptacle so as to fill it completely.

ḍubun डुबुन् । निमज्जनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ḍubyōv** डुब्योव्), to dive; to sink, drown, be drowned; to drown oneself; to be immersed, be submerged, inundated; to be destroyed, ruined; to be immersed in sin, to be a great sinner. **ḍubyō-motᵘ** डुब्यो-मतु । निमग्नः perf. part. (f. **ḍubyē-mütsü** डुब्ये-मॊच़ू), sunk, submerged, immersed, under water; drowned in sin, a great sinner.

dabang द्वंग् or **dabanga** द्वंग । मदाक्रान्तः adj. e.g. drunk, insensible from consuming *bhang* or the like (Śiv. 383), drunk and incapable. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । मदमूढीभवनम् m.inf. to become drunk or insensible from consuming an intoxicating drug (Śiv. 383), esp. of one not accustomed to it.

dabanga sapazun द्वंग सपज़ुन् । मदमूढीभवनम् m.inf. to become intoxicated as ab. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । मदमूढावस्थानम् m.inf. to remain or continue in a condition of insensibility as above.

dŏbiñ द्विञ् । मृगभेदः f. a washerman's club, used for beating the clothes he is washing (Gr.Gr. 38). —**diñ^{u}** —दिञू । मृगाहतिचालनम् f.inf. to use this club for washing clothes. —**lagüñ^{u}** —लगंञू । अतिखेदापत्तिः f.inf. the washerman's club to be experienced; met. to become deeply grieved by the frequently repeated recollection of one's own or others' troubles. Cf. **dŏbus^{u}**.

dŏbiñĕ-loṭh^{u} द्विञ-लंठु । लगुडात्मसृगविशेषः m. a kind of washerman's club, in the shape of a short cudgel. -**tsünḍ^{u}** -च्वंण्डू । मृगाहतिः f. the blow given by a washerman's club; beating clothes with such a club.

dabār, see **baḍa**.

dabāra द्बार m. rating, threatening (usually a subordinate or pupil). —**karun** —करुन् । भर्त्सनम् m.inf. to abuse or threaten a person as ab.

ḍabĕr ड्ब्यर् । शबलता f. variegatedness, dappledness. Cf. **ḍob^{u}**.

ḍabur डबुर् । वेदिविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **ḍabaras** डबरस्), a kind of altar, made up of wooden boards, and kept inside a house or in a little erection close by.

dābur दाँबुर् m. a fireplace (vill.) (El. *dāmbur*).

ḍāb^{ü}r^{ü} डाब्रू । ढक्का f. a kind of large drum, used in proclamations and the like (Śiv. 1724). —**wāyüñ^{u}** —वायंञू । वृत्तादिप्रख्यापनम् f.inf. to play the proclamation drum; met. to widely divulge things that should be kept secret.

ḍĕbĕr ड्ब्यर् । शैथिल्यम् m. looseness, slackness, flaccidity, esp. of a box or the like made of wooden boards which is loose or slack in the interior. Cf. **ḍyob^{u}**.

dōbari, a kind of blanket consisting of two breadths sewn together (the two pieces being 1½ yards broad, with a length of 10 yards) (L. 371); ? spelling. Cf. **ekbari**.

dubāra दुबार دوبارہ । द्वितीयवारम् adv. for the second time, twice, again (Śiv. 1644, 1897, Rām. 204, 426). In Śiv. 1326 this word is altered to **dubāla(y)**, for the sake of rhyme. —**wuchun** —वुछुन् m.inf. to see again, look at again, revise (a written composition) (Gr.M.).

dubor^{u} दुबंरु । द्विगम्यः adj. (f. **dubür^{u}** दुबंरू), two-doored; hence, (of a road or the like) admitting only two passengers at a time; (of a house) possessing two doors.

dubari-shāh दुबरि-शाह । पचद्वयावलम्बित्वम् m. resting on two sides; inability to make up one's mind, 'sitting on a fence.' -**shāh rōzun** -शाह रोज़ुन् । द्वाभ्यामाशाश्रयः m.inf. one person to build his hope on two alternatives; to depend upon two alternatives, e.g. a house with two doors. -**shāh thawun** -शाह थवुन् । द्वयोराशादानम् m.inf. to give two persons (unknown to each other) hope for something suitable for only one person.

dabardañ द्वर्दञ् । सद्यो निपातः f. (although shown as f., this word is m. in the phrases below), a quick fall, utter destruction. —**karun** —करुन् । शीघ्राहत्या नाशनम् m.inf. to destroy quickly, e.g. to knock down a house with hatchets and the like. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । अतित्वरया नाशापातः m.inf. sudden destruction to occur; (of a human being) to be struck down when hale and hearty, to be ruined unexpectedly, to die suddenly.

dabrahāray द्व्रहारय् । अतिभर्त्सनम् f. excessive threatening and abuse in order to humiliate another. Cf. **dabāra**.

dub^{a}rahāray दुब्रहारय् । असकृद्द्वाहतिशब्दः f. a repeated knocking at a door, cf. **dub-dub** under **dub**; thumping or loud beating of the heart from fear or the like. Cf. **dubarāray**.

dobur^{u}-mot^{u} दंबुरु-मंतु । भूम्यादौ गूहितः perf. part. a variant of **dŏb^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}**, see **dŏb^{a}run**.

dabārun द्वारुन् । भर्त्सनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dabôr^{u}** द्वोरु), to rate, abuse, threaten (esp. a servant, child, or pupil, etc., who is prone to act improperly). **dabôr^{u}-mot^{u}** द्वोरु-मंतु । भर्त्सितः perf. part. (f. **dabör^{u}-müts^{u}** द्वांरू-मंचू), rated, abused, threatened, as ab.

dŏb^{a}ran द्वरन् । गूढे निक्षेपः f. (sg. dat. **dŏb^{a}riñ^{u}** द्वरंञू), secret burying, hiding in the ground.

dŏb^{a}run द्वरुन् । गूढनिक्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dŏb^{o}r^{u}** द्वंरु), to bury, to hide in the ground; to bury a corpse (Gr.M.).

dŏb^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} द्वंरु-मंतु (also spelt **dobur^{u}-mot^{u}** दंबुरु-मंतु) । भूम्यादौ निक्षिप्तः perf. part. (f. **dŏb^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{u}** द्वंरू-मंचू), buried, hidden in the ground.

dŏb^{a}rith thawun द्वरिथ् थवुन् । गूढनिक्षेपणम् m.inf., i.q. **dŏb^{a}run**. —**tshunun** —छुनुन् । गूढनिक्षेपणम् m.inf. hurriedly to bury or hide in the ground, esp. of stolen goods or the like.

dabarāray द्वरारय् । पादाहतिशब्दः, अतिभर्त्सनम् f. a noise of trampling in a floor above, heard in the

lower rooms of a house (cf. **dab-dab** under **dab 1**); angry rating, abuse.

dubarāray डुबरारय् । अन्तरङ्गगूढशब्दः f. the noise of the beating of the heart, etc., under the influence of fear or the like. Cf. **dub^{a}rahāray.**

dǒb^{a}rāwun ड्वबरावुन् । भूमौ निक्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dǒb^{a}rôw^{u}** ड्वब्रोवु), i.q. **dǒb^{a}run,** q.v. **dǒb^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** ड्वब्रोवु-मतु । गूढं निक्षिप्तः perf. part. (f. **dǒb^{a}röw^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** ड्वब्रांवू-मंचू), i.q. **dǒb^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u},** see **dǒb^{a}run.**

dǒbus^{u} ड्वबुसु or **dǒbus** ड्वबुस् । मुद्गभेदः m. the wooden mallet or club used by washermen for beating clothes in the wash (Gr.Gr. 144). Cf. **dǒbin̄.**

ḍabsar डबसर् m., see **ḍab 1.**

dubôṭs^{u} दुबोचु । द्विकुटुम्बः adj. (f. **duböṭs^{ü}** दुबांचू), having two relations; hence, anything produced or utilized by two people, or suited for two people, e.g. a house, an occupation, a bed for a married couple, or the like.

dubötsyun^{u} दुबांच्युनु । द्विकुटुम्बकः adj. (f. **dubötsin̄^{ü}** दुबांचिञ्), i.q. **dubôṭs^{u},** q.v.

dabāv दबाव् । प्रभावख्यातिः m. pressing down; force, strength, power; authority, influence, prestige.

dabawun दबवुन् । भूमौ निक्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dabow^{u}** दबंवु), to press down, knock down; hence, to press down to the ground (Gr.Gr.); to press down into the ground, to conceal in the ground.

dabawana āmot^{u} दबवन आमतु । मूर्च्छितः perf. part. pass. (f. —**āmüṭs^{ü}** —आमंचू), crushed, pressed down (Gr.M.); knocked down senseless, senseless from falling down from a height. —**yun^{u}** —यिनु । निपातमूर्च्छितीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be crushed, pressed down; to become senseless from a fall, esp. from a height; to be run over (by a vehicle) (Gr.M.).

dabow^{u}-mot^{u} दबंवु-मतु । भूमौ गूहितः perf. part. (f. **dabüw^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** दबंवू-मंचू), buried, or hidden, in the ground. **dabawith thawun** दबविथ् थवुन् । गूहनम् m.inf. to conceal in the ground.

dabāwun दबावुन् । भर्त्सनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dabôw^{u}** दबोवु), to press, squeeze (Gr.M.); to threaten, menace; to repress by threats, reproof, etc. **dabôw^{u}-mot^{u}** दबोवु-मतु । भर्त्सितः perf. part. (f. **daböw^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** दबांवू-मंचू), threatened, menaced; repressed by threats, etc. **daböwith thawun** दबांविथ् थवुन् । अधीनीकरणम् m.inf. to make entirely subservient by means of threats; to press, squeeze, nip (e.g. the finger between pincers) (Gr.M.).

dabuw^{u}-mot^{u} दबुवु-मतु । अधीनीकृतः perf. part., i.q. **dabôw^{u}-mot^{u},** see **dabāwun.**

ḍǒc^{u} ड्वचु, see **ḍǒk^{u}.**

ḍoc^{u} डचु adj. hunchbacked, used in the following: —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । उपेक्षापूर्वं प्रतीक्षणम् m.inf. to show oneself hunchbacked; hence, met. to regard with indifference any work, even if its carrying out is necessary. Cf. **dǒcur^{u}.**

ḍoc^{u}-ḍoc^{u} डचु-डचु, in **ḍoc^{u}-ḍoc^{u} karun** डचु-डचु करुन् । कुब्जवद्गमनम् m.inf. to progress like a hunchback, to limp along, when one is unable to walk (owing to weakness, illness, old age, lameness, or the like), to get along somehow or other. **doc^{u}-doc^{u} dyun^{u}** डचु-डचु दिनु । कुब्जगतिवद्व्यवहरणम् m.inf. to give limping; hence, in any work or business, to carry it along somehow or other, even when one is unable to do it properly.

duc^{u} दुचू । द्युक्का f. a two (in a pack of playing-cards).

ducĕ दुच्य । द्विकम् m. a two, anything consisting of two, a pair, a double. **-nyāy** -न्याय् । द्वैधविभक्तिः m. an unfair division, giving an unfair share of a thing (e.g. food or cloth) which should be divided equally, i.q. **duk-nyāy,** see **dukh 2.**

dach द्रछ् । द्राक्षा f. (sg. dat. regularly **dachi** द्रछि, but usually written द्रछ, i.e. **dacha** for **dachĕ,** cf. art. **ĕ**; the pl. nom. is **dacha** द्रछ, also often pronounced **dachĕ**), a grape (W. 144, K.Pr. 43, Rām. 698; see El. for an account of the cultivation of this fruit in Kashmīr); the grape-vine (L. 73, 348).

dachĕ द्रछ्य or द्रछ, the customary spelling of **dachi** द्रछि, the dat., ag., and abl. sg. of **dach** द्रछ्. It is used in the following compounds: **dachĕ-bar^{a}g** द्रछ-बरग् । द्राक्षापत्रम् m. a vine-leaf. **-ḍaba** -डब or **-ḍab^{i}** -डबि । द्राक्षासमुद्गकः m. a small round wooden box for holding grapes packed in cotton wool for transport. **-ḍakh** -डख् or **-ḍokh^{u}** -डखु । द्राक्षाषण्डः m. (sg. dat. **-ḍakhas** -डखस् or **-ḍakhis** -डखिस्), a grape-support, i.e. the trellis or lattice on which a grape-vine is trained. **-gurun** -गुरुन् । द्राक्षागुच्छकः (sg. dat. **-guranas** -गुरनस्), a bunch of grapes. **-kǒdur^{u}** -क्वदुरु or **-kudur^{u}** -कुदुरु । द्राक्षाबीजम् m. (sg. dat. **-kǒdaris** -क्वदरिस्, ag. and pl. nom. **-kǒd^{a}r^{i}** -क्वदरि or **-kud^{a}r^{i}** -कुदरि), a grape-seed. **-kalam** -कलम् । द्राक्षाशाखाखण्डम् m. a grape-vine cutting, a short cutting of the grape-vine for planting or grafting. **-kan** -कन् । द्राक्षाफलम् m. a single grape, or two grapes growing together. **-kān^{ü}j^{ü}** -कान्जू । द्राक्षालतानाडी f. the tendril of a grape-vine. **-kur^{ü}** -कुरू । अपक्वद्राक्षा f. an unripe bunch of grapes; vinegar is made from them (El.). **-lot^{u}** -लटु । द्राक्षानालम् m. the stalk, or pedicle, of a grape. **-phol^{u}** -फलु । एकमात्रं द्राक्षाफलम्, द्राक्षासमूहः m. a single grape; a small collection of grapes, esp. when separated from the bunch. **-püj^{ü}** -पंजू f. a large basket of grapes (YZ. 402, *dachhih-paj*). **-pōpur^{u}** -पॉपुरु । भृङ्गारी m. (sg. dat. **-pōparis** -पॉपरिस्, ag. and

For words containing dh and ḍh, see under d and ḍ. See articles d and ḍ.

pl. nom. **-pōp^{a}r^{i} -पाँपॢ्**), N. of a certain moth. **-ras -रस् ।** **द्राक्षारसः** m. grape-juice, used for making wine, as a medicine, or as a drink; for the last-named purpose Hindūs express the juice, strain it, and place it in the sun for four or five days; it is said to make a good drink (El.). **-rāṭh -राठ्** or **-rāṭh -राँठ् ।** **द्राक्षावल्ली** f. (sg. dat. **-rāṭhi -राँठि**), a grape-vine, *Vitis vinifera* (cf. **rāṭhas dach,** K.Pr. 155); a vineyard (El.). **-tabakh -तबख् ।** **द्राक्षाशरावः** m. (sg. dat. **-tabakhas -तबखस्**), a kind of earthenware case for storing grapes; two large basins are placed face to face and the edges sealed with mud; the interior is filled with the fruit. **-tākh -ताख् ।** **द्राक्षाधारदण्डम्** m. (sg. dat. **-tākas -ताकस्**), the posts supporting the trellis on which a vine is trained; hence, the trellis itself. **-wath^{a}r -वथ्र् ।** **द्राक्षापत्रम्** m. a vine-leaf.

ḍach^{i} ड्छि । **नौपटलोत्थानदण्डः** f. the movable pole used for supporting the sloping mat-roof of a boat or the like when it is desired to raise its lower and outer edge. **ḍachĕ tulañĕ ड्छ्य तुलञ ।** **पटलोत्थापनम्** f. pl. inf. to raise such a mat-roof.

ḍēchĕ डेछ्य f.pl. of **dyūṭh^{u}**, see **ḍēshun.**

doch^{u} द्वकु or **dọch^{u} द्वकु ।** **श्यामवर्णः** adj. (f. **düch^{u} द्वकू**), dark-coloured, black, esp. u.w. reference to bears and other wild animals; met. dark-natured (of a man), black-hearted (cf. **dachĕr**).

döch^{i}-gām दांछि-गाम् । **जांगलिको ग्रामविशेषः** m. a forest village, a village situated in the wild country at the foot of the hills, esp. N. of a certain village lying seven *kōs* north-east of Śrīnagar.

dachin दछिन् or **dachiñ^{u} 1 दछिञू ।** **दक्षिणा** f. (sg. dat. **dachiñ^{u} दछिञू** or **dachiñĕ दछिञ**), a fee or present offered to an officiating priest or teacher, i.q. **dakshinā,** q.v.

dachin^{i} दछिनि adv. on the right (hand) (Gr.Gr. 155); in the south (Śiv. 246). **—kin^{i} —किनि** adv. from the right (Gr.Gr. 159). **—pör^{i} —पांरि** adv. from or on the right (Gr.Gr. 160). Cf. **dachyun^{u} 1** and **2.**

dachun दछुन्, i.q. **dachyun^{u} 1** and **2,** qq.v.

dachan-kun, adv. on the right-hand side (W. 97).

dachinpôr^{u} दछिन्पोरु m. N. of a pargana of Kashmīr situated on the right bank of the River Lĕd^{u}r^{u} (Ledar), the Sanskrit Dakṣiṇapāra (RT.Tr. II, 461); it is famous for its horses (El.).

dāch^{i}nyuk^{u} दांछिन्युकु, see **dachyun^{u} 1.**

dachiñ^{u} 2 दछिञू, see **dachyun^{u} 2.** For 1 see **dachin.**

dāch^{i}ñār दांछिञार् or **dāch^{i}ñĕr दांछिञर् ।** **दाक्षिण्यम्** m. the quality of being from or of the south, southerliness (e.g. of a wind or of a light shining); right-handedness, skill, dexterity (cf. **atha-d.**).

dachĕr दछ्यर् । **श्यामलता** m. blackness, darkness, esp. of the colour of a bear or other wild animal; met. black-heartedness, hard-heartedness. Cf. **doch^{u}.**

dāchyul^{u} दाछ्युलु । **भ्रष्टधान्यकणः** m. a grain of rice first soaked and bruised and then parched, the familiar parched rice of India (El. *dáchhul*).

dāchil^{i}-süt^{u} दाछिलि-सतु । **भ्रष्टधान्यसक्तुकम्** m. flour made from this parched rice, ' suttoo.'

dachyun^{u} 1 दछ्युनु । **दक्षिणा दिक्** m. the direction of the right hand, the right (Rām. 856); the south (Rām. 516, 1682). Cf. **dakshin** and **dachin^{i}.**

dāch^{i}nyuk^{u} दांछिन्युकु adj. (f. **dāch^{i}nic^{u} दांछिनिचू**), of or belonging to the south (Gr.Gr. 151).

dachyun^{u} 2 दछ्युनु । **दक्षिणः** adj. (f. **dachiñ^{u} 2 दछिञू**; for **1** see **dachin**), right, not left (K.Pr. 43, 57; H. viii, 7); dexterous, clever, expert (cf. **atha-d.**); of or belonging to the south, southern, coming from the south; (of a tract of country) situated on the right hand of the sun's course. Kāshmīrīs divide land in this way into 'right-hand' and 'left-hand' country. A 'right-hand' village is better for rice-cultivation than a 'left-hand' one (L. 435). (Note, in the Persian character, and in most works by Europeans founded on Kāshmīrī written in that character, this word is usually written *dachun*, or *dachhun*, with its abl. *dachani* for *dachini* or *dachĕni*, owing to the persistent confusion between *ĕ* and *i* and between *cha* and *chĕ*.) Cf. **dachin^{i}** and **dakshin.**

ḍēchyōv डेछ्योव्, 2 p.p. of **ḍēshun,** q.v.

ḍüc^{u}-müṭs^{u} डंचू-मंचू, see **ḍakun.**

ḍŏcĕr ड्वच्यर् । **देहानार्जवता** m. crookedness of body, humpbackedness.

ḍŏcur^{u} ड्वचुरु । **नम्रता** m. (sg. dat. **ḍŏcaris ड्वचरिस्**, ag. **ḍŏc^{a}r^{i} ड्वच्रि**), the state or condition of being bowed owing to the body not being straight, crawling on the ground. Cf. **ḍoc^{u}.** **—ḍŏcur^{u} dyun^{u} —ड्वचुरु दिनु ।** **नम्रीभूयापि कार्यनिर्वाहणम्** m.inf. doing anything or acting in a humble way (as if crawling on the ground). **—trāwun —त्रावुन् ।** **नम्रतयानुसृत्यासक्तिः** m.inf. to keep humbly following another in the hope of getting something done according to one's wishes. **—tröwith bĕhun —त्रांविथ् ब्यहुन् ।** **नम्रतादर्शनपूर्वकं कार्यपरित्यागः** m.inf. to give up some work or to refuse to commence a work (from unwillingness or laziness) by affecting inability to continue.

ducāra दुचार دچار **।** **समागमः** m. a meeting of two persons, esp. when unexpected.

ḍacyōv डच्योव्, see **ḍakun.**

ḍŏcyōv ड्वँच्योव्, see **ḍŏtun.**

dād 1 द्राद् । उपभोगः m. user, use of anything usable, enjoyment of anything enjoyable, experience of anything. —**hyon^{u}** —ह्यंनु । समुपभोगः m.inf. to use, experience, enjoy (e.g. clothes, ornaments, food, or the sight of beautiful things).

dād 2 داد m. statute, law; equity, justice; crying out for justice, complaint (YZ. 302); revenge; a part, portion; life, age. **-bēdād** द्राद्-बेद्राद् داد بیداد m. crying out for help or justice (Rām. 438). —**dyun^{u}** —दि्नु । विमर्शनम् m.inf. to dispense justice; to do justice (to), to appreciate, to give due praise (to); to weigh, reflect upon (another's words, or the like). **-khāh** داد خواہ m. a petitioner for justice, a complainant, prosecutor (H. ii, 5).

dād दाँद्, **dānd** दान्द् । वृषभः m. an ox, bull, bullock (K.Pr. 69, 171, 226, 232). This is the word used in Śrīnagar; elsewhere **hakhur** is more common. The voc. is **dādā** (K.Pr. 49); **dād^{u}y** (K.Pr. *dándai*, 219), the very, or the particular ox. —**trāwán^{i}** —चार्वंनि । वृषभोन्मोचना m. pl. inf. to let loose bullocks; hence, to take them out from home to the field for ploughing; to let them loose for grazing, esp. in someone else's fields; at the end of a day's work, to unyoke the bullocks from the plough. —**wāyán^{i}** —वायंनि । (भूमिचेत्रे)हलप्रवहणम् m. pl. inf. to plough (Śiv. 1530). —**wöyith thawán^{i}** —वांयिथ् थवंनि । परितः कोष्ठादि-भूनिखननम् m. pl. inf. to leave after ploughing; hence, met. to dig all round under walls of a room in search of treasure; (of rats) to burrow under the walls of a house. —**wöyith trāwán^{i}** —वांयिथ् चार्वंनि । यावद्भूनिगूढसर्वस्वापहरणम् m. pl. inf. to let go after ploughing; hence, to utterly beggar a person, even taking away what he had buried in the ground, as if he were not let go till all his land was ploughed up in the search for hidden treasure.

dāda-brāṭh दाँद्-ब्राठ् । वृषभ इव मूढः m. one who is as stupid as an ox. **-bāṭh** -बाठ् । वृषवाहकः m. (sg. dat. **-bāṭhas** -बाठस्; f. **-bāṭhĕñ** -बाठञ्), one whose business it is to transport goods on bullocks from place to place, a bullock-carrier. The f. is his wife. **-cŏbur** -चुबुर् । वृष इव पुष्टो मूर्खः m. (sg. dat. **-cŏbaras** -चुबरस्), a bullock-lout, a strong healthy young fellow as stupid as a bullock. **-cākh** -चाख् । अतिमूढः m. (sg. dat. **-cākas** -चाकस्), a bullock-lout, a lusty young fool. **-cākur^{u}** -चाकुर् । वृषपालतुल्यः adj. (f. **-cākür^{u}** -चाकूर्), one who is as foolish as a bullock-driver, a loutish fool. **-hākh** -हाख् । शाकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस्), N. of a certain vegetable eaten only by cattle. **-hakhur** -हखुर् । वृद्धवत्सतरः m. a bullock-calf old enough to be used for ploughing. **-hūr^{i}** -हूरि or **-hūr^{ü}** -हूरू or (K.Pr. 10) **-hŏwür^{ü}** -ह्वंरू । वृषयुग्मम् f. a pair or yoke of bullocks employed together on one plough (Gr.Gr. 82, where it is said to be vill.). **-jūr^{i}** -जूरि । वृषयुग्मम् f. a pair of bullocks, usually a match in appearance and age, fit for ploughing, etc. (Gr.Gr. 82, K.Pr. 187). **-khrāv** -खाव् । काष्ठपादुकाविशेषः f. a kind of high patten or wooden soles used by Kāshmīrīs. **-lyūṭ^{u}** -ल्यूट् । तृणलताविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-līṭis** -लीटिस्, abl. **-lēṭi** -लेटि), a kind of broad-leafed grass much liked by bulls for fodder, apparently resembling, or a kind of, clover. Cf. **lyūṭ^{u}** and under **batukh, batakh-lyūṭ^{u}**. —**pihun** —पिहुन् । वृषभद्वारामर्दनम्, अतितोदना m.inf. to thresh grain by trampling it under the feet of oxen on a threshing-floor; to pound bullocks, to hit them on the hind quarters to make them go along when ploughing; met. to compel, by slapping him, an unwilling person to do any work. **-phrāṭh** -फ्राठ् । रेखामात्रकृष्टिः m. (sg. dat. **-phrāṭas** -फ्राटस्), a bullock's scratch, a long slight furrow, e.g. for marking a boundary or starting-point, etc. **-pūt^{u}** -पूतु । वत्सतरः m. an affectionate term used for a young bull not yet put to work; met. a stupid child. **-thāñ^{i}** -थाञि or **-thūñ^{ü}** -थञू । असंभवार्थः (उपहासविशेषः) 'वृषभोद्भवनवनीतम्' f. 'bull's butter', anything impossible, like our 'pigeon's milk'. Cf. **dād chwā dŏd diwān,** can an ox give milk? (K.Pr. 31). **-wôr^{u}** -वोर् । वृषभनिकेतनम् m. a bullock-pen, a bullock-yard, a stockyard.

dādi-rost^{u} दाँदि-रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rütsh^{ü}** -रंछू), one who does not own an ox (K.Pr. 49). **-sost^{u}** -संस्तु adj. (f. **-sütsh^{ü}** -संछू), one who owns an ox, the owner of an ox (K.Pr. 49).

d^{a}da द्द m. a whisper. —**kadun** —कडुन् । अल्प-निःश्वासोच्चारणम् m.inf. to whisper. —**phōrun** —फोरुन् । अतिमन्दसमुच्चारणम् m.inf. to speak slowly and in a whisper.

dada दद । ग्रन्थियुक्तः adj. c.g. knotty, full of knots (of sheets of birch-bark or the like). **-pad** -पद् । कल्पित-वाक्यम् m. verses that are knots (i.e. disfigurements), forged or non-original verses or sentences inserted into the matter of some authoritative book. **-phĕl** -फ्यल् । कुत्सितापत्यम् m. a knotty carbuncle; met. a son or daughter who is disobedient and wickedly behaved. **-wāy** -वाय् । वातव्याध्याङ्गसंधिनिरोधः m. knotty rheumatism; rheumatism of the joints, stiffness of the joints from rheumatism.

dāḍa डाड । धृष्टः adj. c.g. bold, daring, fearless; (of things) tightly or firmly fastened up so that the knots or fastenings cannot be opened. Cf. **dŏd^{i}**.

For words containing dh and ḍh, see under d and ḍ. See articles d and ḍ.

dādu (? spelling), a fish-like insect, with hard scaly wings, which injures young rice-plants (L. 157, 331).

dĕd **ड्द् । मात्रादिः** f. an elderly lady, such as a mother, grandmother, the chief wife in a household. The term is used by the sons or grandsons, etc. The voc. is **dĕdi** (K.Pr. 54, 80). Met. a term of respect added to a female name, as in Lāl Dĕd, the famous Kāshmīrī poetess, whose songs are household words (cf. K.Pr. 20, 47, etc.). The corresponding word for 'father' is **bāba** (K.Pr. 22). **-möj**^{u} **-मॊजू । वृद्धमाया पितामह्यादिः** f. an ancient dame, such as an old grandmother, a term of respect used by her descendants.

ded (? spelling), a kind of fern, which is dried and eaten in winter (L. 73).

dīda دیده m. the eye, sight. **-dor**^{u} **दीद्-दॊरु । कठोराक्षः** adj. (f. **-dür**^{ü} **-दॖ़रॖ**), eye-hard, hence disrespectful, bold, impudent.

di di **दि दि**, see **dyun**^{u}.

ḍīḍ^{i} **डीडि । प्रतीहारः** f. (sg. dat. **ḍēdĕ** **डेद्य**), the main entrance of a large house or palace, the hall door, front portico (K.Pr. 54, Rām. 564). **-wān** **-वान्** or **-wôn**^{u} **-वोनु । द्वारपालः** m. (his wife is **-wān-bāy** **-वान्-बाय्** or **-wŏn**^{i}**-bāy** **-वॊञि-बाय्**, but a woman who performs the duties of a doorkeeper is **-wānĕn** **-वाञ्ञ्**), a doorkeeper, porter, gatekeeper, watchman (El. *didwoin*).

ḍiḍ^{u} **डिडु**, see **ḍyuḍ**^{u}.

dŏd **द्द् । दुग्धम्** m. milk (YZ. 90; W. 129; K.Pr. 11, 64, 137, 241; Śiv. 435, 1380, etc.; Rām. 427, 557, etc.); curdled or clotted milk (the *dahī* of India) (Śiv. 45, 1006); the milky juice of *Euphorbia* or other similar plant. K.Pr. spells this word *dud*. —**dyun**^{u} —**दिनु । स्तन्यपायित्वम्** m.inf. to give milk, to act as a wet nurse, to follow the profession of a wet nurse; to give milk (K.Pr. 31, can a bull give milk?). —**ratun** —**रटुन् । दुग्धनिरोधः** m.inf. to stop the milk, (of a cow) to refuse to allow milk to flow. —**rōzun** —**रोज़ुन् । दुग्धस्रुतिनिवृत्तिः** m.inf. milk to stop; (of a cow) the flow of milk to be suddenly stopped. —**ti kôluy gatshun** —**ति कोलुय् गछुन् । दुग्धस्यापि कार्ष्ण्यभावः** m.inf. even milk to become black, i.e. anything which is usually easily got to become unobtainable, or any work which is usually easily done to become very difficult. —**tsalun** —**ज़लुन् । स्तन्य(दुग्ध)निवर्तनम्** m.inf. milk to flee; (of a cow or the like) the flow of milk to stop owing to advanced pregnancy; (of a suckling child) to cease from the breast, to be weaned. —**wālun** —**वालुन्** m.inf. to cause milk to descend, i.e. to cause milk to flow, to cause a woman or animal to give milk (K.Pr. 99). —**wasun** —**वसुन् । स्तन्यप्रादुर्भावः** m.inf. milk to descend; milk to commence to flow (of a pregnant woman or cow when approaching the time of delivery); milk to flow involuntarily when a mother sees a loved child.

dŏda-ahākh **द्द्-अहाख् । सुधाविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-ahākas** **-अहाकस्**), a certain very white whitewash, made up of lime mixed with milk and other materials. **-ala** **-अल । सूद्विशेषः** f.pl. milk-pumpkins, a certain dish of pumpkins cooked with curdled milk. **-ambār**^{i} **-अम्बरि । फलविशेषः** m. a certain kind of apple with a milky taste, and considered the best kind of all. It is also called the Samarkhand apple. It ripens early and will not stand exportation (L. 350, *dud amri*).

dŏda-bab 1 **द्द्-बब् । धात्रीधवः** m. a foster-mother's husband, a foster-father. **-bab 2** **-बब् । दुग्धपूर्णस्तनः** f. a bosom or udder full of milk. **-baba barana yiñĕ** **-बब बरन यिञ । स्नेहोद्भवः** f. pl. inf. the breasts to fill with milk; met. to feel extreme affection for a person on seeing him (e.g. even when a naughty child is brought up for punishment) or on calling him to mind. **-bahā** **-बहा । दुग्धवाष्पसंस्कारः** m. steaming over boiling milk (an operation performed for cleaning delicate articles, such as herons' plumes or the like). **-bāna** **-बान । दधिदुग्धपात्रम्** m. a milk-bowl or milk-jug, i.e. either a vessel suited for this purpose, or a vessel full of milk, fresh or clotted. **-bĕñĕ** **-ब्यञ । दुग्धभगिनी** f. a milk-sister, the daughter of a foster-mother, a foster-sister. **-brag** **-ब्रग् । बलाका** m. (f. **-bragiñ** **-ब्रगिञ्**), a certain kind of heron. **-brakh** **-ब्रख् । स्तनपानविबाधा** m. (sg. dat. **-brakas** **-ब्रकस्**), the wasting and illness caused to a suckling child who is suddenly taken away from the breast. **-brakh lagun** **-ब्रख् लगुन् । स्तनपानाभावकार्श्योद्भवः** m.inf. the ab. wasting to occur. **-brakh pyon**^{u} **-ब्रख् प्यॊनु । स्तनपानापगमक्षीणतोद्भवः** m.inf. id. **-brôr**^{u} **-ब्रोरु । दधिदुग्धात्यभिलाषी** m. a milk-cat; one, esp. a child, who is always longing for sweet or curdled milk in preference to other food. **-bŏy** **-बुय् । दुग्धगन्धः** f. the smell of milk; a smell like that of milk, a milky smell. **-bôy**^{u} **-बोयु । दुग्धभ्राता** m. a milk-brother, the son of a foster-mother, a foster-brother.

dŏda-chŏp^{u} **द्द्-छॊँपु । लघुमन्थानः** m. a kind of small churning-stick. It has a paddle-wheel at one end, and the stick is revolved between the palms of the hands, the milk being contained in a gourd or similar vessel. **-chir** **-छिर् । रेखामात्रदुग्धम्, आमो ऽन्नसारगर्भः** f. the small thin stream of milk as it issues from the pap; met. any small quantity of milk; the milky juice making the substance of grain in the first stage of its formation. This juice is supposed to be conveyed

from the moon. Cf. **chir 4.** **-chira** -छिर् । स्तनन्धयः m. a milk-lamb, the young of any animal (esp. of a sheep or goat) while still suckling. **-cāhy** -चाह्य् । दुग्धसंसृष्टकषायरसः f. tea with milk, tea boiled with milk. **-cöṭ^{i}** -चॉटि । दुग्धपाचिकाभेदः f. a kind of earthen jar for holding milk, large in capacity but with a small mouth, used by the forest buffalo herdsmen.

dŏda-dôd^{u} द्वद्-द्रोट्ठ । दुग्धरोगः m. inflammation of the breasts due to the sudden cessation of the demand for milk owing to the death of the child. **-dām** -द्राम् । दुग्धपीतिः m. milk-supping; drinking milk by mouthfuls, i.e. putting the lips to the breast or to a vessel and filling one's mouth, then swallowing, and then repeating the process. Cf. **dām.** **-dand** -दन्द् । स्तनन्धयसंबन्धिकोमलदन्ताः m.pl. milk-teeth, the first teeth of a suckling child. **-dāra** -द्रार् । दुग्धधारा f. the stream of milk when poured out; a very small amount of milk.

dŏda-gab द्वद्-गब् । सूक्ष्माङ्कुरः m. a milk-sprout, i.e. the first tender sprout from a seed, or the like. **-gagur** -गगुर् । स्तनन्धयः m. (sg. dat. **-gagaras** -गगरस्), a milk-rat, an affectionate term for a very young suckling infant, male or female. **-gol^{u}** -गॊलु । मुखपूरदुग्धपीतिः m. a mouthful of milk. **-gūr^{u}** -गूरु । दुग्धविक्रेता गोपालः m. (f. **-gür^{ü}** -गूरू), a milk cowherd, a cowherd or other person who sells milk, a milkman. The fem. signifies a woman who follows this profession.

dŏda-hĕḍur द्वद्-ह्यडुर् । कोमलछत्राकम् m. (sg. dat. **-hĕḍaras** -ह्यडरस्), a milk-mushroom, a small delicate species of mushroom. **-hāl** -हाल् । धान्यविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-hāli** -हालि), a ball of milk, the name of a kind of rice, described as long in shape, soft, very well flavoured, fragrant, and white. **-hāma** -हाम । तृणगुच्छविशेषः f. a bunch of a certain tender grass, tasting like milk, that grows in rice-fields. **-hĕm** -ह्यम् । दुग्धशिम्बा f. milk-bean; a kind of bean. **-har 1** -हर् । स्तनपानकलहः m. a milk-quarrel, strife between two suckling children for one woman's breast (when a woman is suckling two children). Cf. **dŏda-r^{a}sh** bel. **-har 2** -हर् । दुग्धमण्डम् m. milk-cream, cream of milk. **-hör^{ü}** -हॉरू । अतिदुग्धा गौः f. a cow that is a good milker, although slender in appearance. **-hyol^{u}** -ह्यॊलु । अपक्वमञ्जरी m. a milk-ear, an ear of corn which is not yet ripe.

dŏda-kāl द्वद्-काल् । एककालिकमितदुग्धम् m. the amount of milk taken from a cow or buffalo at one milking. **-kōl** -कोल (cf. كول) m. a milk-cup, a milk-jar (YZ. 130). **-kür^{ü}** -कॅरू । दधिमयः सूदविशेषः f. a kind of sauce made of curdled milk beaten into a liquid and cooked with clarified butter, oil, and condiments. **-krūḍ 1** -क्रूड् । वल्लीविशेषः m. N. of a certain creeper, described as having a small root, but spreading very widely, with a milky juice, and delicate milk-white flowers. **-krūḍ 2** -क्रूड् । धान्यविशेषः f. N. of a certain kind of rice-plant, the grains of which are soft, with a pleasing scent, and tasting of milk. **-krör^{ü}** -क्रॉरू । कूर्चिकामयपूपः f. a kind of cake made of inspissated milk, eaten when cold and congealed. **-krūr^{ü}** -क्रूरू । धान्यविशेषः f. N. of a certain kind of rice-plant, the grain of which is described as having a dark husk, as tasting like milk, soft, fragrant, and white (L. 463, *dud krīr*). **-krāy** -क्राय् । दुग्धकटाहः f. a milk-cauldron used for boiling milk; such a vessel when full of milk. **-k^{a}y** -कय् । दधिपाचिका f. an earthenware vessel for holding milk till it becomes sour, and in which it is then churned, a churn.

dŏda-lōṭa द्वद्-लोट । मनोहरबालकः m. a milk-darling; a good-looking well-mannered child. **-lyūṭ^{u}** -ल्यूटु । शिशुः m. a milk-chick; met. a suckling child; any child up to eight or nine years of age.

dŏda-möj^{u} द्वद्-मॉजू । धात्री f. a milk-mother, a foster-mother (W. 17), wet nurse; a woman (usually a relative) appointed to act as mother to, i.e. as an attendant on, a young unmarried virgin child-wife in her father-in-law's house (YZ. 384, L. 269, Śiv. 1095 (**möjiy** m.c. for **möj^{ü}**), 1151). **-môl^{u}** -मोलु । धात्रीभर्तृत्वपिता m. a milk-father, the husband of a foster-mother, a foster-father (W. 17). **-mālay** -मालय् । दुग्धकामना f. milk-love, love or desire for milk, curds, or the like. **-mölyun^{u}** -मॉल्युनु । दुग्धपितृगृहम् m. the home of a foster-father, esp. of a girl's foster-father. **-mösm** -मॉस्म । स्तनन्धयशिशुः m. a milk-child, a child in the suckling stage. Cf. **mösm.** **-maṭh-hyuh^{u}** -मठ-ह्युहु । अतिशुभ्रः adj. (f. **-maṭh-hish^{ü}** -मठ्-हिशू), like a milk-jar; met. very clear, spotless, white.

dŏda-nör^{ü} द्वद्-नॉरू । दुग्धकुम्भिका f. a wide-mouthed vessel for holding milk; such a vessel full of milk.

dŏda-phrasth द्वद्-फ्रस्थ m. (sg. dat. **-phrastas** -फ्रस्तस्), the white poplar, *Populus alba.* There is a fine grove of these trees in the Gurais valley. The poplar is said by Kāshmīrīs to be the minister of the kingly plane-tree (L. 79, 81, *dudh prast*). **-phuṭa** -फुट । दुग्धग्रन्थिः f. a milk-knot, a tumour or morbid swelling in the breast occurring during lactation, through superfluity of milk owing to the removal of the child. **-phyor^{u}** -फ्यॊरु or **-phyūr^{u}** -फ्यूरु । दुग्धबिन्दुः m.

a milk-drop; met. a very small amount of milk. **-prāh** -प्राह् । (दधिदुग्धनिमित्तको) भूतावेशविशेषः m. milk-possession, a kind of demoniacal possession or hysterical affection (accompanied by delirium and palsy) which sometimes attacks a pregnant woman, or a lying-in woman, or a newly born child, when milk or curds is brought near her or it from a distance on a dark night in winter or similar time. **-prāṭsa** -प्राछ । स्तनन्धयसृक्कणी f.pl. milk-mouth-corners, the corners of the mouth of a suckling child; met. very delicate mouth-corners.

dŏda-r^a^sh द्द्-र्‌श । स्तनपानद्वेषः f. milk-enmity, i.q. **dŏda-har 1** ab. Cf. **dŏdⁱ r^a^sh** bel.

dŏda-shur^u^ द्द्-शुर् । स्तनन्धयः शिशुः m. a milk-child, a suckling child (W. 114, Rām. 807, 1249, 1653); met. any young child. **-shurⁱ-bāpār** -शुरि-बापार् । स्तनन्धयवद्वृत्तिः m. conduct of or like that of a young child; esp. obstinate, ignorant, unreflecting conduct on the part of a grown-up person. **-shurⁱgī** -शुरिगी । स्तनन्धयवृत्तिः f., id. **-shuril** -शुरिल् । स्तनन्धयता f., id. **-shurⁱ-pöth^a^r** -शुरि-पाथ्र् । स्तनन्धयप्रवर्तना m., id. **-sŏñ^u^** -स्वञ् । दुग्धसंबन्धी m. (f. **-sŏñĕñ** -स्वञञ्), a milk-co-father-in-law; when a foster-father or foster-mother accompanies a foster-daughter on her marriage to her husband's house as her attendant and quasi-father or quasi-mother, he is called a milk-co-father-in-law of the bride's father-in-law. The actual fathers of the bridegroom and bride are each **sŏñ^u^**, or co-father-in-law to the other. **-sāth** -साथ् । दधिसुदायमुहूर्तः m. (sg. dat. **-sātas** -सातस्), the milk-moment; the auspicious moment for the ceremonial offering, by her own blood relations, of a present of curdled milk to a pregnant woman approaching the time of her delivery. Cf. **dŏda-zang** bel. **-syun^u^** -सिन् । दध्यासेकसंस्कृतमांससूदः m. a kind of broth made of mutton cooked in clotted milk. **-syoth^u^** -स्युथ् । दुग्धविन्नत्वात्मसक्तवः m. ground parched grain (*sattū*) cooked with inspissated milk.

dŏda-thani-ṭsūr द्द्-थञि-चूर् m. thief of milk and butter, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), i.q. **dŏda-ṭsūr** bel., q.v. **-ṭŏth^u^** -टाँठ् । दुग्धधारा f. a stream of milk, esp. the thin stream of milk that flows from anything (such as the finger) dipped into milk, and then raised up; hence, a very small quantity of milk.

dŏda-ṭsoḍ^u^ द्द्-च़ंड् । दुग्ध(दधि)पात्रम् m. a large earthenware vessel for milk, fresh or clotted; such a vessel full of milk. **-ṭsaḍawôr^u^** -च़डवोर् । दुग्धपात्रम् m. an earthenware vessel into which a cow is milked, the Kashmīr equivalent of a milk-pail (Śiv. 1502). **-ṭsop^u^** -च़ंप् । अल्पमात्रं दधि m. as much clotted milk as can be taken in the hollow of the hand for drinking, a 'sup' of milk. **-ṭsūr** -चूर् m. the thief who stole milk, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) in allusion to his baby exploits in Gōkula.

dŏda-wŏgra द्द्-व्ग्र । पायसविशेषः m. a thick kind of rice-milk. **-wör^u^** -वोर् । दधि(दुग्ध)पात्रिका f. a kind of small globular earthen vessel for holding milk or curds. **-wüṭ^ü^** -वट् । मृदुमकुष्टकमंजरी f. a cob of unripe Indian corn (*makāi*) in its milky stage. **-woṭsh^u^** -वछ् । दुग्धपवत्सः m. a milk-calf, a suckling male calf; met. an ignorant, stupid, child. **-waṭshür^ü^** -वछ्‌र् । दुग्धपवत्सा f. a suckling female calf; met. a stupid, ignorant girl.

dŏda-zĕl द्द्-ज़्यल् or **-zĕliñ** -ज़्यलिञ् । दधिमण्डम् f. the cream of clotted milk. **-zāng** -ज़ंग् । दधिशाकुनिकम् f. milk-gift; the auspicious gift of a full jar of clotted milk sent by her own relations to a pregnant woman approaching the time of her delivery. Cf. **dŏda-sāth** ab. **-zĕv** -ज़्यव् । दुग्धजिह्वा f. a milk-tongue, the tongue of a suckling child, which has not tasted any flavour except that of milk; met. a delicate or soft tongue.

dŏdⁱ-r^a^sh द्दि-र्‌श । स्तन्यद्वेषः f., i.q. **dŏda-r^a^sh** and **dŏda-har 1** ab. **-ṭsol^u^** -च़ल् । स्तन्यपाननिवृत्तः m. (f. **-ṭsüj^ü^** -च़ज्), a child who has given up milk, a weaned child.

dŏduk^u^ द्दुक् । दुग्ध(दधि)संबन्धी adj. (f. **dŏdüc^ü^** द्दच्), of or belonging to milk, fresh or clotted (*dahī*); derived from or made from milk (e.g. cream, etc.); produced from milk (e.g. a person's virtues or vices derived from his mother's milk).

dŏdas drūr^u^ pĕñ^u^ द्दस् द्रूर् प्यञ् । प्रवृत्तावेव समुच्छेदः f.inf. a torch to fall on milk; any business or thing to be utterly destroyed in its very inception; like an infant whose life depends on its mother's milk, and who loses its mother immediately after birth. —**driyĕ pĕñĕ** —द्रिय प्यञ । आरम्भ एवान्तरायापातः f. pl. inf. curses to fall on milk; an impediment to occur in the very commencement of any auspicious action, like a curse falling on the drinking of milk by a newly born child. —**kandⁱ ṭsāranⁱ** —कंडि च़ारनि । निर्मलेऽपि दोषान्वेषणम् m. pl. inf. to collect thorns in milk, to search for faults in some action or business which is blameless, to pick holes without cause, to be over-scrupulous (K.Pr. 61). —**lagun** —लगुन् । क्षीरस्रुत्याविर्भावः m.inf. (of a pregnant cow nearing the time of calving) the first signs of a flow of milk to become evident.

ḍŏḍ ड्ड् । सार्धमानः num. adj. e.g. one and a half (K.Pr. 58). W. 105 makes this word **ḍoḍ^u^** ड्ड्, with f. **ḍüḍ^ü^** ड्ड्.

ḍöḍ^{i} डॉड़ि । नित्यमेव adv. continually, always; thoroughly, well done (K.Pr. 25, *ḍādi*). Cf. **ḍāda.**

dod^{u} दँदु, **dŏd^{u}** द्वँदु adj. (f. **düz^{u}** दँज़ु), burnt; full of rage. Properly 1 p.p. of **dazun,** q.v. **-wan** -वन्, also spelt **dŏd^{u}wan** द्वँदुवन् or **düd^{u}wan** दँदूवन्, see bel. । दग्धारण्यम्(त्व) subst.m. and adj. c.g. a burnt-down forest; met. (as adj.) like a burnt forest (of a bare, leafless, tree, plant, etc.); met. of a country, of a custom, etc.

dād^{i}-kāg^{u}r^{u} दॅदि-काँगुरु । परावेपणम् f. the fire-brazier of a burnt man; met. when one is well off and comfortable to calumniate or reproach another with whom one has no concern. **-waṭ^{u}r^{u}** -वॅटुरु । निरर्थपरिवादनम् f. false calumny without necessity or cause.

düd^{u}wan दँदूवन् m. a burnt forest, a forest which has been burnt down by a conflagration. **düd^{u}wanas nyūr^{u} yun^{u}** दँदूवनस् न्यूरु यिनु । विनष्टस्योज्जीवनम् m.inf. new growth to come to a burnt forest; met. (of a family, a business, etc.) to take new life (after apparent destruction).

dôd^{u} 1 द्वोदु دود । पीडा m. pain, agony, anguish, mental (YZ. 574, K.Pr. 167, Rām. 291, 1422) or physical (K.Pr. 23, 53, 65, 76); the pain of sickness, sickness (Śiv. 1855, **dödis dag,** the pain of sickness); sickness, ailment, disease (El.). The part of the body in which pain is felt is put in the dat. Thus, **dandas dôd^{u},** a pain in the tooth, toothache; **kalas d.,** a headache; **kalējas d.,** liver complaint; **kanas d.,** earache; **zuwas d.,** pain in the body (Gr.M.). On the other hand, **dazanas d.,** there is pain from a burn (K.Pr. 54); **nafsa d.,** difficulty of breath, breathlessness (YZ. 398); **pŏt^{a}ra d.,** grief for a (dead) son (YZ. 417), grief of a barren woman longing for a son (K.Pr. 174); **andarim^{i} död^{i},** internal pains, heart-grief (K.Pr. 13). Cf. **dag 1.** **—āsun** —आसुन् m.inf. to suffer pain, be pained (El.). **—hyuh^{u}** —ह्युहु m. something like pain, a feeling of pain. **—karun** —करुन् । पीडोद्भवः m.inf. to ache, be painful (Gr.M.). **—lagun** —लगुन् or **—sapadun** —सपदुन् m.inf. to suffer pain, be pained (El.).

dādi-sost^{u} दादि-सॊस्तु adj. (f. **-süśh^{u}** -सॊशु), pained, suffering pain (Rām. 242).

död^{i}-kôṭ^{u} दॉदि-कोटु adj. (f. **-köṭ^{u}** -कॉटू), grieved, afflicted (El.). (The spelling of this word is doubtful; El. spells *dādkōṭ.*) The word is probably incorrect for **-kôth^{u},** see under **dôd^{u} 3.**

dôd^{u} 2 द्वोदु । स्नेहः m. love, affection (shown to a beloved child, pupil, friend, or the like). Cf. **dag 2.** **—barun** —बरुन् । प्रेमाध्यानम् m.inf. to seek affectionately for a loved friend, relation, or disciple, on the successful completion of some work, or on a similar occasion.

dôd^{u} 3 द्वोदु । द्वेषः m. envy, hatred, jealousy. **—tulun** —तुलुन् । ईर्ष्योत्पादनम् m.inf. to raise envy or jealousy, to arouse envy or jealousy in others by flaunting one's success, wealth, or the like. **—wŏthun** —व्वथुन् । ईर्ष्योद्गमः m.inf. envy or jealousy to be aroused.

död^{i}-kôth^{u} दॉदि-कोठु । रोषस्वभावः adj. (f. **—köth^{u}** —कॉठू), angrily disposed towards another. Cf. **död^{i}-kôṭ^{u}** under **dôd^{u} 1.** **-wōv** -वोव् । द्वेषः f. envy, jealousy, hate. **-wōv tulün^{u}** -वोव् तुलँञू । द्वेषोत्पादनम् f.inf. to arouse envy, jealousy, etc. **-wōv wŏthün^{u}** -वोव् व्वथँञू । द्वेषोत्पत्तिः f.inf. envy, jealousy to arise at another's success.

dūd दूद (? spelling) in **dūd-phras,** m. the Himalayan poplar, *Populus ciliata* (El.). The word is probably the same as **dŏda-phrasth** under **dŏd,** q.v.

ḍuda डुड । स्वयमागतः m. one who is in the habit of coming as an uninvited guest to a feast, etc. (? the same as the *duda* of El., which he translates 'invitation').

dōda-bung^{u}r^{u} द्वोद-बुंगुरु f. a kind of bracelet (El.) (? spelling of this word; El. has *dōdabungir,* and makes it m.).

ḍuḍḍö डुड्डॉ । डकारः m. the name of the letter **ḍa,** used in schools. Cf. **ḍakaḍö.**

ḍiḍ^{i}gī डिडिगी । धृष्टता f. audacity, boldness, daring (in a bad sense, e.g. of a robber or the like). Cf. **ḍyuḍ^{u}.**

ḍuḍagī डुडगी । स्वयमभ्यागामिता f. the habit or practice of attending feasts or dinner-parties uninvited.

dŏdij^{u} द्वदिजू । दुग्धयुक्ता, ओषधिविशेषः f. a cow which is in milk; N. of a certain medicinal plant, the leaves of which exude a milky juice when cut; ? the dandelion, cf. **dūdal.**

dudāj^{i} दुदॅजि, **dudüj^{u}** दुदॅजू, see **dudol^{u}.**

dūdal दूदल् m. dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale* (El.). ? i.q. **dŏdij^{u}.**

dudol^{u} दुदॊलु । द्विवाराहतिकः adj. (f. **dudāj^{i}** दुदॅजि or **dudüj^{u}** दुदॅजू), only twice pounded, of paddy, etc., which has been pounded once to remove the husk, and only once again pounded to make it perfectly clean. Most grain is pounded three times; met. hail (from its resemblance to coarsely pounded grain) (Śiv. 1243).

död^{i}lad दॉदिलद् । मनस्तापयुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **död^{i}ladiñ** दॉदिलदिञ्), one who suffers pain, esp. mental pain (YZ. 203) caused by another's action; miserable, grieved, afflicted (El., Gr.M., YZ. 562, 564, 573, Rām. 292); one who is suffering from sickness, sick; painful (of a wound) (YZ. 74). Cf. **dôd^{u} 1.**

dod^{u}-mot^{u} दँदु-मॅतु, see **dazun.**

dādanī دادنی f. an advance of money (made to cultivators, labourers, manufacturers, etc.). Cf. L. 418.

duḍanga दुडंग । द्विवारम् adv. twice a day (of eating, drinking, or the like).

duḍong^{u} दुडंगु । द्विवारकः adj. (f. **duḍünj**^{ü} दुडंजू or **duḍánj**^{i} दुडंजि), occurring twice a day (of eating, drinking, or the like).

dād^{a}**r** दाँद्र् or **dādur**^{u} दाँदुरु । शाकविक्रेता m. (f. **dādareñ** दाँद्रयेञ्), a kitchen-gardener (El.), a vegetable- and fruit-seller. The f. is a woman who herself sits in the market and sells such articles (Gr.Gr. 39).

dād^{a}**r-bāy** दाँद्र्-बाय् । शाकविक्रेतृस्त्री f. the wife of a vegetable- and fruit-seller. **-mujĕ** -मुज्य । मूलिकाविशेषः f.pl. a small kind of radish, a garden-radish.

dād^{a}**r**^{i}**-khāh** दाँद्रि-खाह् । मूलिकादिवेत्रम् m. a kitchen-garden.

dadāra ददार । द्रव्यनाशः m. destruction of property, esp. the reduction to beggary of a weak man in his endeavours to please some important visitor, or the violent destruction of property by some superhuman means. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । बलाद्द्रव्यनाशापत्तिः m.inf. destruction of property as ab. to occur. **—karun** —करुन् । बलाद्द्रव्यनाशनम् m.inf. to destroy violently as ab.

dadūr (? spelling) m. *Rhamnus virgatus* (El.), apparently a species of buckthorn.

dad^{ü}**r**^{ü} दद्रू । पक्षिविशेषः (दारुभेदी) f. N. of a certain bird, a woodpecker.

dadür^{ü} दद्रू । निष्कुहः, पक्वकर्कटी f. a hollow tree; a hollow in a tree (H. ii, 10); a cucumber which has ripened till it is hard and dry and is no longer edible. (El. gives *dadir*, m. which he translates 'the edible part of a cucumber'; W. 12 has *dadar*, a cucumber.)

daḍ^{ü}**r**^{ü} दंद्रू । दद्रुरोगः f. N. of a certain cutaneous disease, itch. **—wŏthün**^{ü} —व्वथूंज् । दद्रुरोगोद्भवः f.inf. itch to arise, an attack of itch to come on.

deodar, see **diva-dār**, under **div**.

dīdār دیدار m. sight, seeing, vision; look, appearance (**khŏsh-dīdār**, of beautiful appearance, YZ. 47); interview. **—dyun**^{u} —द्युन् m.inf. to give an interview, to show oneself (YZ. 140, Śiv. 416). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to look at, see (with gen. of obj. YZ. 530).

did^{ü}**r**^{ü} दिद्रू । पक्षिविशेषः f. N. of a certain bird, described as resembling a sparrow, with a sweet voice, and kept as a song-bird, the Indian skylark (L. 146, *dedar*) (Śiv. 181); ? a pheasant (El.).

dŏdur^{u} द्दुरु । जीर्णः adj. (f. **dŏdür**^{ü} द्दद्रू), decayed, rotten, worm-eaten, worn out (of trees, wood, clothes, utensils, or the like); weak, decrepit (of human beings); (as subst.) rotting, rottenness (El., Gr.Gr. 121, K.Pr. 12). **—atsun** —अचुन् । जीर्णतोद्भवः m.inf. to enter decayedness, worn-outness, etc.; an attack of weakness or decrepitude to occur. **—tsānun** —चानुन् । विस्रंसानुप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to cause decrepitude to enter; by constant worrying to make a person prematurely old.

dudara दुदर । अतिस्थूलदृढः adj. e.g. stout and strong (of anything animate or inanimate).

dŏdarā-bŏd^{i} द्दरा-बोदि । अतिविक्षतः adj. e.g. rotten, decayed.

dŏdar-hôm^{u} द्दर्-होमु । ग्रामप्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a village about ten miles to the north of Śrīnagar. It is the ancient Dugdhâśrama, and here the valley of the Sindhu (Sind) River debouches into the great Kashmīr plain (RT.Tr. II, 419, 489).

daḍ^{a}**rilad** दंद्रिलद् । दद्रुरोगी adj. e.g. suffering from the disease of itch.

dŏdarun द्दरुन् । जीर्णीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **dŏdaryōv** द्दर्योव्), to rot, decay; to be worn out (of clothes); to be withered, weak, decrepit (of human beings) (K.Pr. 50, Rām. 1634). **dŏdaryō-mot**^{u} द्दर्यो-मंतु । जीर्णीभूतः perf. part. (f. **dŏdaryē-müts**^{ü} द्दर्ये-मंच़ू), rotted, decayed; worn out, weakened, decrepit.

dadarināg ददरिनाग् m. N. of a fountain in the Vihī Pargana, near the village of Khruv (El.). Cf. RT.Tr. II, 459.

dadarāray ददरारय् । सकोपभर्त्सनम् f. angry, loud, abuse.

daḍ^{a}**rāwun** दंद्रावुन् । क्षीणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **daḍ**^{a}**rôw**^{u} दंद्रोवु), to make weak, to oppress, harass another to weakness; (of grief, etc.) to reduce a person to weakness. **daḍ**^{a}**rāwana āmot**^{u} दंद्रावन आमंतु । दुःखसंतप्तीभूतः perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmüts**^{ü} —आमंच़ू), reduced to weakness by grief, etc. **daḍ**^{a}**rāwana yun**^{u} दंद्रावन यिनु । संतापक्षीणीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to become reduced to weakness by grief, etc. **daḍ**^{a}**rôw**^{u}**-mot**^{u} दंद्रोवु-मंतु । क्षीणीकृतः perf. part. (f. **daḍ**^{a}**röw**^{ü}**-müts**^{ü} दंद्रावू-मंच़ू), reduced to weakness by oppression, grief, etc.

dŏdarāwun द्दरावुन् । जीर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dŏdarôw**^{u} द्दरोवु), to cause to rot (Gr.Gr.); to allow to spoil or get rotten by want of care; (of human beings) to make weak by harassment; (of sorrow) to render a person weak. **dŏdarôw**^{u}**-mot**^{u} द्दरोवु-मंतु । जीर्णीकृतः perf. part. (f. **dŏdaröw**^{ü}**-müts**^{ü} द्दरावू-मंच़ू), allowed to get rotten by want of care; weakened by sorrow, harassment, or the like.

dadaräy दद्राय्। धारासंपातः f. a violent and continuous storm of rain.

dŏdaräy^{i} द्दर्‌यि in **dŏdaräy^{i} gatshun** द्दर्‌यि गछुन् । विलीनीभवनम् m.inf. to disappear, esp. of the pustules of smallpox.

dŏd^{a}sa द्वद्स । अतिपिपासा m. extreme thirst. **—hyon^{u}** —ह्यनु, **—pyon^{u}** —प्यनु, or **—wŏthun** —व्वथुन् अतिपिपासोद्भवः m.inf. great thirst to occur.

dudasta दुदस्त دودست adj. e.g. two-handed, having two hands (Ram. 1351).

dadaw-dö दद्व-दों । दकारः m. the name of the letter **da** द्, used in schools. Cf. **ḍuddö.**

dod^{u}wan दंदुवन्, **dŏd^{u}wan** द्वंदुवन्, or **düd^{ü}wan** दंदूवन्, see **dod^{u}.**

dadyun^{u} दद्दिनु m. N. of an extensive *karēwa* or plateau in Dachünpōr Pargana (El.).

ḍudöz^{ü} डुडांज़ू । स्वयमभ्यागामिता f. the habit or custom of attending a feast though not invited. Cf. **ḍuda.**

daf دف, see **ḍaph.**

dāf, see **ḍāph.**

dafā دفا and دفعه, see **daphā.**

daf'u'l-waqt, see **daphul-wakth.**

dafn دفن, see **daphan.**

dafar دفر, see **ḍaphar.**

dag 1 दग । आघातः, ईषदाहननम्, पीडा, मरणजन्यदुःखम् f. (Gr.Gr. 125), a blow (Gr.Gr. 148); esp. a blow caused to something falling from a height (e.g. to a fruit falling from a tree); patting, a series of gentle blows or pats with the hand or the like on any part of the body, shampooing; the smarting pain of a wound (K.Pr. 58); pain generally (K.Pr. 26, Rām. 1350); sorrow caused by the death of a beloved relation or friend; **bata-dag,** rice-pain, the pain of earning one's living (K.Pr. 26); **mĕnga-dag,** a pain in the temporal bone, a headache (K.Pr. 158); **putra-dag,** the pains of childbirth (K.Pr. 126); **sūra-dag,** the pain caused to the bare feet by walking in the hoar-frost (K.Pr. 26); **yüd^{ü}-dag,** stomach-pain, hunger (K.Pr. 239); **dödis dag,** the pain of sickness (Śiv. 1855, **dagē** m.c. for **dagi**); **māzas dag,** pain in the flesh (K.Pr. 152). Cf. **dôd^{u} 1.** **—diñ^{ü}** —दिञ़ू । आहननम्, बलाद्युतिः f.inf. to thump; pound, triturate; to shampoo; to weave very tightly. **—karüñ^{ü}** —करंञ़ू । पीडोद्भवः f.inf. to make smarting, to smart (of a wound, a rheumatic limb, a burn, or the skin to which an irritating ointment has been applied, etc.). **—pĕñ^{ü}** —प्यञ़ू । शोकापत्तिः f.inf. grief to fall, grief at the death of some near relation or other loved person to befall. **—tulüñ^{ü}** —तुलंञ़ू । पीडोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause smarting to another by a wound, a blow, or the like; to cause mental smarting by opposition, abuse, or the like. **—tshunüñ^{ü}** —छुनंञ़ू । दुःखशोकापादनम् f.inf. to give rise to grief, to cause grief to a person, by killing his loved son or the like. **—wŏthüñ^{ü}** —व्वथंञ़ू । पीडोत्पत्तिः f.inf. smarting to arise, smarting of rheumatism, a wound, or the like, to be felt; mental smarting from opposition or abuse to be felt.

daga diñĕ दग दिञ । अङ्गाहननम्, जलधारापातः f. pl. inf. to give thumps, to slap; to shampoo; to pour, as a remedy, a stream of water on a fresh bruise or wound. **-makh** -मख । बलात्कारः f. (sg. dat. **-maki** -मकि), the employment of force or violence in order to accomplish anything (after previously trying gentler means). **-makh karüñ^{ü}** -मख् करंञ़ू । बलाद्विधापनम् f.inf. to compel an obstinate person to set to work upon anything.

dag 2 दग । प्रेमातिशयः f. great love shown to a son, friend, or the like, intimate affection; cf. **dôd^{u} 2.** **—hĕñ^{ü}** —ह्यञ़ू । हार्दस्वीकृतिः f.inf. to take love, to feel intense sympathy with one who is loved.

dagi-rost^{u} दगि-रंस्तु । स्नेहहीनः adj. (f. **-rütsh^{ü}** -रंछू), wanting in affection, not liking (anything or course of action), antipathetic; not loving (e.g. a woman to her step-children), unsympathetic; adv. (प्रीतिवर्जम्), unkindly, stiffly, unsympathetically, in a critical spirit. **-ratshar** -रछर् । हार्दराहित्यम् m. want of kindliness, want of sympathy, want of liking (for). **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । प्रेमभरितः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यञ्), one who is very fond of any person or thing, loving, sympathetic.

ḍag डग् । निर्बलः m. a man who is weak, powerless; one too weak to accomplish any particular work. **—byuc^{u}** —ब्यचु । परिशेषः m. remains, savings, the little that is saved when one's fortune is lost.

ḍaga ḍaga डग डग adv. (bringing) by little and little, (bringing) scraps or the leavings of a meal day by day (K.Pr. 54).

dāg दाग् داغ । चिह्नम्, कुलकलङ्कः m. a mark burnt in, a brand, cautery (K.Pr. 60, Rām. 190, 203); a mark, spot, speck; a stain, dirty mark; a stigma, a blemish (Rām. 1106); the blemish (in a family), a ne'er-do-well, the black sheep of a family. **—atsun** —अचुन् । कलङ्कोद्भवः m.inf. a stain to enter, dirty spots to come upon something white and clean (Rām. 652). **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । चिह्नदानम् m.inf. to mark, to sear; to wound, to grieve; to give a distinguishing mark to anything; to disgrace a person, to put a person to shame, on account of his bad conduct. **—hyon^{u}** —ह्यनु । तप्तदात्रादिना चिह्नकरणम्, कलङ्कधावनम् m.inf.

to brand (a horse, cattle, etc.); to apply the cautery (in medicine); to wash off a dirty mark or stain on a cloth, etc.; to suffer branding; to suffer intense pain (Rām. 203, 387, 643); to cause intense pain (Rām. 1713, 1718). **—karun** —करुन् । तापनम् m.inf. to dip heated metal (such as red-hot iron or silver balls or nails) into water, so as to make a tonic draught. Cf. **dāg-dār**, s.v. **—lagun** —लगुन् । (कलङ्क)चिह्नसंयोगः m.inf. to be burnt; to become spotted with dirt; to be branded; to be defamed, get a bad name; to be damaged. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । कलङ्कचिह्नावशेषः m.inf. the spot to remain; after washing out a dirty mark, traces of it still to be visible; met. of inward grief, after consolation, traces of the old grief still to rankle. **—thawun** —थवुन् । चिह्नकरणम्, कलङ्कास्थापनम् m.inf. to stain, sully; to put a distinguishing mark on anything (Rām. 440); to vilify, defame, give a bad name to, to disgrace a person on account of his bad conduct (Rām. 688). **—tsānun** —त्सानुन् । चिह्नप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to cause a stain to enter; to stain, put dirty spots on a clean cloth or the like. **-zad** -ज़द् داغزد । निन्दाकलङ्कितः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dāga-zadiñ** दाग-ज़द्निञ्, see bel.), one who has a bad reputation, a reputed thief, or the like.

dāga-zadiñ दाग-ज़द्निञ् । कलङ्किता f. of **dāg-zad** ab., a woman with a bad reputation.

ḍāg डाँग् । स्थूलदण्डः m. a club, mace (Gr.Gr. 10); a blow with a stick or cudgel (Śiv. 130); a walking-stick. Cf. **ḍāguvu**. **—dini** —दिनि । ताडनम् m. pl. inf. to give clubs; to give a drubbing, to flog a person as a punishment.

ḍaga डग । कर्दमोद्वहनी m. (in building) a wooden vessel for carrying mud or mortar, a hod. Cf. **ḍagur.**

dagā دغا m. deceit, imposture, treachery; cheat, fraud, artifice (Gr.M.). **tami-sūty chih dagā karān,** they impose upon him (Gr.M.). Cf. **dagöyi.**

dāga in **dāga-shālwōlu**, N. of a Government official, the chief of the shawl department (El.).

dēg देग् دیگ । बृहत्पिठरः f. a large metal pot (for culinary or other purposes), a cauldron, kettle (K.Pr. 54, 193, W. 119, Śiv. 1533).

dēga-bata देग-बत । उखाविशेषभक्तम् m. a large pile of rice cooked in a cauldron, for a wedding feast or the like.

dig दिग् । चञ्चाघातः f. a blow given by the beak of a bird, a peck, beak-bite (K.Pr. 38, 56). **—diñu** —दिञू । चञ्चा(द्व) आहननम् f.inf. to peck, bite with the beak; met. privately to interfere with and impede another who is comfortably placed, to give 'pin-pricks'.

diga-dig दिग-दिग् । अन्योन्यं चञ्चाघातः f. mutual pecking, as in a cock-fight.

ḍīgi डीँगि, etc., see **ḍyūgu**.

dŏg द्वग् । कुट्टनम् m. pounding, beating, esp. the pounding of grain to remove the husk, husking (Gr.Gr. 123). The pounding is usually done in a mortar with a heavy pestle worked like a pedal by the foot (K.Pr. 224). Cf. **dŏga-athawār**, bel. **—dyunu** —द्युनु । सम्यगवखण्डनम् m.inf. to give pounding, to pound; esp. to give a thorough final pounding to grain that has already been husked in a mortar.

dŏga-athawār द्वग-अथवार् । अत्यल्पकुट्टना f. a light pounding given to grain, in which a light hand-pestle, not the pedal-pestle, is employed. **-bŏchu** -ब्वछु । अत्यल्पकुट्टनसंस्कारः adj. (f. **-bŏchü** -ब्वछू), hungry for pounding; (of grain, etc.) incompletely husked, husked only once and requiring further pounding. **-chih** -छिह । अत्यल्पकुट्टना f. (sg. dat. **-chishü** -छिशू), an incomplete husking, as ab.; cf. **chih 2.** **-diwath** -दिवथ् । कुरूपा f. (sg. dat. **-diwati** -दिवति), a pestle-goddess (cf. **diwath 2**), a woman, a portrait, or statue, ugly and irregularly featured or formed. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । कुट्टनसमापत्तिः m.inf. to draw from pounding, to complete the pounding of grain when it is entirely husked. **-mŏzūr** -म्वज़ूर् । कुट्टनभृतिभुक् m. (f. **-mŏzarēñ** -म्वज़र्यञ्), one who lives by hiring himself or herself as a grain-husker. **-mŏzūri** -म्वज़ूरि । कुट्टनभृतिः f. wages paid to a professional grain-husker.

dŏgu द्वगु । मुष्टिप्रहारः m. a blow with the closed fist, a thump (K.Pr. 56, *dug*); the fist (Gr.Gr. 145, El. *daug*). **-dŏgu** -द्वगु । बहुमुष्ट्या मर्दनम् m. a kind of shampooing, in which the back and loins are thumped with the fist, believed to relieve weariness and to aid digestion. **—dyunu** —द्युनु m.inf. to strike, thump (K.Pr. 59). **—hyonu** —ह्योनु m.inf. to receive a thump, to be beaten (K.Pr. 59). **—lāyun** —लायुन् । मुष्टिप्रहारः m.inf. to strike with the closed fist, to thump.

dŏgi ti bārav dŏgi hata ti bārav द्वगि ति बारव् द्वगि हत ति बारव् । सर्वथा कृतघ्नता m.pl. grumbling at one stroke, and also grumbling at a hundred strokes; met. grumbling at whatever is given, whether little or much, persistent ingratitude; also (cf. K.Pr. 58) a complaint to the magistrate for one blow, and also a complaint for a hundred blows (i.e. the punishment is the same in each case, equivalent to "one may as well be hanged for a sheep as for a farthing").

ḍŏgu ड्वगु or **dogu** डगु । अङ्गुलिपिटकः m. a gathering on the back of the finger-tip, a whitlow.

ḍũg ड्डूँग् । जले ऽधोनिमज्जनम् f. a dive (into deep water), esp. of a skilled diver. Cf. **ḍung**. **ḍũga diñĕ** ड्डूँग दिञ । निमज्जनाभ्यसनम् f. pl. inf. to give dives, to dive and as soon as one returns to the surface to dive and dive again.

ḍũgi phirun ड्डूँगि फिरुन् । वस्त्रप्रस्नावणम् m.inf. to dip anything deep into any liquid, as if one were causing it to dive; met. to cause one to dive deep into liquor, to cause him to drink deeply. **—phērun** —फेरुन् । अतिप्रस्नवणम् m.inf. to drink deeply, as ab.

ḍũga ड्डूँग or **ḍũga** ड्डूँग । नौविशेषः m. a kind of covered boat for passengers with their baggage and servants, and in which the passengers also live (Śiv. 1488, 1683); a ferry-boat (Gr.M.); **ḍũga** is the boatmen's pronunciation. For an account of this boat see L. 381 (*dúnga*); **ḍũgas kĕth,** in a boat (Śiv. 1780). **-rᵃkh** -रख् । अस्यचिह्नम् f. (sg. dat. **-rᵃkhi** -रखि), the mark on the boat. A man is supposed to drop a cooking-vessel overboard, and to make a mark on the side of the boat where it fell over. Then, when the boat arrives at its destination and the pot is sought for, he points out the mark and says, "here is where it fell overboard, let us dive here for it." Hence, any useless mark made by a fool. **-hönzᵘ** -हांज़ु । नौविशेषनाविकः m. (his wife is **-hānzañ** -हाञ्ज़ञ्), a boatman of a **ḍũga.**

dugọ̈bᵘ दुग्वबु । अतिभारः adj. (f. **dugọ̈bᵘ** दुग्वबू), of double weight, very heavy, stouter than necessary (usually of ornaments, such as bracelets or the like).

dugobᵘ दुगंबु । द्यङ्कुरः adj. (f. **dugübᵘ** दुगंबू), with two sprouts (of a sprouting seed).

dagābāz دغاباز adj. and subst. m. deceitful, treacherous, fraudulent; a cheat, knave, impostor, traitor (Gr.M., El.).

dagābözī دغابازي f. cheating, imposture, treachery (Rām. 30).

dīgcī ديگچي m. a cooking vessel, large, round, brazen, with narrow mouth (El.).

dugāḍa दुगाड or **dugāla** दुगाल । कुद्दालभेदः m. a kind of double-bladed mattock, one blade above and the other below, on the principle of the spikes of a pickaxe.

dag-dār दग्-दार् । वात्सल्ययुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-dārĕñ** -दार्यञ्), full of affectionate sympathy (as a father for his children, a master for his servant, etc.).

dāg-dār दाग्-दार् داغدار । सचिह्नः, तप्तः adj. c.g. branded, cauterized; scarred; marked, spotted; stained; blemished; (of water or the like) that into which red-hot iron has been dropped (to make a tonic). Cf. **dāg karun,** s.v. **dāg.**

dag-dörī दग्-दांरी । वात्सल्यम् f. affectionate sympathy.

dŏg-dār दुग्-दार् । सुतसम्यगवखण्डनः adj. c.g. thoroughly pounded, thoroughly husked and cleaned (of grain, etc.).

dugāgal दुगाँगल् । द्विचिन्ताकुलत्वम् f. worry or harassment by having to do two things (esp. two incompatible things) at the same time.

dugāgālⁱ gatshun दुगाँगंलि गछुन् । द्विकार्यचिन्तने पतनम् m.inf. such worry to occur.

dŏgᵘjᵘ दुगंजू । पिण्डिका f. a small lump of any moist substance, such as soft earth, or a small ball of boiled rice ready to be put into the mouth (dim. of **dŏgulᵘ,** q.v.).

dagal दगल् । आहत्या व्रणितः, अनुभूतदुःखः adj. c.g. wounded by a blow, injured or spoilt (as e.g. a fruit) by a blow; suffering grief owing to the death of a loved relation or friend. Cf. **dag.**

dāgal 1 दागल् । चिह्नोपेतः adj. c.g. marked, stained, dirtied.

dāgal 2 दागल् m. agate (El.).

dagᵃla दंगल । उष्णवस्त्रम् m. a coat or waistcoat padded with cotton, a quilted coat or vest.

dĕgul द्यगुल् or **dĕgulᵘ** द्यगुलु । पिठरविशेषः (sg. dat. **dĕgalas** द्यगलस्), m. a globular wide-mouthed earthen pot for cooking meat (K.Pr. 107, 229). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । संकटेनोपनिवेशनम् m.inf. to go to pot, to become like the contents of a pot; met. (of human beings, esp. when struck by some epidemic) to lie crowded together; (of earthen vessels) lying close together so as to be liable to knock against each other.

digal दिगल् । चञ्च्वाघाती adj. c.g. (of a bird) ready to strike with the beak, inclined to peck.

dŏgulᵘ दुगुलु । पिण्डः adj. (f. **dŏgᵘjᵘ** दुगंजू), shaped like the fist, lumpish, lumpy (Gr.Gr. 145); subst.m. a lump of any soft or moist substance, such as mud, or a ball of rice ready to put into the mouth. Cf. **dŏgᵘjᵘ** and **dŏgal-bata.**

ḍũgal ड्डूँगल् । निमज्जनशीलः adj. c.g. one skilled in diving, one accustomed to dive, a diver.

dugāla दुगाल । द्विफालकुद्दालः m., i.q. **dugāḍa,** q.v.

dŏgal-bata दुगल्-बत or **dŏgālⁱ bata** दुगांलि बत । संसृष्टभक्तम् m. cooked rice with clotted lumps of rice in it. Cf. **dŏgulᵘ.**

dagalad दगलद् । व्रणितः adj. c.g. bruised, esp. of fallen fruit.

dāgalad दागलद् । कलङ्कितः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dāgaladiñ** दागलदिञ्), spotted, dirtied, spoilt by dirt-marks; defiled, morally fouled, of bad repute.

dagilad दगिलद् । अतिप्रीतियुक्तः adj. c.g. sympathetically affectionate (of a parent, husband, wife, or the like).

dagal-dūs^{i} दगल्-दूसि or **dagal-dūsī** दगल्-दूसी (cf. دغل دوستی) । पिशुनता f. deceitful friendship; backbiting in order to sow dissension between friends.

dagal-dūs^{u} दगल्-दूसु (cf. دغل دوست) । कर्णेजपः m. (f. **dagal-dūs^{ü}** दगल्-दूसू), a treacherous friend, one who backbites in order to sow dissension between two friends.

dāgi-lānath दागि-लानथ् داغ لعنت । प्रसिद्धकुत्सा f. (sg. dat. **dāgi-lānüts^{ü}** दागि-लानंचू), openly displayed disgrace, universally known moral foulness of any person, a thoroughly bad character.

digambar दिगम्बर् m. one who is sky-clothed, naked, a naked ascetic; N. of Śiva (Śiv. 153, 632, 926, 1021, 1169, 1584).

ḍīgamīr डीँगमीर् । मुख्यः, बलात्कारक्षत् m. (his wife is **ḍīgamīr-bāy** डीँगमीर्-बाय्, while a woman who performs his duties is **ḍīgamīrĕñ** डीँगमीर्यञ्), the headman of a village, who is responsible for its good order and for its government revenue; a braggart village tyrant, one who bullies his neighbours. **—lāgun** —लागुन् । आधिपत्यप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to act (without authority) as a village headman, to bully or oppress those weaker than oneself, to act as a braggart.

ḍīgamīrī डीँगमीरी । बलात्कारिता f. the habit of village tyranny, a practice of bullying one's neighbours. **—hāwüñ^{ü}** —हावंञ्ञू । बलात्कारिताप्रदर्शनम् f.inf. to display village tyranny, to pretend to be a village headman, and to act as if one had such authority.

ḍīgamīrĕñ डीँगमीर्यञ् । मुख्यास्त्री f. a female head of a village, a village headwoman. See **ḍīgamīr.**

dagun 1 दगुन् or **dagun^{u}** दगुनु (Gr.Gr. 148) । कुट्टनकम् m. (sg. dat. **daganas** दगनस्), a hand-pestle for pounding vegetables, medicines, etc.; a mace, a club (Gr.Gr. 148).

dagun 2 दगुन् । कुट्टनम्, ताडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dog^{u}** दंगु, f. **düj^{ü}** दंजू; 2 p.p. **dajyōv** दज्योव्), to pound, triturate (K.Pr. 66, 208); to hit, pound, with the fists (Śiv. 1856, **dagē** m.c. for **dagi**); to cudgel; to shampoo; to beat thin (e.g. gold leaf). In K.Pr. 208 **daga** fut. sg. 1 is spelt *dugah*, as if from a verb **dŏgun,** instead of **dagun.** Cf. **dŏgawun** and **adŏg^{u}.**

dág^{i} dág^{i} sŏn banun दंगि दंगि स्वन् बनुन् । अतिस्थिरीभवनम् m.inf. (somebody else) continually beating (someone), and that someone to become gold, i.e. by continual teaching and practice to become thoroughly competent or perfect.

dog^{u}-mot^{u} दंगु-मंतु । कुट्टितः perf. part. (f. **düj^{ü}-müts^{ü}** दंजू-मंचू), pounded (of drugs, vegetables, etc., with a wooden hand-pestle); beaten thin (like gold-leaf or the like); struck, thumped, cudgelled.

dagān dagān anun दगान् दगान् अनुन् । यथाकथंचित्समाप्तिसंमुखीकरणम् m.inf. pounding and pounding to bring; hence, with great difficulty, by some means or other, to bring any difficult and long-continued task towards completion.

dagith thawun दगिथ् थवुन् । ताडनम् m.inf. to beat, drub, thump, smite (with fist or stick, all over the body).

dāgun दागुन् । अङ्कितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dôg^{u}** दोगु, f. **dög^{ü}** दांगू), to mark, to brand, to put a distinguishing mark on anything.

dôg^{u}-mot^{u} दोगु-मंतु । चिह्नितः perf. part. (f. **dög^{ü}-müts^{ü}** दांगू-मंचू, not **döj^{ü}-müts^{ü}**), marked, supplied with a distinguishing mark, ticked off (in a list).

deogun (L. 260, 261), see **diva-gŏn,** s.v. **div.**

dŏgan द्वगन् or **dŏgun^{u}** द्वगुनु । द्विगुणः adj. (f. **dŏg^{ü}ñ^{ü}** द्वंग्ञू), twofold, double, twice as much or as many (Rām. 600, 630, 1032); doubled, folded over (e.g. paper or string, Gr.M.).

dŏgán^{i} द्वंग्नि m.pl. the word used for the numeral 'two' in multiplication, as in **trih dŏgán^{i} shĕh** त्रिह द्वंग्नि श्यह्, three doubles (are) six, i.e. twice three are six (Gr.Gr. 86).

ḍögin डांगिन् । डाकिनी f. (sg. dat. **ḍögiñ^{ü} 1** डांगिञू), a witch, a vampire, a woman believed to have the power of killing a person by drawing out his heart. Cf. **ḍögiñ^{ü} 2** and **ḍögyun^{u}.**

dŏg^{a}nāwun द्वग्नावुन् । द्विगुणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dŏg^{a}nôw^{u}** द्वग्नोवु), to double, make twice as much or as many (Śiv. 1756); to fold double; to twist double or in two strands (of string, etc.) (Śiv. 1217, 1643); to do twice over, repeat (Gr.M.). **dŏg^{a}nôw^{u}-mot^{u}** द्वग्नोवु-मंतु । द्विगुणीकृतः perf. part. (f. **dŏg^{a}növ^{ü}-müts^{ü}** द्वग्नांवू-मंचू), doubled.

dŏganāwun द्वगनावुन् । अवखण्डनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dŏganôw^{u}** द्वगनोवु), to husk grain by pounding in a mortar, i.q. **dŏgawun,** q.v., also with caus. sense to get grain husked by another, to cause to be husked. **dŏganôw^{u}-mot^{u}** द्वगनोवु-मंतु । संपन्नावखण्डनः perf. part. (f. **dŏganöv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** द्वगनांवू-मंचू), (of grain) husked; caused to be husked by another.

digiñ दिगिञ् । धारा f. a continual flow or stream, esp. of tears (cf. **ásh^{i}-digiñ** under **osh^{u}**), blood, or other humour from a wound or the like. **—lagüñ^{ü}** —लगंञ्ञू । धाराप्रस्रावः f.inf. a stream to flow, esp. of the thin stream of oil or the like issuing from a crack in the vessel containing it.

ḍögiñ^{ü} 2 डांगिञू f. a female witch or demon (Rām. 1163). i.q. **ḍögin,** q.v.

dŏg^{a}ñār द्वग्ञार् । द्विगुणीभावः m. twofoldness, doubledness.

ḍagur ड्गुर् । भृत्यविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **ḍagaras** ड्गरस्), a labourer employed in carrying mortar or the like, a hodman. Cf. **ḍaga.**

ḍãgur डाँगुर् or **ḍãgorᵘ** डाँगरु । धान्यविक्रेता m. (sg. dat. **ḍãgaras** डाँगरस्), a grain-merchant. He buys paddy from the cultivators and conveys it in large cargo boats to the city for sale. His wife is **ḍãgarĕñ,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 149 has **dãgorᵘ** दाँगरु, which is a misprint). Cf. **dãñĕ. ḍãgar-bāy** डाँगर्-बाय् । धान्यविक्रेतृस्त्री f. his wife. This is the term used when speaking politely.

dagürᵘ डगर्‍ू । पार्वतीयमार्गभागः f. a steep part in a mountain path.

digar दिगर् دِگر । दिवसापराह्णभागः m. eveningtide, the late afternoon, twilight, a part of the fourth division of the day, lasting for an hour before sunset, about 4 p.m. (El. *digar*) ; **boḍᵘ digar,** a little before 4 p.m. (K.Pr. 177) ; **lŏkutᵘ digar,** a little after 4 p.m. (ib.) ; **aḍ digar,** see **aḍ.**

digaran दिगरन् m. 5 o'clock (El.).

digaras दिगरस् adv. at evening twilight (El.). **—bögⁱ** —बांगि or **—bögin** —बांगिन् । प्रायोऽपराह्णकाले adv. about eveningtide, in the late afternoon or thereabouts.

dīgar دیگر adj. and adv. other, another, next, following (YZ. 200) ; over again, again ; moreover, further, besides.

dŏgᵃr द्गर् । कुट्टनकर्मकरी f. a woman who lives by pounding grain for hire. Cf. **dŏgarĕñ 1.**

ḍŏgurᵘ 1 ड्गुरु । आधारयन्त्रविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **ḍŏgaris** ड्गरिस् ; ag. and pl. nom. **ḍŏgᵃrⁱ** ड्ग्रि), (in spinning) the spool or winder for receiving the spun thread ; a four-legged machine for winding off silk from a cocoon.

ḍŏgurᵘ 2 ड्गुरु । वर्तुलस्थूलाकारः adj. (m. sg. dat. **ḍŏgaris** ड्गरिस्, sg. ag. and plur. nom. **ḍŏgᵃrⁱ** ड्ग्रि ; f. sg. nom. **ḍŏgᵘrᵘ** ड्ग्रू), stout, plump, globular-waisted (like a spool of spun thread, e.g. a gourd or a forehead). See **ḍŏgurᵘ 1.**

ḍŏgᵃrĕ mŏnjĕ ड्ग्र्य म्वंज्य । स्थूलवर्तुलाः शाकनाडिकाः f.pl. a bunch of thick vegetable stalks.

dogru ? (L. 354), a large kind of water-chestnut, with a thick shell.

ḍugur ड्गुर् m. (sg. dat. **ḍugaras** ड्गरस्), a Dōgrā, a man of the Dōgrā tribe, which occupies a high position in the Jammū territory (K.Pr. 255).

ḍãgarĕñ डाँगर्यञ् । धान्यविक्रेतृस्त्री f. the wife of a grain merchant. This word is non-honorific, whereas **ḍãgar-bāy** is honorific. See **ḍãgur.**

dŏgarĕñ 1 द्गर्यञ् । कुट्टनकर्मकरी f. a woman who is in the habit of pounding grain. Cf. **dŏgᵃr.**

dŏgarĕñ 2 द्गर्यञ् । पक्षिविशेषः f. N. of a kind of small bird with a long beak.

ḍŏgarĕr ड्गर्यर् । वर्तुलत्वम् m. globularity, roundness (e.g. of a gourd, radish, or a forehead).

ḍīgis डीँगिस्, see **ḍyūgᵘ.**

dugôshᵘ दुगोशु । द्विभ्रमः m. multiple sight, a disease of the eyes which apparently multiplies the object observed two or more times (Śiv. 1756.) **—gatshun** —गछुन् । द्विभ्रमापत्तिः m.inf. such a disease to occur.

dugŏshⁱlad दुगोशिलद् । द्विभ्रान्तियुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **dugŏshⁱladiñ** दुगोशिलदिञ्), suffering from multiple vision.

dugọtᵘ दुग्वतु । स्यूतविशेषः m. a kind of bag with two compartments.

ḍãguvᵘ डाँगुव adj. (f. **ḍãgüvᵘ** डाँग्वू), made up or composed of a club or walking-stick, as in **ḍãguvᵘ gaz,** a walking-stick yard, an approximate yard measured by a walking-stick (K.Pr. 221).

dŏgᵃv द्गव् । कुट्टनकर्मशूरा f. a woman who is an industrious and expert husker of rice. Cf. **dŏgᵃr.**

dāgawun दागवुन् । नामाङ्कितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dāgowᵘ** दागवु), to mark down, to note a person's or thing's character in a memorandum or the like for purposes of future identification, to note, brand, stigmatize ; to enter a person's name in a document, account-book, or the like.

dāgawana āmotᵘ दागवन आमतु । अङ्कितनामधेयः perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmütsᵘ** —आमचू), one whose name has become entered as above. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । नामधेयाङ्कतीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to become entered by name as ab. **dāgowᵘ-motᵘ** दागवु-मतु । नामग्राहमङ्कितः perf. part. (f. **dāgüvᵘ-mütsᵘ** दागवू-मचू), entered by name as ab.

dŏgawun द्गवुन् । कुट्टनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dŏgowᵘ** द्गवु), to pound grain in a mortar with a pedal-pestle so as to remove the husk, to husk grain (Gr.Gr. 123). Cf. **dŏganāwun. dŏgowᵘ-motᵘ** द्गवु-मतु । अवखण्डितः perf. part. (f. **dŏgüvᵘ-mütsᵘ** द्गवू-मचू), husked as ab.

dŏgaway द्गवय् । कुट्टनभृतिः f. wages paid for husking grain.

dagöyi दगायि f. deceit, fraud ; faithlessness, infidelity (H. viii, 8). Cf. **dagā.**

ḍŏgyunᵘ डाग्युनु । डाकः m. a wizard, a weaver of spells sufficient to cause another's death or to relieve a person possessed by a witch. The fem. of this word is **ḍŏgin** or **ḍŏgiñᵘ,** qq.v.

dᵃh द्ह् or **dᵘh** दुह् । धूमः m. smoke (Rām. 958, 1080). **—dith koḍᵘ-motᵘ** —दिथ् कडु-मतु । तिरस्कृत्य निरस्तः perf. part. (f. **—küḍᵘ-mütsᵘ** —कडू-मचू), expelled with

For words containing dh and ḍh, see under d and ḍ. See articles d and ḍ.

abuse. —dith kaḍun —दिथ् कडुन् । अतितिरस्कृत्या निरासनम् m.inf. to expel with abuse; see the next. —dyunu —दिनु । अतितिरस्कारः m.inf. to fill with smoke (all the orifices of the body); met. to abuse grossly (H. v, 11). —gatshun —गछुन् । अतिधूमोद्भवः m.inf. much smoke to arise, a cloud of smoke to arise; to become smoke, go off in smoke (Rām. 862). —kaḍun —कडुन् । धूमशमनम् m.inf. to reduce or allay smoke. —karun —करुन् । अतिधूमप्रादुर्भावनम् m.inf. to raise much smoke; to allow a cooking fire to smoke. —lambukh —लंबुख् । धूमतरङ्गः m. (sg. dat. —lambakas —लंबकस्), a billow of smoke, a large puff of smoke. —tulun —तुलुन् । अत्याक्षेपः m.inf. to raise smoke; met. to use threats and abuse in order forcibly to compel a person to do something, to abuse and illtreat with violence. —tsheway —छ्वय् । धूमशान्तिः f. abatement of smoke; hence, putting out a fire just lit, as when there is no food to cook or on the occurrence of some sudden sorrow, such as the death of a relation or friend; met. the occurrence of some calamity. —wŏthun —व्वथुन् । अत्याक्षेपपात्रीभवनम् m.inf. smoke to rise; met. to be abused and illtreated violently as under —tulun ab.

dᵃha golu द्ह गंलु । धूमनालिका m. a pipe for carrying away smoke, a chimney-pipe. -hŏbu -ह्वबु । धूममार्गद्वारम् m. the smoke-mouthful; hence, the small hole in the top of a fireplace made as a passage for the smoke. -kaṭh -कठ् or -kruṭh -क्रठ् । धूमकटुता f. (sg. dat. -kaṭi -कटि), the acrid taste of smoke, a smoky taste. -lambukh -लंबुख् । धूमराशिः m. (sg. dat. -lambakas -लंबकस्), i.q. dᵃh-lambukh ab. -mŏshᵉkh -म्वशख् । धूमगन्धः f. (sg. dat. -mŏshki -म्वश्कि), the smell of smoke, esp. of unseen smoke, whether pleasant or unpleasant. -mŏyĕ -म्वय f. slight smoke, a light cloud of smoke (Gr.Gr. 164). -phakh -फख् । धूमदुर्गन्धः m. (sg. dat. -phakas -फकस्), an unpleasant smell of smoke. -ring -रिंग् । धूमरेखा f. a trace of smoke, a thin line of smoke rising from a small fire, a slight cloud of smoke (Gr.Gr. 162). -wŏbu -व्वबु । धूममार्गरन्ध्रम् m. a smoke-hole, a small hole in a wall over a fireplace for the issue of smoke. -wŏmād -व्वमाद् । धूमदुर्गन्धः f. (sg. dat. -wŏmözü -व्वमांज़), an unpleasant smell of smoke (e.g. of a room full of smoke or of clothes which have been exposed to smoke).

dᵃhi-gagur द्हि-गगुर् । अवलम्बमानधूमकूटम् m. (sg. dat. -gagaras -गगरस्), a smoke-rat, hence a heavy hanging cloud of smoke, collected owing to there being no exit. -golu -गंलु । धूममार्गः m., i.q. dᵃha-° ab. —gōmotu —गोमंतु । धूममलिनीभूतः perf. part. (f. —gömütsü —गांमंचू), smoked, that which has been exposed to smoke, smoky, smoke-begrimed. -gard -गर्द् । धूमरेणुः f. smoke-dust, soot. —gatshun —गछुन् । धूमव्याप्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become smoked or smoky, to become smoke-begrimed. -konḍu -कंण्डु । धूमबाधा m. smarting of the eyes, etc., from smoke. -konḍu karun -कंण्डु करुन् । धूममार्जना m.inf. to scour the bottom of a cooking-pot to remove the smoke-stains. —koru-motu —कंरु-मंतु । धूमसंसर्जितः perf. part. (f. —küru-mütsü —कंरू-मंचू), smoked, dirtied by smoke, sooty. —karun —करुन् । धूमव्याप्तीकरणम् m.inf. to dirty with smoke, to make or allow to become sooty (e.g. by putting anything in a smoky place). -kaṭh -कठ् । धूमकटुता f., i.q. dᵃha-° ab. -kuṭhu -कुठु । धूमकोष्ठः m. a smoke-room, (in the case of a large cooking-room) an upper chamber of boards for collecting all the smoke, which is then permitted to issue through one orifice. -katuru -कतुरु । धूमकपालः m. a smoke-jar, an earthen vessel placed reversed over a lamp so as to catch and collect lamp-black. -lambukh -लम्बुख् । धूमतरङ्गः m., i.q. dᵃh-°, q.v. -mād -मॉद् । धूमदुर्गन्धः f. the evil smell of the smoke of burning a dead body or the like. -mŏshᵉkh -म्वशख् । धूमगन्धः f., i.q. dᵃha-° ab. -nôru -नोरु । धूमनालिका m. a smoke-pipe for conveying heated air from a stove so as to distribute heat. -phakh -फख् । धूमदुर्गन्धः m., i.q. dᵃha-° ab. -ring -रिंग् । धूमलेखा f., i.q. dᵃha- °ab. -tshĕway -छ्वय् । धूमशान्तिः f., i.q. dᵃh-° ab. -wŏbu -व्वबु । धूममार्गः m., i.q. dᵃha-° ab. -wŏmād -व्वमाद् । धूमदुर्गन्धः f., i.q. dᵃha-° ab.

dᵃhi-khotu द्हि-खंतु । धूमावासः m. a chamber over a fireplace for collecting the smoke and directing it out by one exit. -kūthürü -कूठ्रू । धूमव्याप्तकोष्ठः f. a room full of smoke, a smoky room. -tsŏlu -चूलु । धूममार्गविशेषः m. a smoke-hearth, (in a fireplace with three openings one behind the other) a brick chimney issuing from behind the hindmost opening.

dah दह् ده । दश card. (pl. dat. dahan 1 दहन्, ag. dahau दहौ), ten (YZ. 93, Śiv. 199, 521, 984, 1692, 1793). Often used indefinitely for a large number; for examples see bel. -dôru -दोरु । वाङ्ब्लेन प्रसरन् adj. (f. -dörü -दांरू), ten-streamed, flowing in a copious stream; met. (of a work or the like) going forward energetically or prosperously. —dar dah —दर् दह् ده در ده । अतिबहुलः adj. e.g. ten upon ten; hence, very many, very much, copious; ten by ten, ten cubic (yards of water,—such being regarded as pure according to Musalmān law). -mashtī (? ده مشطی), f. a kind of paper made in Kashmīr composed of three parts hemp fibre to every 177 parts of

rags (L. 380). —sīr^{u} —सीरू । सुदायसामग्री f. presents of grain, etc., sent to a bride at intervals when living in her husband's house. Cf. **daha-syūr^{u}** bel. —**sās** —सास् । दश द्रोणाः m.pl. ten thousands, a certain weight equivalent to ten *trakhs* of about 11 English pounds each (L. 243); esp. materials (flesh, spices, etc.) for a great feast, to this amount.

daha-gor^{u} दह-गरु । दशगृहव्याप्तः adj. (f. **-gür^{u}** -गरू), of ten houses; hence, a square or other place surrounded by many inhabited houses. **-khôr^{u}** -खोरु । दशखारीकः adj. (f. **-khör^{u}** -खारू), measuring ten *khārs* of 16 *trakhs* each. See **daha-trok^{u}** bel. **-moñ^{u}** -मंञु । दशाढकिकः adj. (f. **-müñ^{u}** -मंञू), weighing ten *mañ* or *manwatā* of nearly 3 pounds each (L. 243). **-mara** -मर adj. e.g. about ten, ten or thereabouts (Gr.Gr. 84). **-syūr^{u}** -स्यूरु । दशसेटकमितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **-sīris** -सीरिस्; abl. **-sēri** -सेरि; f. sg. nom. **-sīr^{u}** -सीरू), weighing ten *sērs*. A *sēr* is two-thirds of a *manwatā*, see ab. (L. 243). Cf. **dah-sīr^{u}** ab. **-trok^{u}** -त्रकु । दशद्रोणकः adj. (f. **-trüc^{u}** -त्रचू), weighing ten *trakhs* of a little over 11 pounds each (L. 243). **-wuhur^{u}** -वुहुरु adj. (f. **wuh^{ü}r^{ü}** वुहरू), aged ten years, ten years of age (Gr.M.). **-wot^{u}** -वतु । दशदिग्गृह्याटितमार्गः m. approachable by ten roads, easily approached.

dahan-hond^{u} दहन्-हन्दु । दशस्वामिकः adj. (f. **-hünz^{ü}** -हंज़ू), of ten, having ten owners; produced by ten, born of ten; costing ten (of anything), worth ten (Gr.Gr. 148).

dahay दहय् card. only ten (Gr.Gr. 84).

dāh दाह । दाहः m. burning, combustion, conflagration; the sensation of burning, internal heat; inflammation; ardour; heart-burning, envy, jealousy; a conflagration, a thing that causes internal pain or arouses jealousy (Rām. 153); destruction by burning, destruction (YZ. 556, K.Pr. 75). —**dyun^{u}** —दिनु । शवदाहः m.inf. to apply fire to, to light (the funeral pile), cremate (Rām. 443). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । अन्तर्दाहोत्पत्तिः m.inf. envy or jealousy to arise; inward burning, inward rage to arise (Rām. 804). —**karun** —करुन् । अन्तर्दाहोत्पादनम् m.inf. to cause envy or jealousy to be felt by any person.

dēh देह or **dīh** दीह m. the body (Śiv. 158, 280, 337, 1016, 1027, 1753, etc.; Rām. 507, 1754, 1783), i.q. **dih 2**.

dih 1 दिह, see **dyun^{u}**.

dih 2 दिह ده । शरीरम् m. the body; esp. the human body (K.Pr. 243, Śiv. 753, 1777, 1887); the personal form taken by an impersonal deity (Śiv. 712).

diha-dor^{u} दिह-दरु । दृढशरीरः adj. (f. **-dür^{u}** -दरू), strong-bodied, able-bodied.

dŏh दह । दिनम् m. (this word often becomes **duh** दुह in compounds or derivatives; YZ. always spells the word **dōh**), daytime, as opposed to night (Śiv. 332); a day, amongst Hindūs from sunrise to sunrise, and amongst Musalmāns from sunset to sunset (YZ. 112, Śiv. 168, 458, 594, 1443, K.Pr. 59). **trĕyimi dŏha**, on the third day, YZ. 104; **tsŏn dŏhan**, for four days, YZ. 158; **tami dŏhay**, on that very day, YZ. 174, but see **dŏhay**, s.v. **bod^{u} dŏh**, a big day, a great day, a holiday, but not necessarily a day of rejoicing; cf. K.Pr. 28. Besides indicating the period of twenty-four hours, this word is also used to signify the day from sunrise to sunset, and in this sense the comp. **dŏh-rāth** is used to indicate the day of twenty-four hours. Cf. K.Pr. 176, Śiv. 1584. So **rāth-dŏh** (Śiv. 341), adv. night and day. —**āsun** —आसुन् । सद्भाग्यकालसंपत्तिः m.inf. a day to be; esp. a lucky day to come, to be a day of good luck, to be a day on which something referred to turns out satisfactorily. —**barun** —बरुन् । दिननिर्वाहणम् m.inf. to fill the day, to spend the day, to pass a day satisfactorily in earning one's livelihood. —**dyun^{u}** —दिनु । दिवसकर्मवृत्तिः m.inf. to give (a whole) day, voluntarily to occupy oneself the whole day over anything. —**dari lagun** —दरि लगुन् । दिनावसानप्राप्तिः m.inf. the day to become stopped, the day to approach evening, to be about an hour before sunset. —**gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. a day to go, a day to pass, a day to elapse (K.Pr. 161). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । दिननिर्वाहः m.inf. to drag out the day, to occupy oneself throughout the day (e.g. a poor man earning his livelihood, or a sick man getting better). —**khārun** —खारुन् । दिनारोहणम् m.inf. to cause the day to mount, i.e. to spend the day in paid labour. —**khasun** —खसुन् । दिनारूढिः m.inf. the day to mount; the day to be spent in paid labour. —**lōsun** —लोसुन् m.inf. the day to grow weary, eventide to fall (K.Pr. 18, **lūsum dŏh**, the day wearied for me, i.e. I found it was evening). Cf. **dŏh^{i} lūsyun^{u}**, etc., bel. —**nibāwun** —निबावुन् m.inf. to pass the day, spend the time. —**prāwăn^{i}** —प्रावनि । कालातिवाहः m. pl. inf. to obtain days, (of a sick person or the like) to pass through the critical period of an illness, so as to gain hope of recovery. —**rāwun** —रावुन् । निरर्थकालात्ययः m.inf. a day to be lost or wasted, a day to be spent fruitlessly, one's time to be wasted. —**rāwarun** —रावरुन् । निरर्थदिनात्ययः m.inf. to lose a day, to waste a day, to spend a day fruitlessly, to waste one's time (K.Pr. 188, W. 139). —**ṭhukun** —ठुकुन् m.inf. to bury the day; met. to complete one's

day's work (K.Pr. 131). —wŏlangun —व्वलङ्गन् । दिनोल्लङ्घनम् m.inf. to get through the day; esp. to spend the day fasting from poverty or the like. —wasun —वसुन् । दिनान्तभाव: m.inf. the day to descend; to be near eventide. —yin^{i} —यिनि । भाग्यावसरागम: m. pl. inf. days to come; esp. good times to come.

dŏha द्वह sg. abl., as adv., on (such and such) a day (YZ. 104, Śiv. 740, 1549); day by day (Gr.Gr. 158); so prath dŏha प्रथ् द्वह, day by day (Gr.Gr. 157, W. 95). —aki —अकि adv. on a certain day, one day, once upon a time (Śiv. 164, Rām. 230, 1286). —dŏha —द्वह । प्रत्यहम् adv. day by day, every day. -dàsh^{i} -दृशि । साधारणदिवसेषु adv. on an ordinary day (as distinct from a holiday), u. w. vbs. of doing, eating, or the like. -dàsh^{i}-hond^{u} -दृशि-हंन्दु । सामान्यदैवस: adj. (f. -dàsh^{i}-hünz^{ü} -दृशि-हंज़ू), of or belonging to ordinary working days (e.g. vessels, clothes, conduct, etc.). -kāḍay -काडय् । दिनातिवाह: f. spending a whole day over anything, esp. with the desire of causing delay, lingering over anything. -nösh^{i} -नांशि । कालक्षेप: f. spending a day fruitlessly, wasting time in idleness. —path dŏha —पथ् द्वह । प्रतिदिनम् adv. day after day, day by day, every day, daily (Gr.Gr. 158). -tör^{ü} -तांरू । दिवसविलम्ब: f. day-delay, delay of only a single day for the accomplishment of anything; procrastination owing to unwillingness to carry out any work.

dŏhā dŏhā द्वहा द्वहा adv. daily, every day (H. viii, 3).

dŏh^{i} द्वहि । चिरेण adv. after the day is over; hence, late, too late. dahi dŏh^{i} दहि द्वहि adv. after ten days (Gr.M.). Cf. doh^{u}. —lūsyun^{u} —लूसिनु । सायंकाल: m. evening, the time of sunset; cf. dŏh lōsun ab. -lūsiñ -लूसिञ्, or -lōsañĕn -लोसञन्, or -lūsiñ-bög^{i} -लूसिञ्-बांगि, or -lōsañĕn-bög^{i} -लोसञन्-बांगि, or -lūsiñĕn-bög^{i} -लूसिञन्-बांगि, or -lōsañĕn-bögin -लोसञन्-बांगिन्, or -lūs^{i}ñĕn-bögin -लूसिञन्-बांगिन् । सायाह्ने adv. at eventide. Cf. dŏh lōsun ab.

dŏhāh द्वहाह् m. a day (indefinite) (Śiv. 1444). dŏhāh khanḍā द्वहाह् खण्डा m. about a day, but something less (Gr.Gr. 93).

dŏhuk^{u} द्वहुकु or duhuk^{u} दुहुकु । दैवस: adj. (f. dŏhüc^{ü} द्वहंचू or duhüc^{ü} दुहंचू), of or belonging to a day, esp. to a certain day; born or produced in a single day.

dŏhas द्वहस् (sg. dat.), adv. by day, in the daytime (YZ. 90, 118, Śiv. 325). drustis dŏhas दुस्तिस् द्वहस् adv. all day long (Gr.M.). -kyut^{u} -क्युतु । दिवसपरिचयोचित: adj. (f. -kits^{ü} -किछू), for a day; sufficient for one whole day.

dŏhai, see dŏhay.

doh^{u} दंहु । दशक: m. a group of ten, a ten (Gr.Gr. 84); with suff. of indef. art., dohwāh khanḍā दंह्वाह् खण्डा, a group of about ten, but a little less than ten (Gr.Gr. 84).

dàh^{i} दंहि m.pl. groups of ten, the form used for dah, ten, in multiplication, as in z^{a}h dàh^{i} wuh ज़ह दंहि वुह, two tens twenty, twice ten is twenty (Gr.Gr. 86, W. 104).

dahi dŏh^{i} दहि द्वहि, after ten days; so —warihĕ zyāda —वरिह्य ज़्याद, more than ten years; —warihĕ pĕṭha —वरिह्य प्यठ, from a ten year, for the last ten years; —bajĕ —बज्य, at the stroke of ten, at ten o'clock (Gr.M.).

dĕhābiman देहाबि(भ)मान् (Śiv. 1856) or dĕha-abimān देह-अबि(भ)मान् (Śiv. 1758), m. pride in one's own body, self-conceit; spiritual delusion.

dahij^{ü} दहिजू, see dahyul^{u}.

döhij^{ü} दांहिजू, see döhyul^{u}.

dihökh दिहांख्, see dyun^{u}.

dŏhul^{u} द्वह्लु or duhul^{u} दुह्लु । दिनकाल: m. (sg. dat. duhalis दुहलिस्, ag. duh^{a}l^{i} दुहलि), daytime, the time from sunrise to sunset (Gr.Gr. 146, 156).

dŏh^{a}l^{i} द्वहलि or dŏh^{a}li द्वहलि । दिवा adv. by day, in the daytime (Gr.Gr. 156, K.Pr. 49, 59). duh^{a}l^{i}-gāsh दुहलि-गाश् । दैवसप्रकाश: m. daylight, the light of day, esp. the remains of daylight at eventide, twilight. -gaṭa -गट । दिवा ध्वान्त: f. darkness by daytime (from clouds, a dust-storm, or the like). -khāv -खाव् । व्रतविशेषखण्डनायुक्त: m. (f. -khöviñ -खांविञ्), one who eats by day on a day in which he should fast; esp. a Musalmān who does not keep the fast of Ramazān, during which eating between sunrise and sunset is forbidden (K.Pr. 14). -lag^{a}n -लगन् । दैवसविवाह: m. a day marriage, a wedding of which the auspicious moment for the ceremony occurs in the daytime. -sāth -साथ् । दैवस: सन्मुहूर्त: m. (sg. dat. -sātas -सातस्), an auspicious moment (e.g. for setting out on a journey, or for entering a house for the first time) which occurs in the daytime, and not in the night-time. -tsūr -च़ूर् । दिवा चौर: m. a thief by daylight, one who steals only in the daytime (most thieves steal by night; see the following). -tsūr^{ü} -च़ूरू । दिवैव चौर्यम् f. thieving which is done by day only, not the usual thieving which is done by night. -vil -विल् । दैवसवेला f. a time or hour in the daytime.

dŏhaliy द्वहलिय् । दिवसे एव adv. only in the daytime; esp. u. w. vbs. of stealing or the like, see duh^{a}l^{i} tsūr ab.

dŏhalyuk^{u} द्वहल्युक् । दिवाकालिकः adj. (f. **dŏhalic^{u}** द्वहलिच्), of or belonging to the daytime; born or produced in the daytime.

d^{a}h^{i}lad द्ंहिलद् adj. c.g. smoky; harassed or confused by smoke. **—gagur hyuh^{u}** —गगुर् ह्युह् । अतिलज्जितीभूतः adj. (f. **—hish^{u}** —हिश्), like a rat confused by smoke, put to great shame by calumny or abuse.

dahlēza दह्लेज़ دہليز । मलावकरस्थानम् a place between the outer gate and a house; a privy; a spot where the house-refuse is thrown.

daham दहम् । दशमी (तिथिः), f. (sg. dat. **dahüm^{u}** दहम्), the tenth lunar day of either fortnight of the luni-solar month. Cf. **dahom^{u}**, **d^{a}hum**, and **dahyum^{u}**. **—kāh** —काह् । व्रतविशेषः f. the tenth and eleventh lunar days, the name of a certain Hindū fast lasting three days. On the first day only one meal is taken, on the second nothing is eaten, and one meal is eaten in the forenoon of the third. **—kāh karüñ^{u}** —काह् करुन् । प्रायश्चित्तविधानम् f.inf. to carry out such a fast; to fast in this way for any three days as a penance for eating impure food or the like.

dahim^{u} दहिम्, see **dahyum^{u}**.

dahom^{u} द्ंहम् adj. in the following (cf. **daham**, **d^{a}hum**, and **dahyum^{u}**): **dahom^{u}-hond^{u}** द्ंहम्-हन्द् । दशमीतिथिभवः adj. (m. sg. dat. **dahamis-handis** द्ंहमिस्-हन्दिस्; f. sg. nom. **dahüm^{u}-hünz^{u}** द्ंहम्-हंज़्), of or belonging to, or produced on, the tenth day of a lunar fortnight.

d^{a}hum दहुम् or **dahum** द्ंहुम् دہم *dahum*, ord. tenth, hence the tenth lunar day of a fortnight. Used in the following (cf. **daham**, **dahom^{u}**, and **dahyum^{u}**): **—bāna** —बान । व्रतपात्रम् m. a vessel used for cooking the food prepared by Hindūs for the observance of the Prājāpatya and other religious fasts. The food is eaten by night, after fasting by day. **-bāpār** -बापार् । व्रतनिमित्तपात्रादिसंग्रहः m. the whole collection of such vessels. **-bata** -बत । व्रतभक्तम् m. rice cooked and eaten by night, after such a day's fast. **-hond^{u}** -हन्द् । व्रतनिमित्तकः adj. (f. **-hünz^{u}** -हंज़्), of or belonging to, or used on the occasion of, such a fast. **-kani** -कनि adv. about the tenth lunar day (Gr.Gr. 159).

dahan 2 दहन् । दुर्गन्धः f. (sg. dat. **dahüñ^{u}** दहंन् ; for 1 see **dah**), the bad smell of milk or the like which has gone bad and sour.

dahān دہان m. the mouth (K.Pr. 40, W. 134, YZ. 6, 145).

dihön दिहांन्, see **dyun^{u}**.

dēhāndakār देहान्द्(न्ध)कार् (Śiv. 1208, 1425) or **dēha-andakār** देह-अन्द्(न्ध)कार् (Śiv. 1685, 1807), darkness of the body, darkness caused by the existence of the body, spiritual delusion, spiritual ignorance.

dahara दहर । वाद्यविशेषः m. a kind of musical instrument, consisting of a number of rings fixed to an iron rod crescent-shaped at one end. The rings are shaken in time to the music (El. *dhehra*). Cf. **dukra.**

d^{a}h^{ü}r^{ü} 1 दहंर् । पङ्क्तिः f. a row, line, esp. a number of mendicants arranged in a row. Cf. **dahur^{u}.**

d^{a}h^{a}ri d^{a}h^{a}ri दहरि दहरि । पङ्क्तिशः adv. in rows, in lines, u.w. vbs. of coming and the like.

d^{a}h^{ü}r^{ü} 2 दहंर् । त्रिखारीमितिः f. (in measuring grain) the weight of 3 *kharwārs* of about 178 lb. each; (in measuring liquids, such as *ghī*, oil, or milk) the weight of 3 *sērs* of about a quart each (K.Pr. 26 *dahēr*, 87).

dahur^{u} दहुर् m. a large row or line of people (cf. **d^{a}h^{ü}r^{ü} 1**), a column of men, a caravan.

dahari-bōj^{u} दहरि-बोज् । सार्थवाहः m. (f. **-bājēñ** -बाज्यन्), the leader of a troop, esp. the leader of a class assembled for instruction, or of people collected together for amusement, a master of the ceremonies. **-bājēñ** -बाज्यन् । एकपङ्क्तिका सखी f. of the ab.; esp. a member of a row of women met together for singing, etc., on the occasion of a festival or the like.

duhöryun^{u} दुहांर्युन् । द्विकाकिण्यर्हः adj. (f. **duhöriñ^{u}** दुहांरिन्), worth two cowries; hence, of very little value, worthless.

dahshēth दहशथ् دہشت । मनोभीतिः m. (sg. dat. **dahshētas** दहशतस्), consternation, fear, fright, terror, dismay, dread, awe, alarm.

dŏhaith or **dŏhöth** द्वहैठ् । द्वाषष्टिः card. c.g. (pl. dat. **dŏhaithan** or **dŏhöthan** द्वहैठन्), sixty-two.

dŏhaithuk^{u} or **dŏhöthuk^{u}** द्वहैठुक् । द्वाषष्टितमसांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. **dŏhaithüc^{u}** द्वहैठच्), of sixty-two, commenced or done in the sixty-second year.

dŏhaithas- (or **dŏhöthas-**)**kyut^{u}** द्वहैठस्-क्युत् । द्वाषष्टितमसंवत्सरे adv. in the (or a person's) sixty-second year.

dŏhaithyum^{u} or **dŏhöthyum^{u}** द्वहैठ्युम् । द्वाषष्टितमः ord. (f. **dŏhaithim^{u}** द्वहैठिम्), sixty-second. Also spelt **duhaithyum^{u}** or **duhöthyum^{u}** दुहैठ्युम्.

dŏhaithyun^{u} or **dŏhöthyun^{u}** द्वहैठ्युन् । द्वाषष्टिमूल्यकः adj. (f. **dŏhaithiñ^{u}** द्वहैठिन्), of the value of, or costing, sixty-two (rupees or the like). Also spelt **du°** दु°.

duhatyum^{u} दुहत्युम् । द्विशततमः ord. (f. **duhatim^{u}** दुहतिम्), two-hundredth. Two hundred is **z^{a}h hath** (Gr.Gr. 80).

duhatyun^u दुहत्युन् । द्विशत्यः adj. (f. **duhatiñ^ü** दुहतिञ्), of the value of, or costing, two hundred (rupees or the like).

dohwāh दुह्वाह्, see **doh^u**.

dahaway दहवय् card. (pl. dat. **dahawàn^i** दहवँनि or **dahawanī** दहवनी; ag. **dahawày^i** दहवँयि), all ten, the whole ten, emph. form of **dah**, q.v. (Śiv. 521, dat.). Cf. Gr.Gr. 85.

dahay दहय्, see **dah**.

dŏhay दुहय् । नित्यम् adv. even day by day; daily, every day (Gr.Gr. 158, Śiv. 327, 648, 1906); always, continually, perpetually (Śiv. 645, 1905), over and over again; generally, as a rule (W. 95, Gr.M.); on (that) very day (YZ. 174).

dahyul^u दह्युल् । करुणवाक् m. a cry of distress, a piteous appeal; adj. (f. **dahij^ü** दहिज़्), piteous, lamentable, full of distress, distressful (Gr.Gr. 146). —**pon^u** —पोन् । करुणोत्पादकदुःखम् m. piteous grief, grief at the death of a son, husband, or the like, and of such a nature that it excites pity in another.

dahij^ü dag दहिज़् दग् । स्निग्धदुःखम् f. a piteous blow, the extreme grief caused by the death of a loved son, husband, or the like.

döhyul^u दांह्युल् । अन्तर्दाहकृत् adj. (f. **döhij^ü** दांहिज़्), burning the vitals, touching the vulnerable part, touching the quick, heart-burning lit. and met.

dahyum^u दहिम् or दह्युम् । दशमः ord. (f. **dahim^ü** दहिम्), tenth (Rām. 1157). Cf. **daham**, **ḍahom^u**, and **d^{a}hum**. —**dŏh** —दुह । दशमदिवसकर्म m. the funeral ceremonies performed on the tenth day after a person's death.

dàh^{i}mi दँहिमि । दशमे दिवसे adv. on the tenth day.

dāj दाज् (= جہیز) । सुदायः m. a bride's dowry, presents given to her and to her husband's relations (Śiv. 1675).

dàj^i दँजि, i.q. **düj^ü** 2, q.v.

ḍĕj^i ड्यजि, **ḍĕji** 1 ड्यजि, **ḍĕj^ü** ड्यजू, see **ḍyol^u** and **ḍyoj^u**.

ḍijĕ डिज्य, see **ḍyuḍ^u**.

ḍīj^ü डीँजू । गुटिका f. (sg. dat. **ḍẽjĕ** डेँज्य), a ball, a small globular mass; esp. of wool, cotton, thread, string, or the like. Cf. **āma-°** under **ām 1**. Cf. **ḍyũg^u**, of which it is f. in sense of dim. (Gr.Gr. 36). —**gatshüñ^ü** —गछ़ुञ् । गुटिकासंभवनम् f.inf. to form balls, to become globular (of something which ought to flow in a steady stream). —**karüñ^ü** —करुञ् । गुटिकाविकृतिः f.inf. a globular abscess or glandular swelling in the abdomen to occur.

ḍẽjĕ tàl^i anun डेँज्य तँलि अनुन् । व्याजप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to bring (the thread) under the ball; met. to prevaricate or pervert the words of an opponent in a disputation, to twist unfairly an opponent's language. **ḍẽjĕ tàl^i pan, pana tàl^i ḍīj^ü anüñ^ü** डेँज्य तँलि पन्, पन तँलि डीँजू अनुञ् । वाक्छलेनाधरोत्तरसंभाषणम् f.inf. to bring the thread under the ball, and the ball under the thread; met. by the use of such perversion to render an opponent without reply, to see that oneself is in the wrong but not to confess it, to maintain one's cause by arguments known to oneself to be wrong (K.Pr. 162).

dōja दोज, see **dūj^u**.

ḍōjĕ डोज्य, see **ḍōlun**.

dŏj^u दुज् or **doj^u** दुज् । निर्बोधः, गूढहृदयः adj. (f. **dŏj^ü** दुजू or **düj^ü 1** दुजू), unintelligent, stupid; one who pretends stupidity in order to avoid obeying another's instructions, e.g. pretending that one does not hear or see, when one really does hear or see. —**bāzanda** —बाज़ंद । ज्ञात्वा मौर्ख्यमाविष्कुर्वन् adj. e.g. playing stupid, intentionally pretending to be stupid in another's presence.

dàj^i-bāpār दँजि-बापार् । गूढहृद्वृत्तिः m. pretended stupidity of conduct, conduct of one who pretends to be stupid. **-pōth^{a}r** -पाथर् । गूढहृदयव्यवहारः m., id.

döj^ü दांजू f. a band of twisted twigs or withes.

dājĕ-kor^u दाज्य-कोर् । काष्ठशाखात्मकटकः m. an ornamental band or hoop of twisted twigs fastened round baskets, etc. **-kranḍa** -क्रण्ड । दारुकटकपूर्णकरण्डः m. a wicker trunk or covered box so ornamented. **-kronḍ^u** -क्रोण्ड् । दारुकटकाङ्कितलघुकरण्डः m. a smaller and finer-worked kind of the ab. wicker box. **-krünḍ^ü** -क्रुण्डू । दारुकटकाङ्कितपिटः f. (sg. dat. **-kranjĕ** -क्रञ्ज्य), a basket similarly ornamented. **-lŏngun^u** -लंगुन् । दारुकटकाङ्कितात्पपात्री m. a small kind of tray so ornamented. **-lŏngüñ^ü** -लंगुञ् । दारुकटकाङ्कितात्पपात्री f. a vessel or tray for holding flowers or the like, smaller than the preceding, similarly ornamented. **-phŏṭ^u** -फुट् । दारुकटकाङ्कितपिटः m. a large kind of basket bound round with these wicker rings. **-phot^{ü}r^ü** -फुतुर् । दारुकटकाङ्कितलघुपिटः f. a similar but smaller basket.

ḍöj^ü डांजू, see डालुन्.

ḍö̃j^ü डाँजू । खेयम् f. a water-channel, a ditch, esp. in rice-fields or the like.

ḍājĕ karun डाँज्य करुन् । तृप्तीकरणम् m.inf. to supply with a water-channel; met. make any person satisfied with food and drink. —**karañĕ** —करञ्ज । अतिस्रावणम् f. pl. inf. to make water-channels; to throw any liquid on to level ground so that it flows away thence in streams in different directions.

dūjᵘ डूजू । लिपिपट्टिका f. (sg. dat. **dōja** ड्वेज for **dōjĕ** ड्वेज्य, see **j**), the blackboard used as a slate for teaching writing in schools. The ink used is a kind of whiting.

dōja-mūnthᵘrᵘ ड्वेज-मून्थ्रु । पट्टिकालिप्यारम्भः f. the religious ceremony performed when, at an auspicious moment, a child is given its first lesson in writing on one of these boards. **-pūṭᵘ** -पूटू । लिपिपट्टिका f., i.q. **dūjᵘ**.

ḍūjᵘ डूजू, see **ḍōlun**.

düjᵘ 2 दुजू or **dājⁱ** दाजि । चैत्रभागः, लेपनम्, वस्त्रखण्डिका f. (for 1 see **dōjᵘ**), a small square plot of ground, such as a seed-bed; the plastered square piece of floor (Hindī *caukā*) arranged for eating or religious worship; the preparation of such a plastered square; a small square piece of cloth, a handkerchief, a towel; a patch of cloth; a rag, a piece of rag; a bandage (El., who spells the word *daij*, *daj*, *dáj*, and *danj*). **—dinᵘ** —दिनू । लेपनम् f.inf. to prepare the plastered square as ab. **—lāgünᵘ** —लागंनू । छिन्नजीर्णवस्त्रसंस्करणम्, वाक्साहाय्यम् f.inf. to apply a patch, to patch a torn garment, etc.; to patch a person's words, to explain or give sense to something unintelligible said by another person, by supplying missing words or the like. **—tsānünᵘ** —त्सानंनू । खण्डिकापूर्तिः f.inf. to cause a patch to enter, to patch a torn garment, etc.

dajĕ-bāgay दज्य-बागय् । क्षेत्रदीर्घखण्डशो विभागः f. to divide a field into long, narrow seed-beds or the like. **-hurᵘ** -हुरु । जीर्णवस्त्रखण्डसमुच्चयः m. a bundle of rags, used for plastering the ground as ab. **-hürᵘ** -हूरु । जीर्णवस्त्रखण्डसमूहः f. a bundle of rags, esp. when they are fastened together. **-kĕth düjᵘ** -क्यथ् दुजू । पूर्णा कर्पटखण्डिका f. a handkerchief tied up so as to contain money or the like, a bundle made by tying up something in a handkerchief. **-lŏṭshᵘ** -ल्वछू । वस्त्रखण्डसमूहः m. a bundle of rags tied together, as in a swab or mop-head. **-lŏtshᵘrᵘ** -ल्वछ्रु । वस्त्र(कर्पट)-खण्डसमुच्चयः f. id. **-phīṭun** -फीटुन् । क्षुद्रकर्पटखण्डिका m. (sg. dat. **-phīṭanas** -फीटनस्), a small towel for drying the hands; any small piece of rag. **-phīṭunᵘ** -फीटुनु । क्षुद्रकर्पटखण्डिका m. a small piece of cloth, a very small handkerchief. **-rĕl** -र्यल् f. a long strip of rag, a bandage (El. *dajiryel*, m.). **-rēṭun** -रेटुन् । कर्पटखण्डिका m. a piece of old torn rag for wiping the hands, etc. **-shikürᵘ** -शिकूरु । छिन्नजीर्णकर्पटखण्डिका f. id. **-sörᵘ** -सोरु । कर्पटखण्डैर्-पहरणम् f. rag-collecting; stealing grain from a heap and carrying it away in filled handkerchiefs. **-tᵃr** -तर् । कर्पटखण्डिकाखण्डम् f. a strip of rag, a bandage (El. *dajitur*, m.). **-züṭᵘ** -ज़ूटू । जीर्णवस्त्रखण्डिका f. a worn-out piece of rag for wiping the hands, etc.

düjᵘ 3 and 4 दुजू, see **dagun** and **dalun**.

ḍija-ḍija डिज-डिज । हस्ते चालनम् m. sportively tossing an infant in the air.

dajāl दजाल् دجال । क्षुद्रहृदयः adj. c.g. a great deceiver; antichrist; hence, mean-hearted, miserly and shameless.

dajĕl दज्यल् । संयोजितवस्त्रादिखण्डः adj. c.g. patched (of a garment, cooking-pot, etc.).

dajālᵃgī दजालगी । हृत्क्षुद्रता f. meanheartedness, meanness.

dajŏlil दजॊलिल् । क्षुद्रता f. meanheartedness, meanness.

ḍĕjᵘ-müṭsᵘ ड्यजू-मंचू, see **ḍyolᵘ**.

ḍōjᵘ-müṭsᵘ डोजू-मंचू, see **ḍālun**.

ḍūjᵘ-müṭsᵘ डूजू-मंचू, see **ḍōlun**.

düjᵘ-müṭsᵘ 1 दुजू-मंचू, see **dagun** 2.

düjᵘ-müṭsᵘ 2 दुजू-मंचू, see **dalun**.

ḍüjᵘ-müṭsᵘ डुजू-मंचू, see **ḍalun** 1 and 2.

dujān दुजान् । गर्भिणी adj., only f., pregnant; as subst. a pregnant female (human or other).

dajĕr दज्यर् । गूढहृदयत्वम् m. pretended stupidity; pretending not to hear another's incitement; cf. **dōjᵘ**.

ḍĕjĕr ड्यज्यर् । शिथिलता m. looseness, slackness; looseness of a knot or the like; slackness in work.

dōjᵃrun दॊजरुन् । सम्यक्स्थापनम्, संस्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dōjᵒrᵘ** दॊजॊरु), to put down or set down in the right way, to deposit in a safe manner or place; (of food, etc.) to prepare properly, to cook in a proper manner. **dōjᵒrᵘ-motᵘ** दॊजॊरु-मॊतु । सम्यक्संस्थापितः perf. part. (f. **dōjᵘrᵘ-müṭsᵘ** दॊजुरु-मंचू), put by properly, put down or set down in a safe place; (of food, etc.), properly prepared.

dajyōv दज्योव्, see **dagun** and **dalun**.

ḍajyōv डज्योव्, see **ḍagun**.

ḍājyōv डाज्योव्, see **ḍālun**.

ḍōjyōv डोज्योव्, see **ḍōlun**.

daka दक । निपातः, निवृत्तिः m. a shove, push, knock, jostle, jolt, jog, shock, impact, collision; a push, a thrust (as in pushing a boat along) (K.Pr. 65); being thrust back or to one side, being pushed away, leaving off, desisting from; a blow or stroke of misfortune, affliction; loss (in trade), damage. **-dakh** -दख् । संबाधः f. (sg. dat. **-dakas** -दकस्), shoving and pushing (as in a crowd), jostling. **-ḍula** -डुल । अनादरः m. treating with indignity, rough handling, esp. one who has lost his protector and is helpless. Cf. **ḍula**. **-ḍula dinⁱ** -डुल दिनि । निष्कासनम् m. pl. inf. to give indignities, to expel or drive away with persistent contumely. **-ḍula khĕnⁱ** -डुल ख्यनि । अनादरावगमः m. pl. inf. to suffer indignities, to be roughly handled, to be expelled or driven away

with contumely from one's situation. —**dith ṭshunun** —दिथ् छुनुन् । याथातथ्येन निवर्तनम्, कार्यसमापनम् m.inf. 'having given a thrust, to throw'; to cause a person to desist from any action, whether he has completed it or not, to make him desist anyhow; to cause (a work) to stop, to complete a work, esp. to complete the marriage ceremonies of a girl. —**dyun^{u}** —दिनु । संघर्षणम्, निवर्तनम्, समापनम् m.inf. to shove, push, jolt, jostle, knock against; to thrust or push away, butt against (Rām. 923, of two rams butting against each other); to inflict a blow or shock (on a person), to bring misfortune on; to thrust to one side; to put (a work) to one side, to complete (a work), esp. the arrangements for a girl's marriage. —**gaṭshun** —गछुन् । निराशतापत्तिः m.inf. a thrusting aside to happen, to become hopeless of the accomplishment of any task. —**khyon^{u}** —ख्यनु । निराशीभवनम् m.inf. to receive a shock or blow, to be pushed, shoved, or knocked, to suffer collision; to become hopeless of the accomplishment of any task. —**karun** —करुन् । निवर्तनम् m.inf. to thrust aside, to cause a person to desist from any work, to dismiss from employment. —**lagun** —लगुन् । संघर्षापत्तिः, नैराश्यान्निवर्तनम् m.inf. to get a knock, shock, or jolt, etc.; to suffer loss; to meet with misfortune; to desist from any work, in hopelessness of being able to complete it. —**ta ḍula lagān^{i}** —त डुल लगनि । इतस्ततोऽनादरावाप्तिः m. pl. inf. (of one who has lost his natural protector, and is hence helpless) indignity to be experienced on all sides, to be thrust about from pillar to post. —**yun^{u}** —यिनु । अपस्मारवदवस्थानम् m.inf. a shock to come, to be stunned by any sudden calamity. **-zad** -ज़द् । निराशताखिन्नः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-zadiñ** -ज़दिञ्) reduced to misery by a blow of misfortune, such as the loss of one's natural protector or of one's means of support.

ḍāk^{i} ड्कि । उन्नतभूभागः f. a hilly part of a mountain path. Cf. **ḍak^{ü}r^{ü}**.

ḍĕka ड्यक । ललाटम्, भाग्यम्, भर्ता m. (sg. ag. **ḍĕkan** ड्यकन् or **ḍĕk^{i}** ड्यकि), the forehead, brow (YZ. 447; Śiv. 467, 1147, 1155, 1189; Rām. 969, 1353, 1430); fate, destiny, fortune (conceived by Hindūs to be written on the forehead) (K.Pr. 183, Rām. 721); a woman's fate, her husband; good luck, success (El.). **-boḍ^{u}** -बडु । भाग्यशाली adj. (f. **-büḍ^{ü}** -बडू), one endowed with great luck, one who is well born and prosperous (El.); in fem., esp. of a woman blessed with such a husband (Rām. 734). **-bajĕr** -बज्यर । भाग्यवृद्धिमत्त्वम् m. good luck, prosperity. **-dĕd** -द्यद् । सद्भर्तृका f. a woman who is lucky in having a good husband. **-dag** -दग् । वैधव्यम् f. the death of a woman's husband. **-drölid** -द्रॉलिद् । भाग्यदरिद्रः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-dröl^{i}dĕñ** -द्रॉलिद्यञ्), poor in fate, one whose fate is adverse, even though he deserves prosperity. —**g^{a}hun** —गह्रुन् । अतिप्रार्थनम् m.inf. to grind the forehead (in the dust), to implore very humbly. **-lôn^{u}** -लोनु । दिष्टम् m. fate, lot in life (YZ. 326); a woman's fate, her husband (Śiv. 438). **-lôn^{u} wuchun** -लोनु वुछुन् । भाग्यपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to see one's fate, to test one's fate, to inquire as to the result of any undertaking, to have one's fortune told. **-munör^{ü}** -मुनॉरू । भाग्यह्रासः f. waning of good luck, loss (even when undeserved) of good fortune. —**nērun** —नेरुन् । भाग्यफलनम् m.inf. fortune to issue, the fated result of any condition to issue or become manifest. **-pĕṭhuk^{u}** -प्यठुकु । ललाटोर्ध्वोद्भवः adj. (f. **-pĕṭhüc^{ü}** -प्यठचू), of or belonging to on the forehead (as of the down on the forehead, or of an ornament, or of the intellect). **-pĕṭhuk^{u} ṭika** -प्यठुकु टिक । माननीयः adj. c.g. an ornament of on the forehead; met. one who is highly respected, venerated (Śiv. 407), see **-ṭika** and **ḍĕkuk^{u} ṭika** bel. **-röñ^{ü}** -रॉञू । अतिभाग्यवती f. a fate-queen, a woman lucky in having an excellent husband. **-sĕdath** -स्यदथ् । भाग्यसिद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **-sĕdüṭs^{ü}** -स्यदचू), good fortune, success (Rām. 1598). **-ṭhĕl** -ठ्यल् । ललाटोन्नत्यम् f. height, breadness, expansiveness, of the forehead. **-ṭika** -टिक । ललाटिका m. an ornament worn on the forehead, an ornamental patch of gold, silver, tinsel, or the like, or a jewel worn on the forehead. **-ṭs^{ü}ñ^{ü}** -च्रॉञू । भाग्यवतींमन्या f. a black mark (made with charcoal or the like) on the forehead; a woman who goes proudly, as if boasting of her good fortune, whether she really has good fortune or not. **-ṭsüṭh^{ü}** -चूँठू । भर्तृभाग्याहंकारवती f. a woman who goes about boasting of the excellence of her husband, esp. such a woman who does so without valid reason. Cf. **ṭsüṭh^{ü}** and **ḍĕk^{i} s^{a}s trāwān^{i}** below.

ḍĕk^{i} ḍĕk^{i} karun ड्यकि ड्यकि करुन् । उत्तरोत्तरभाग्योत्कर्षः m.inf. good luck to come upon good luck, a steady increase in good fortune to occur. **ḍĕk^{i} ḍĕk^{i} karān yun^{u}** ड्यकि ड्यकि करान् यिनु । प्रार्थनापूर्वकसाष्टाङ्गनोद्योगः m.inf. to come along on one's forehead, to show the greatest humility, to beg and implore with utter self-abasement. **ḍĕk^{i} s^{a}s trāwān^{i}** ड्यकि सस् त्रावनि । भाग्यवत्ताप्रकाशनम् m. pl. inf. to strut about proclaiming one's good fortune, to boast of one's prosperity. Cf. **s^{a}s**, and also **ḍĕka ṭsüṭh^{ü}** ab.

ḍĕkuk^{u} ड्यकुकु । ललाटसंबन्धी adj. (f. **ḍĕküc^{u}** ड्यकँचू), of or belonging to the forehead, either of things external, such as an ornament, or of things internal, such as the forehead-bone or the intellect. **—bata** —बत । भाग्याजीविका m. rice of luck; a man's support in life which he gets by mere luck, and which he does not deserve as a reward for his industry or virtue. **—ṭika** —टिक । प्रधानभूतः m. one who shines like a forehead ornament, a person of great honour, one much respected. Cf. **ḍĕka pĕṭhuk^{u} ṭika** ab.

ḍĕkun^{u} ड्यकुनु । भर्तृसंबन्धी adj. (f. **ḍĕkün^{u}** ड्यकँनू), of or belonging to fate; of or belonging to a woman's husband. **—bata khyon^{u}** —बत ख्योनु । अकिंचित्कारत्वम् m.inf. to eat the rice of one's fate; hence, when a man is deprived of office for some fault or other reason, to sit idle, living on what one has of one's own without pay.

ḍĕkas ḍūn^{i} phuṭarāwań^{i} ड्यकस् डूनि फुटरावँनि । स्वभाग्यकत्थनम् m. pl. inf. to break walnuts on the forehead (as if to show how sound it is); to boast openly of one's good fortune, to act boastfully. **ḍĕkas ḍĕkas din^{i}** ड्यकस् ड्यकस् दिनि । स्वभाग्यविडम्बनम् m. pl. inf. to reproach one's fate, curse one's luck, as when one suddenly comes upon an unexpected obstacle, or when something begun well turns out badly.

ḍŏk^{u} ड्डुकु । कुब्जः adj. (f. **ḍŏc^{u}** ड्डुचू), humpbacked, crooked-bodied; bent from old age. Cf. **ḍakh^{u}r^{u}** and **ḍŏkur^{u}-ḍŏkur^{u}**.

duka 1 दुक (cf. دوکی) । कीलकविशेषः f. one of the row of sticks planted in the ground on which the warp is set previous to putting it in the loom. The *sar* of India.

duka 2 and **3** दुक, see दुख् 1 and 2.

dīk^{i}ca दीकिच (= دیگچہ) । स्थाली m. a metal cooking-pot, a small cauldron, a saucepan.

ḍakaḍö डकडॊ । ढकारः m. the name of the letter ढ in the Śāradā alphabet, used in schools. Cf. **ḍuḍḍö** (ड).

dukadār दुकदार् । विरलतनुः adj. c.g. (of cloth) become loosely woven, esp. of a spot of looseness of fabric in a cloth which is elsewhere tightly woven, threadbare. Cf. **dukh 1**.

ḍakh 1 डख् or **ḍakha** डख (q.v.) । आधारः m. (sg. dat. **ḍakhas** डखस्), a support, a prop; a support, a help (Śiv. 443); a stop to prevent a ball or the like rolling or falling; **yūpis shup ḍakha**, a winnowing-fan as a dam against a flood (K.Pr. 254). **—āsun** —आसुन् । सहायसंपत्तिः m.inf. a support to be; help to come, to be helped, encouraged, or propped up in any business. **—dyun^{u}** —द्युनु । उत्साहेन कार्यसमापनम् m.inf. to help, prop up, encourage a person in any business. **—karun** —करुन् । नौपरिचालनम् m.inf. when a boat is going along, to keep it off the bank with a punting pole.

ḍakha-wör^{u} डख-वॉरु । लघुनौका f. a kind of small boat in attendance on a larger boat, for landing or bringing passengers and the like.

ḍakh 2 डख् । काकपक्षः m. (sg. dat. **ḍakhas** डखस्), a curling lock of hair hanging behind the ears of Hindū children, a side-lock, curl, ringlet (El., Gr.Gr. 133).

ḍākh 1 डाख् । संदेशादिप्रापिकाकार्यालयः m. (sg. dat. **ḍākas** डाकस्), the post (for conveying letters) (Gr.M.); a post-office.

ḍāka-gara डाक-गर m. the post-office (Gr.M.). **—munshī** —मुन्शी m. a post-master (Gr.M.). **-pahör^{u}** -पहॉरु । दूतकुटी f. a post-hut, a station at which a relay of post-runners waits and where the runners are relieved; any other similar relay-station. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । संदेशहरः m. a post-runner, a postman.

ḍākūc^{u} kirāy डाकँचू किराय् f. the postage of a letter (Gr.M.).

ḍākh 2 डाख् । दग्धा मृत् m. (sg. dat. **ḍākas** डाकस), burnt clay, ashes, earth or clay which has been burnt by fire or parched by extreme heat. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । दग्धप्रायीभवनम् m.inf. to be burnt, reduced to ashes or to dust by heat, e.g. of a house, a field, or the like.

ḍāka mĕts^{u} डाक-म्यचु । दग्धा मृत्तिका f. the earth round a cooking-place or the like, which is burnt and scorched by the heat. **-nūn** -नून् । लवणभेदः m. a kind of salt found in the hill tracts, mixed up with sand, and in colour like burnt earth. It is acrid in taste.

ḍākh 3 डाख् । संहारः m. (sg. dat. **ḍākhas** डाखस्), wiping out or devastation of a house or village, from epidemic disease or the like; utter destruction, wiping out of a country, a people, or the like (Rām. 783). **ḍökh^{i} gatshun** डॉखि गछुन् । विनष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to be wiped out as ab.; (of anything collected in a heap) to be dissipated, scattered abroad.

ḍakha डख । आधारः m., i.q. **ḍakh 1**, q.v., a support, prop (K.Pr. 254, Śiv. 443). **—rozun** —रोज़ुन् । आधारीभवनम् m.inf. to remain as a support or prop; to assist, become a helper. **—thawun** —थवुन् । आधारस्थापनम् m.inf. to put a support, prop, etc.

dĕkh 1 द्यख् or **dēkh** देख् (q.v.) دق । संतापः m. (sg. dat. **dĕkas** द्यकस् or **dĕkhas** द्यखस्), difficulty, trouble, worry, distress, harassment; consumption, pulmonary disease. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । तिरस्कृत्या संतापोद्भवः

m.inf. to be irritated, annoyed, worried, harassed by abuse, etc. —**karun** —करुन् । संतापनम् m.inf. to tease, irritate, annoy, trouble, harass, worry, plague.

děk^{i} gatshun द्यकि गछुन् । संतापतप्तीभवनम् m.inf. to be worried, troubled, consumed by grief, as if one were suffering from consumption, esp. by the conduct of a loved son, wife, or the like.

děkh 2 द्यख् or **děkh-kār** द्यख्-कार् । धिक्कृतिः m. reproach, contemptuous address, scoffing.

dēkh द्रेख् or **děkh** द्यख् دیکھ । संतापः m. (sg. dat. **dēkhas** द्रेखस्), difficulty, trouble, worry; esp. the feeling of annoyance caused by another's abuse, etc. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । तिरस्कारापत्तिः m.inf. to be harassed by abuse. —**karun** —करुन् । तिरस्कारः m.inf. to trouble, worry (Gr.M.); to harass by abuse. **-lay** -लाय् । तिरस्कारोपालम्भः f. reproach for abuse, reproach tendered to one who is harassing another by abuse. **-lāyě diñě** -लाय दिञ । तिरस्कारोपालम्भकथनम् f. pl. inf. to tender such reproaches.

dikh दिख्, thou wilt give, see **dyun^{u}**.

dŏkh द्वख् । दुःखम् m. (sg. dat. **dŏkhas** द्वखस्), pain, sorrow, trouble (K.Pr. 62 *dokh*, 164 *dukh*; Śiv. 13, 94, 199, etc., nom. pl. Śiv. 41, 105); esp. sorrow caused by the death of a beloved one (YZ. 570, 574); bodily pain (El.); mental grief; difficulty, vexation, annoyance (El.); fatigue, labour, toil; a misfortune, unhappy event (Gr.M.). This word is often opposed to **sŏkh** स्वख्, happiness, as in Śiv. 41, 444, 483, 922, 1819. —**barun** —बरुन् । क्लेशभोगः m.inf. to suffer distress or trouble (Rām. 302); to put oneself to inconvenience; to labour, toil. **-dôd^{u}** -द्रोदु । शोकपीडादिकम् m. pain, trouble, sorrow generally (Rām. 291). —**dyun^{u}** —दिनु । विबाधनम् m.inf. to give pain (to); to occasion trouble, to bother; to give bodily hurt (to), to hurt; to give mental distress (to), to distress, torment (El.); to give offence, cause vexation (Gr.M.); to be dangerous, offensive (of an animal) (Gr.M.). —**khyon^{u}** —ख्यनु । दुःखापत्तिः m.inf. to suffer pain or trouble, to be afflicted. —**kāsun** —कासुन् m.inf. to put a stop to grief, to relieve grief, console (me = **mě**, Śiv. 1434) (Śiv. 978, 1438). —**tshunun** —छुनुन् । शोकोत्पादनम् m.inf. to cause sorrow to another (e.g. by killing a beloved one, by causing pecuniary loss, or by giving bad news).

dŏkha bor^{u}-mot^{u} द्वख ब्वरु-मतु (Śiv. 171), adj. (f. —**bür^{ü}-müts^{ü}** —बॖरू-मॖचू) or **dŏkha barith** द्वख बरिथ्, adj. c.g. full of grief; mournful, affecting (of a circumstance or story) (Gr.M.). **-hot^{u}** -ह्वतु । शोकग्रस्तः adj. (f. **-hüts^{ü}** -हॖचू), afflicted, grieved (e.g. by the death of a loved one); mournful, sorrowful, grief-causing, compassion-rousing (e.g. an action, a statement, or an occupation). **-māri** -मारि । दुःखार्द्रचित्ततया adv. pitifully, compassionately, struck by sorrow. **-sost^{u}** -स्वस्तु adj. (f. **-süsh^{ü}** -सॖशू), afflicted, sorry; sorry (for an offence) (Gr.M.). —**tulun** —तुलुन् । दुःखपरित्याजनम् m.inf. to raise from grief; esp. when a woman is suffering from grief owing to the death of some dearly loved one, to take her away from the mournful scene, or to divert her mind from the mournful thoughts, to console. —**tulawañ** —तुलवञ् । दुःखोत्थापनदेयम् f. payment (or wages) for raising from grief, i.e. the gifts of money and jewellery, etc., given to a woman some time after the death of a husband or other loved person, in order to console her. —**wǒth^{u}-mot^{u}** —व्वथु-मतु । त्यक्तशोकचिह्नः perf. part. (f. —**wǒts^{ü}-müts^{ü}** —व्वछू-मॖचू), gone out of mourning as in next. —**wǒthun** —व्वथुन् । शोकचिह्नपरित्यागः m.inf. to rise from grief; to put off signs of grief for the death of a loved one after the customary period of mourning, to go out of mourning. **-vyot^{u}** -व्यतु । दुःखाकुलः adj. (f. **-vēts^{ü}** -व्यचू), pierced by sorrow, pained, afflicted (Gr.M.); distressed, esp. by the death of one beloved.

dŏkh^{i} द्वखि adv. with difficulty, not easily (Gr.M.).

dŏkhas bihun द्वखस् बिहुन् । शोकपरिशीलनम् m.inf. to sit for grief; to sit in mourning during the period of impurity after the death of a near relation.

dŏ̃kh द्रौँख् f. (sg. dat. **dŏ̃ki** द्रौँकि), a peck of a beak. —**diñ^{ü}** —दिञू । अन्तरायविधानम् f.inf. (to thrust in one's beak; met. to put an impediment in the way of something approaching a successful conclusion). —**karüñ^{ü}** —करॖञू । अन्तरायोत्पादनम् f.inf. to make a peck; met. to prevent the success of any action by false accusations or the like (e.g. by maligning a servant to his master, or a suppliant to the supplicated).

dŏ̃ka-dŏ̃kh द्रौँक-द्रौँख् । चञ्चाचञ्चि f. (sg. dat. **-dŏ̃ki** -द्रौँकि), beak to beak, the mutual pecking of birds fighting; met. the wordy warfare of children or women.

dŏkhī द्वखी adj. c.g. uneasy, pained, afflicted (Śiv. 1438); vexed, troubled (El., Gr.M.).

ḍokh^{u} 1 ड्खु । पृष्ठाधारः m. a support, prop, esp. a support for the back when seated, a cushion, pillow, bolster (Rām. 432); help, assistance. Cf. **aḍ** and **al 1**. —**dyun^{u}** —दिनु । पृष्ठाधारविधानम् m.inf. to give support; esp. to rest the back against a support, e.g. a wall, or to place a bolster or the like behind one's back.

ḍokh^{u} 2 ड्खु, m. a reed mat used as the covering or roof of a boat, etc. (El. *ḍúk*). Cf. **ḍākh^{i}dār.**

dukh 1 दुख् । तन्तुविरलता f. (sg. dat. **duki** दुकि, pl. nom. **duka** दुक), local thinness or looseness in the fabric of a piece of cloth otherwise strong and unworn, threadbareness.

duka दुक । पटविरलता f.pl. patches of thinness, general looseness or threadbareness in the fabric of a piece of cloth, even when new. **—gatshañĕ —**गछ्ञ । पटविरलतोद्भवः f. pl. inf. such looseness to occur, esp. the threadbareness or disorganization of a woollen cloth caused by careless washing.

dukh 2 दुख् । अल्पमात्रा f. (sg. dat. **duki** दुकि), a pair, used —° to signify a few of anything (e.g. rice), a little.

duk-nyāy दुक्-न्याय् । द्वैधविभागः m. division into two unequal parts, unfair halving; i.q. **ducĕ-nyāy,** see **ducĕ.**

duka nyāy दुक-न्याय् । द्वैतबुद्धिः m. favouritism, e.g. in a company of which the members are all of equal honour, to show favouritism by being more polite, etc., to one's own friends, and less to the friends of others. **-vēri** -वेरि । युगलजन्मना adv. two at a time, in twins; u.w. vbs. of bringing forth, etc. **-vīr^{ü}** -वीरू । युगलप्रसवः f. (sg. dat. **-vēri** -वेरि), a twin birth, a birth at which two children are born together.

duki duki दुकि दुकि । अल्पशोऽल्पशः adv. by twos and twos; hence, little by little, u.w. vbs. signifying to eat, give, or the like.

ḍākh^{i}dār ड्खिदार् । सपटलः adj. c.g. roofed, possessing a reed-mat roof (of a house, boat, or the like). Cf. **ḍokh^{u} 2.**

ḍākh^{i}jĕ ड्खिज्य, see **g^{a}s.**

ḍakhij^{ü} ड्खिजू । उद्धरणदण्डः f. a pole on which the flap-roof of a boat or tent is raised and supported.

ḍākh^{i}jēl ड्खिज्यल् । आढ्यः adj. c.g. a well-to-do householder with a large family and numerous relations.

dakh^{a}l द्खल् دخل । भूतावेशः m. entrance, access; entering (upon), taking possession (of), possession, occupation; reach, grasp, comprehension; influence, power, authority; esp. possession by a spirit, demoniacal possession, convulsions of children; a fit of childish terror leading to convulsive attacks. **—karun —**करुन् । आवेशापादनम् m.inf. to throw (a child) into convulsions, to terrify it. **—kāsun —**कासुन् । भूतावेशनिवारणम् m.inf. to exorcise a demon in possession of a child, to repeat charms, etc., over a child in convulsions; **—gatshun —**गछुन् । भूतावेशोद्भवः m.inf. demoniacal possession to occur, convulsions to come on in the case of a child, to be terrified (of a child).

ḍakhal ड्खल् । काकपक्षवान् adj. c.g. one who wears the curling lock of hair called **ḍakh,** q.v., curly-headed (Gr.Gr. 133).

dukhāl दुखाल् m. a certain throw of the dice in the game of **caupar** or **nard,** in which two dice each show the number 1, a double one, 'aces' (Śiv. 280).

dēkhalad द्ेखलद् । संतापहतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dēkhaladiñ** द्ेखलद्ञ्), one who is sorrowful, grieved, unhappy (Gr.M.); annoyed, worried; esp. one who is annoyed by another's abuse.

dŏkhalad द्वखलद् । दुःखितः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dŏkhaladiñ** द्वखलद्ञ्), one who is suffering from sorrow, trouble, etc., uneasy (El., Gr.Gr. 135); esp. one who is suffering from grief owing to the death of a beloved one.

dakhlar द्खलर् f. a virgin (El.).

dukhambyul^{u} दुखम्ब्युलु or **dukhamyul^{u}** दुखम्युलु । द्व्यश्रिः adj. (f. **dukhambil^{ü}** दुखम्बिलू or **dukhamil^{ü}** दुखमिलू), two-pronged, forked.

dukhamyul^{u} दुखम्युलु, see **dukhambyul^{u}.**

dakhin द्खिन्, **dakhun** द्खुन् m. the South (El.). Cf. **dachyun^{u} 1** and **dakshin.**

ḍakhanāwun ड्खनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍakhanôw^{u}** ड्खनोवु), i.q. **ḍakh^{a}run,** q.v. (H. xi, 16).

ḍakh^{a}r ड्खर् f., i.q. **ḍakh^{ü}r^{ü},** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 127).

dā̃-khār दाँ-खार्, see **dāñĕ.**

ḍakh^{ü}r^{ü} ड्खूरू । कुब्जाचारः f. the habit of walking about like a hunchback, a doubled-up gait, hobbling along. Cf. **ḍŏk^{u}** and **ḍŏkur^{u}-ḍokur^{u}.**

dukhôr^{u} दुखोरु । द्विखारीमितः adj. (f. **dukhör^{ü}** दुखोरू), measuring or containing 2 *khārs* or *kharwārs.* A *khār* or *kharwār* is a dry measure containing 16 *trakhs* of about 4¾ *sērs* (El.). Cf. **dukhāryun^{u}.**

dukhūr^{u} दुखूरु । विभिन्नपादिकापादुका adj. (f. **dukhūr^{ü}** दुखूरू), two shoes, each belonging to a different pair (u.w. reference to words for shoes, etc., which are masculine).

dukhūr^{ü} दुखूरू । विभिन्नयुग्मकपादुका f., i.q. **dukhūr^{u},** q.v., but u.w. reference to words for shoes, etc., which are feminine.

ḍakh^{a}ran ड्खरन् । आधारणम् f. (sg. dat. **ḍakh^{a}rüñ^{ü}** ड्खरंञू), employment of a prop., i.e. using a stick, alpenstock, or crutch, when going is difficult.

ḍakh^{a}run ड्खरुन् । आधारकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍakh^{o}r^{u}** ड्खोरु), to lean upon (e.g. a stick, crutch, or the like); to depend upon; **lūr^{u} ḍakh^{a}rith pakun,** to walk leaning upon a stick (Gr.M.). **ḍakh^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}** ड्खोरु-मतु । आधारीकृतः perf. part. (f. **ḍakh^{ü}r^{ü}-muts^{ü}** ड्खूरू-मंछू), used as a stick, crutch, etc.

dukhrop^{u} **दुखृ॑पु । द्विरन्ध्रः** adj. (f. **dukhrüp**^{ü} **दुखृ॑पू**), bored with holes in two places, or in the same place above and below.

dukhrôv^{u} **दुख्रोवु । द्विपादाधारततः** adj. (f. **dukhröv**^{ü} **दुख्रा॑वू**), lit. two-pattened; hence, in weaving cloth or the like, having the woof stretched by holding it under wooden pattens worn on the two feet.

ḍakh^{a}**rāwun डखरावुन् । आधारकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍakh**^{a}**rôw**^{u} **डखरोवु**), i.q. **ḍakh**^{a}**run**, q.v. **ḍakh**^{a}**rôw**^{u}**-mot**^{u} **डखरोवु-मतु । आधारीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **ḍakh**^{a}**röw**^{ü}**-m**^{ü}**ts**^{ü} **डखरा॑वू-मॖचू**), i.q. **ḍakh**^{o}**r**^{u}**-mot**^{u}, see **ḍakh**^{a}**run.**

dukhāryun^{u} **दुखार्युनु । द्विखारिकः** adj. (f. **dukhāriñ**^{ü} **दुखारिञू**), i.q. **dukhôr**^{u}, q.v.

dukhāṭh दुखाँठ् । द्विधा भिन्नः adj. c.g. broken or cut in two (e.g. a fruit, or a grain of rice when being pounded).

dŏkhtar दुख्तर् دختر f. a daughter (Rām. 811).

ḍakhawun डखवुन् । आधारीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍakhow**^{u} **डखवु**), to lean upon (e.g. on a stick or crutch, or against a wall). **ḍakhow**^{u}**-mot**^{u} **डखवु-मतु । आधारीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **ḍakhüw**^{ü}**-müts**^{ü} **डखॖवू-मॖचू**), used as a support as ab.

ḍakhawüñ^{ü} **डखवॖञू । आधारिका** f. a crutch, lame man's stick, or the like.

dukạj^{i} **दुकॖजि, dukọ̈j**^{ü} **दुकॖजू**, see **dukal.**

dukọ̈j^{ü} **दुका॑जू । द्विवारभुक्तिका** f. a second breakfast, luncheon; the hour at which such a second meal is eaten. Cf. **dukôl**^{u}, **ad-kôj**^{u} s.v. **ad**, and **kôl**^{u}.

ḍĕkalī डेँकली f. a machine for drawing water (being a lever supported on a long post, having a bucket suspended to one end and a weight of earth or stone at the other), a dip-well (L. 324, 459, *dhenkli*).

dukal दुकल् । द्वैमत्यम् f. (sg. dat. **dukọ̈j**^{ü} **दुकॖजू** or **dukạj**^{i} **दुकॖजि**), doubt, hesitation.

dukạj^{i} **gōmot**^{u} **दुकॖजि-गोमतु । द्वैमत्ये पतितः** perf. part. (f. **—gömüts**^{ü} **—गा॑मॖचू**), fallen into hesitation, become doubtful. **—gatshun —गछुन् । द्वैमत्यगतिः** m.inf. to go into doubt, to fall into doubt, to begin to hesitate.

dukala दुकल । स्थूलशिरस्कः adj. c.g. double-headed, hence large-headed.

dukôl^{u} **दुकोलु । द्विकालिकभोजनम्** m. the act of eating twice in one day (lit. having two breakfasts). Cf. **dukọ̈j**^{ü} and **kôl**^{u}.

dakalad दकलद् । निराश्रयबाधायुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dakaladiñ दकलदिञ्**), pushed about from pillar to post (of one who has lost his home or livelihood and is unable to obtain another from elsewhere). See **daka.**

dukalad दुकलद् । विभिन्नतन्तुकः adj. c.g. having the threads thinned or loosened (of good cloth battered and spoiled by the washerman), washed threadbare. See **dukh 1.**

ḍakun डकुन् । शब्दवत्पानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍok**^{u} **डॊकु**, 2 p.p. **ḍacyōv डच्योव्**), to drink with a gulping noise, to gulp down a drink greedily. **ḍok**^{u}**-mot**^{u} **डॊकु-मतु । शब्दवत्पीतः** perf. part. (f. **ḍüc**^{ü}**-müts**^{ü} **डॖचू-मॖचू**), drunk with loud gulps, drunk greedily.

ḍĕkun^{u} **डेकुनु**, see **ḍĕka.**

ḍŏkun डुकुन् । कुब्जीभवनम्, संकुचिती(न्यूनी)भवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ḍŏkyōv डुक्योव्**), to be bent, humpbacked (from disease, old age, etc.); to come out too little, to come out too short (e.g. of cloth coming out shorter than the measured amount of thread originally given out before weaving, or of a copper vessel weighing less than the amount of copper given out for its manufacture). **ḍŏkyō-mot**^{u} **डुक्यो-मतु । भुग्नीभूतः, प्राप्तसंकोचः** perf. part. (f. **ḍakyē-müts**^{ü} **डक्ये-मॖचू**), become bent, humpbacked; come out too little, too short, as ab.

dūkān دوکان m. a shop.

dukôn^{u} **दुकोनु । द्विकाणः** adj. (f. **dukọ̈ñ**^{ü} **दुका॑ञू**), one-eyed with two (eyes), i.e. squinting so badly that one can only see with one eye at a time.

dūkāndār दूकान्दार् دوکاندار m. a shop-keeper (Rām. 1312, El. *dukándár*).

duk-nyāy दुक-न्याय्, duka-nyāy दुक-न्याय्, see **dukh 2.**

dukāñĕl दुकाञल् । पुष्टपूर्णाङ्गः adj. c.g. stout-limbed, strong and powerful.

dikpāl दिक्पाल् m. a regent or guardian of a quarter of the sky (Rām. 1770).

ḍākur 1 डाकुर् । उद्गारः m. (sg. dat. **ḍākaras डाकरस्**), a belch, eructation (K.Pr. 124, *ḍākar*). **—khasun —खसुन्** m.inf. belching to rise, eructation to take place (El.). **—karun —करुन् । उद्गारोद्भवः** m.inf. to belch, eructate. **—yun**^{u} **—यिनु** m.inf. belching to come, eructation to take place.

ḍākur 2 डाकुर् । मूलिकागन्धः m. (sg. dat. **ḍākaras डाकरस्**), the smell of chopped or pounded radishes, potatoes, or the like, which arises from a mixed stew of vegetables and meal. **—yun**^{u} **—यिनु । गन्धोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. such a smell to arise, esp. of the smell from stale food after meal-time.

ḍak^{ü}**r**^{ü} **डकॖरू । प्रोन्नतमार्गोद्भूः** f. rising ground on a road, a hill on a road. Cf. **ḍāk**^{1}.

ḍākür^{ü} **डाकॖरू । पिटविशेषः** f. a kind of basket, round, wide, and shallow, for holding vegetables, flowers, fruit, or the like (El. *ḍákir*).

dŏkur[u] द्वकुर् । परिघः a kind of hammer for use in metal-work, with a drum-shaped head. (El. *dauker*; L. 460, *dokar*; Śiv. 1563.)

dŏkár[i]-dab द्वकॅरि द्ब । कूटाघातः m. hitting with a hammer, esp. the welding together of heated metal. —**dan** -द्न् । लघुकूटदण्डः m. the wooden handle of such a hammer.

dŏk[ü]r[ü] द्वॅक्रू । अन्तरायः f. an impediment, intervention, obstacle, esp. the prevention of the success of any action or business nearing its accomplishment by tale-telling, treacherous betrayal of a secret, or the like. —**gaṭshün[ü]** —गछ्नू । क्रियाघातापत्तिः f.inf. such treacherous impeding to occur. —**karün[ü]** —करनू । कार्यविघातनम् f.inf. to cause such impeding by betraying a secret or the like.

dŏkri-bāz द्वकरि-बाज़् । कार्यविघाती adj. c.g. (as subst., f. -**bāzañ** -बाज़ञ्), a tale-bearing impeder, one who is addicted to impeding in this way.

ḍŏkur[u]-ḍŏkur[u] ड्वकुर्-ड्वकुर् । कुब्जावस्था m. (sg. dat. **ḍŏkaris-ḍŏkaris** ड्वकरिस्-ड्वकरिस्), the condition of a bent or humpbacked person (from old age, injury to the spine, or the like). Cf. **ḍŏkh[ü]r[ü]** and **ḍŏk[u]**. —**dyun[u]** —दिनु । कार्येऽपि कार्यविधानम् m.inf. to do a little work as best one can when one is bent by old age.

dukra दुक्र । वाद्यविशेषः m. a certain musical instrument, described as consisting of linked rings fixed to a staff. Cf. **dahara**.

dukör[ü] दुकॉरू । कर्तरी f. scissors (El. *dúkār*; L. 463 *dakúr*). —**wāyün[ü]** —वायनू । कर्तर्या कर्तनम् f.inf. to cut cloth, etc., with scissors.

dukarun[u] दुकरुनु । अग्न्युत्थापनकीलकम् m. a poker or stick for stirring a fire.

ḍiksa डिक्स । प्रणतिः f. a mode of reverently prostrating oneself before a god or highly reverenced human being. The body is thrown straight on the ground, which is touched with the forehead. —**diñĕ** —दिञ । दण्डवत्प्रणतिकरणम् f. pl. inf. to make such prostrations.

daksh दच् or **dakshĕ prazāpath** दच प्रज़ापथ् m. Dakṣa, N. of a famous Hindū āditya or demigod, father of Umā and father-in-law of Śiva (Śiv. 33, 65, 76, 78, 124, 317, 321).

dukösh[i]lad दुकॉशिलद् । द्विदिनोपोषितः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dukösh[i]ladiñ** दुकॉशिलदिञ्), one who fasts for two complete days.

dakshin दच्छिन् adj. southern (Śiv. 661); subst.m. the south (Śiv. 1412, 1589, Rām. 632). The south is supposed to be the home of Dakṣa (see **daksh**), hence a double meaning in Śiv. 661. Cf. **dakhin** and **dachyun[u]**.

dakshinā दच्छिना f. a fee or present paid to a Hindū officiating priest or to a teacher (Śiv. 707, Rām. 612), i.q. **dachin**, q.v.

dĕkath द्यकथ् دِقَت । आयासः f. (sg. dat. **dĕküṭs[ü]** द्यकॅच), trouble, perplexity, difficulty, distress.

ḍĕkath ड्यकथ् । दोषः f. (sg. dat. **ḍĕküṭs[ü]** ड्यकॅच), a fault, imperfection (of any thing, business, or the like).

dal 1 दल् or **ḍal 2** डल् (q.v.) । दलम् m. (sg. abl. **dala 1** दल), a young and tender leaf or shoot (Śiv. 1805, 1841); the petal of a flower; a company, party, or body (of men united together for a common object). -**bādal** -बादल् । स्पर्धया स्वमतसंमानना m. obstinately upholding one's own opinion, without advancing proofs, but in emulation or rivalry with the opposing party; party spirit, party enmity, obstinate partizanship. -**nĕnd** -न्यन्द् f. the fourth or last weeding of a rice-field (L. 463).

dal 2 दल् । कुट्टनम् m. (sg. abl. **dala 2** दल), pounding (e.g. grain in a mortar), husking (Gr.Gr. 124). —**dyun[u]** —दिनु । विदारणम्, चोदनम् m.inf. to pound paddy, etc., to husk grain; met. to discuss (a subject) thoroughly, to criticize minutely. **dala-draka nĕrun** दल-द्रक न्यरुन् । सुदृढीभवनम् m.inf. to pass through difficulties or trials, etc., and to come out strong at the end, to pass through cleansing fires. **dala koḍ[u]-mot[u] 1** दल कडु-मतु । त्वङ्निष्कर्षकुट्टनेन संस्कृतः perf. part. (for 2 see **dala 3**) (f. **dala küḍ[ü]-müṭs[ü]** दल कॅडू-मॅचू), husked (of grain). **dala kaḍun 1** दल कडुन् । त्वङ्निष्कर्षकुट्टनसंस्कारः m.inf. (for 2 see **dala 3**), to pull off (husk) by pounding, to husk grain in a mortar.

dalas hyon[u] दलस् ह्यनु । भर्त्सनसंमुखीकरणम् m.inf. to take for a pounding; hence, met. to bring a person up before one in order to reproach or revile him, to call up for a scolding.

ḍal 1 डल् । सरः m. a lake (Śiv. 1805, 1810); N. of a large lake near Śrīnagar (see El. s.v. and RT. Tr. II, 416; Śiv. 1823, 1841). -**ḍuḍa** -डुड । अनिमन्त्रितभोगी m. 'a Dal-sponger', a man who is in the habit of following picnic parties on the Dal lake, and joins them as an uninvited guest; cf. **ḍuḍa**. —**darwāza** —दरवाज़ m. the Dal gate, the flood-gate of the Dal lake. When the Jihlam (or Vĕth) is low, the gates remain open; but when the river rises to a certain height, they automatically close, thus preventing inundation of the land round the lake (K.Pr. 245). -**khög[i]** -खॉगि । सरोविशेषनाविकः m. a special kind of boatman on the Dal lake, who attends to the cultivation of the famous floating islands thereon. -**khöh[i]** -खॉहि । सरःसंचारादिव्यसनी m. 'a Dal-picnicker',

one who wastes his money by continually spending his time in boats on the Ḍal lake. **-masāla** -मसाल । भक्ष्यविशेषः m. a certain sweetmeat made of beans flavoured with the shoots and pollen of the **pĕṭsᵘ** (see the next). **-nābad** -नाबद् । तृणगुच्छविशेषः m. lake-candy, a kind of sweetmeat made of the pollen of the **pĕṭsᵘ** (q.v.) or reed-mace (*Typha* sp.) which grows in lakes (L. 72, *dal nabád*).

ḍal 2 डल् m. a young leaf, a leaflet, i.q. **dal 1**, q.v. (Śiv. 1741).

ḍal 3 डल् f. looseness, laxity; (of the mind, etc.) unsteadiness, depression (K. 1167). Cf. **ḍalun 1.**

dāl दाल् । दाली f. split pea or pulse, used for food; the cooked porridge made from it. The best *dāl* is said to come from Khampur (El.). **—galünᵘ** —गल्ञ् । संमतीकरणम् f.inf. the *dāl* to become soft (in boiling); hence, to have an advantage, to avail; to succeed; to keep in (with), get on (with); to persuade by any means, to persuade by some means or other, to use every effort in persuasion. **—pakünᵘ** —पक्ञ् । सामर्थ्यापगमः f.inf. the *dāl* to start going (through one's body); met. (of a person of cowardly disposition) to lose courage and gradually to become utterly helpless in mind and body on the receipt of bad news, real or imaginary. **—tsalünᵘ** —च़ल्ञ् । मानसशक्तित्यागः f.inf. the *dāl* to run away (through one's body); met. to lose one's presence of mind immediately on hearing of some terrifying news. **—vĕsaran** —व्यसरञ् । मनःसामर्थ्यापगमः f. the *dāl* becoming ruined (inside one); met. sudden loss of presence of mind on hearing terrifying news.

dāli-baṭa दालि-बट । कुक्षी ब्राह्मणः m. a brāhmaṇ for porridge, a stupid lout of a brāhmaṇ, only good at eating, and with no learning. **-ḍūs** -डूस् । अतिमन्दः m. a cudgel for porridge; met. a helpless lout, good at nothing but eating. **—dĕv** —द्यव् । असूत्यानः m. (f. **—dĕvin** —द्यविञ्), one who is helpless and effortless.

ḍāl डाल् f. a shield (K. 447); a kind of seat offered to honoured guests (Śiv. 968).

dala 3 दल । विटः m. (for **1** and **2** see **dal 1** and **2**), a pimp, a pander; cf. **buḍa**. The f. is **dülᵘ**, q.v. **—bāpār** —बापार् । विटव्यवहारः m. the conduct of a pimp or pander; conduct like that of a pimp. **—drāmotᵘ** —द्रामतु । उद्धतीभूतः perf. part. (f. **—drāmüṭsᵘ** —द्रामच़ू), issued from a pimp; met. (of a boy or girl) one who by the practice of impertinence has become rude and headstrong, cheeky. **—koḍᵘ-motᵘ 2** —कडु-मतु । अविनीतीकृतः perf. part. (for **1** see **dal 2**; f. **—küḍᵘ-müṭsᵘ** —कडू-मच़ू), extracted from a pimp; met. (of a boy or girl) brought up to be impudent and headstrong. **—kaḍun 2** —कडुन् । उद्धतीकरणम् m.inf. (for **1** see **dal 2**), to draw out from a pimp; met. to teach to be impudent and headstrong. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । विटजातः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), the son of a pimp. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । औद्धत्यावाप्तिः m.inf. to issue from a pimp; met. (of a boy or girl) by practising impertinent conduct, to acquire an insolent and arrogant behaviour.

dāla दाल । चर्म m. a sheepskin, goatskin, or skin of a similar animal, esp. an entire skin. **—barᵃg** —बरग् । चर्मखण्डम् m. a patch of leather (such as would be used for patching a shoe or the like). **—koḍᵘ-motᵘ** —कडु-मतु । कष्टेनोल्लङ्घितः perf. part. (f. **—küḍᵘ-müṭsᵘ** —कडू-मच़ू), having the skin torn off; met. (of a road, village, place, etc.) thoroughly and energetically searched through and through for something concealed. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । क्लेशेन यापनम् m.inf. to tear off the skin; met. (to tear the skin of a road, etc.) to search anxiously everywhere for something. **-khünḍᵘ** -खंण्डू । चर्मखण्डिका f. a piece of sheep- or goatskin, esp. a thick piece. **-tsakul** -च़कुल् । चर्मखण्डः m. a large round piece of sheep- or goat-leather.

ḍāla डाल । सोपेक्षं गतिः f. (pl. nom. **ḍāla** डाल, or, Śiv. 660, 1324 m.c., **ḍālay** डालय्), a heedless, lilting gait, the unsteady, heedless, or coquettish gait of a maid in love (Śiv. 660, 1680); (of someone sent or deputed) going along heedlessly, negligently, or in contempt of orders; disdain, indifference, contempt, disregard. **—dinᵘ** —दिञ् । उपेक्षाविष्कारः f.inf. (of someone dispatched on some errand or business) to start in a negligent way, to set out displaying contempt or disregard for the orders; to show contempt for, disregard (Śiv. 274, 1324, 1693).

dālā दाला ? gonder, *Valeriana Wallichiana* ? (El.).

dĕl दल् । त्वक् m. husk, rind, peel, bark (K.Pr. 8, 80); skin of the body (K.Pr. 169). (In K.Pr. 8, 169, this word is written *dyal.*) **—tulānⁱ** —तुलानि । अतिताडनम् m. pl. inf. to raise skins; met. to beat a man with a cane so as to raise blisters or weals. **—wālānⁱ** —वालानि । त्वङ्निर्मोचनम् m. pl. inf. to strip skins; to skin a man, or to bark a tree; met. to beat a person with a stick so as to give him the pain of being skinned alive.

ḍēl डेल् f. a thong made of straw (El.).

ḍēla डेल m. a clod (El.).

dĕlⁱ द्यलि, see **dyolᵘ**.

ḍĕlⁱ ड्यलि, etc. Cf. **ḍyolᵘ**.

dil 1 दिल् دل m. the heart, mind, soul (K.Pr. 56, 133, 194; YZ. 17, 52, 149, 180, 208, 212; Śiv. 55, 487, 492, 706; Rām. 26, 261, 298, etc.); spirit, valour. **dil-o-jāna sūty,** with heart and soul, heartily, cordially (El.), cheerfully. **—ba dil** دل بدل m. interchange of hearts, mutual love, heart to heart (K.Pr. 56). **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु m.inf. to give the mind (to), to apply oneself diligently (to) (K.Pr. 46). **—lagun** —लगुन् m.inf. the heart to be set (upon = **pěth**) (K.Pr. 43, YZ. 263), the heart to be given or applied (to).

dilas prayěwun^{u} दिलस् प्रयवुनु n.ag. (f. **—prayěwüñ^{u}** —प्रयवंञू), pleasing to the heart, cheering (El.). **—tasallī diñ^{u}** —तसली दिञू دلس تسلی دین f.inf. to comfort (El.).

dil 2 दिल् m. suffix giving an obscene sense, as in **mājě-dil** माज्य-दिल्, one who has incestuous intercourse with his own mother, a term of abuse (Gr.Gr. 107). Cf. **dinal** and **dāwal.**

dil 3 दिल् f. the city of Delhi (Gr.M., K. 700, 706, 899, 1004, 1011).

ḍīl डील् m. slackness, dilatoriness. **—karun** —करुन् । विलम्बनम् m.inf. to delay in some work which requires haste.

dōl दोल् । अन्तरायः m. a hindrance, impediment. Cf. **ḍūl^{i} 2. -dōl lagun** -दोल् लगुन् । क्रमशः अन्तरायापत्तिः m.inf. continual impediments to keep occurring, either in the accomplishment of some necessary work or preventing its commencement. **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । निरोधनम् m.inf. to give impediment; when one person is employed on another's work and wishes to complete it, a third person to impede him by arguing or by carrying tales. **—lagun** —लगुन् । अन्तरायापातः m.inf. an impediment to occur, esp. in the commencement of a necessary work. **—yun^{u}** —यिनु । अन्तरायापातः m.inf., id.

dōla rōzun दोल रोज़ुन् । निरोधनम् m.inf. to impede, hinder. **— yun^{u}** — यिनु । अन्तरायापत्तिः m.inf. an impediment to occur just at the conclusion of a work. **-yārě** -यार्य । पार्वतीयमार्गवृक्षषण्डः f.pl. pine-trees as an impediment; (on a mountain road) a block caused by a thicket or group of trees.

ḍōl 1 डोल् । आकारः m. shape, form, fashion, appearance; pattern, model, specimen; the form of some representation of another object, likeness; met. form, in the sense of formed character, proper bringing up. Cf. **bědōl.**

ḍōl 2 डोल् । आनकः m. a large drum, a kind of kettle-drum (Śiv. 1029, K. 1009).

ḍōl 3 डोल् । पात्र(कुम्भ)भेदः m. a bucket (of leather or metal) for drawing water, a well-bucket.

dōla द्वोल । वक्रकनीनिकः, तिर्यक् adj. c.g. crooked; squint-eyed, crooked-eyed; adv. crookedly, not straight, not squarely, transversely, u.w. vbs. of placing, position, or the like. **-dukôn^{u}** -दुकोनु । वक्रद्विदृष्टिः adj. (f. **-dukôñ^{u}** -दुकांञू), doubly squint-eyed, squint-eyed with both eyes, so that one sees double when looking with both eyes. **-dōla** -द्वोल । तिर्यक्तिर्यक् adv. (of more than one thing) not evenly together, not straight together, awry, zigzag, u.w. vbs. of placing, position, etc. **-dōla wuchun** -द्वोल वुछुन् । तिर्यक् समीक्षणम् m.inf. to see crookedly; to look upon with enmity, to regard jealously; to look deceitfully, guilefully (YZ. 266); to look flirtingly or archly. **-kôn^{u}** -कोनु । वक्रदर्शी adj. (f. **-kôñ^{u}** -कांञू), squint-eyed. **-kāněr** -कान्यर् । वक्रदृष्टित्वम् m. squint-eyedness, squinting. **-wüñ^{u}** -वंञू । तिर्यङ्मार्गः f. a zigzag path so as to reduce the slope on a mountain-side. **-way** -वय् । तिर्यक्तिर्यङ्मार्गः m. id.

döl^{i} द्वालि । चर्ममयः adj. c.g. made of skin, esp. of tanned leather.

ḍöl^{i} 1 डालि । उपदा f. a 'dalee', a present of fruit, flowers, sweetmeats, etc. (brought on a tray).

ḍöl^{i} 2 डालि । अंशुकखण्डः f. a piece of cloth let into a garment to prevent its being too tight, a gore, a gusset.

dol^{u} 1 दॖलु । दलितः adj. (f. **düj^{u} 4** दॖजू; for **düj^{u} 1** see **döj^{u}**, 2 see s.v., 3 see **dagun 2,** 5 and for **dol^{u} 3** see **dalun**); crushed, pounded (of grain); used —° after numerals, as in **du-dol^{u}** दुदॖलु, pounded or husked twice over.

dol^{u} 2 दॖलु । वसनाञ्चलम् m. the skirt, usually the front skirt, of a garment (El. *daul, dul = dāman*) (K.Pr. 61, 112, 125, 248, 254; W. 135). **—düj^{u}** —दॖजू । चोलपुरोभागखण्डादिः f. the various pieces which go to make up the front edge of a bodice. **—d^{a}nun** —दॖनुन् m.inf. to shake out the skirt, to shake dust or dirt out of the skirt (K.Pr. 112, where *dul den* is for **dol^{u} d^{a}n,** imperat. sg. 2). **—d^{a}nith trāwun** —दॖनिथ् त्रावुन् । औदासीन्येन परित्यागः m.inf. to shake out one's skirt and abandon; to abandon any task and give up all connexion with it, to wash one's hands of anything.

dāl^{i} cirān^{i} दॖलि चीरॖनि । दोषारोपाहतिनिराकृतिः m. pl. inf. to wring out one's skirts; to repudiate or free oneself from the damage resulting from an accusation. **-sör^{u}** -सॊरू । वस्त्रपुरोभागेनापहरणम् f. collecting and carrying away in the front skirt of one's garment. **—trôw^{u}** —त्रोवु । पर्युपेक्षणशीलः adj.f. (f. **—tröw^{u}**

—त्रावू), one who carelessly scatters abroad money, household goods, etc., wasteful, extravagant, an uneconomical housekeeper. **-trāvĕr** -त्राव्यर् । पर्युपेक्षित्वम् m. wastefulness, bad housekeeping. —**tsot**^{u} —त्सटु । भिन्नचीलप्रान्तः m. one the skirt of whose coat is torn or cut; a skirt, the lower part of which is torn. —**tsaṭan**^{i}—त्सटॅनि । भोजनार्थमत्याग्रहः m. pl. inf. to cut or tear the skirts; met. to eagerly press a guest to take food (even when he does not want it), to force hospitality upon a person.

dali d^{a}**nith trāwun** द्लि द्निथ् त्रावुन् । विस्मरणम् m.inf. to shake off from the skirt; met. to put any unpleasant memory out of the mind. —**d**^{a}**nith tshunun** —द्निथ् छुनुन् । समुपेक्ष्य परित्यागः m.inf., id.

dūl (?), adj. lazy (El.).

dula दुल । युग्मम् m. a pair, a couple, esp. of two similar things (Rām. 966).

ḍula डुल । वर्तुलाश्मा m. rolling (Śiv. 1015); a rolling stone, a large globular rock or stone, such as rolls down in avalanches, etc. —**gōmot**^{u} —गोमतु । निपतितः perf. part. (f. —**gömüts**^{u} —गॉमचू), gone a-rolling; met. (of a man, a fruit, or the like) rolled down or fallen from a height; (of a business, etc.) uprooted and cast down. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । निपातीभवनम् m.inf. to go a-rolling, to roll (El.); met. (of a man, a fruit, or the like) to roll down or fall from a height; (of a business, etc.) to be thrown down, destroyed. —**karun** —करुन् । निपातनम् m.inf. to set a-rolling, to roll or cast down from a height; (of a business, etc.) to destroy. —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । निपातार्हता m.inf. to be in a position to be easily knocked or rolled down; met. (of a thing or business) to be sure ultimately to be cast down and destroyed, to be in a hazardous position; after a long delay to be on the point of happening, to be hovering on the brink. —**tshunun** —छुनुन् । निपातनम् m.inf. to roll or knock down from a height; met. (of a business nearing completion) to knock down by opposition.

ḍulan dyun^{u} डुलन् द्युनु m.inf. to give rollings, to cause to roll, to roll (tr.) (El.).

ḍūl^{i} **1** डूलि । डयनम् f. (sg. dat. **ḍōlĕ** डोल्य), a litter, a kind of sedan (esp. for respectable women), a 'dooley' (K. 1007). Cf. **ḍūlik**^{i} and **ḍūl**^{u} **1.**

ḍūl^{i} **2** डूलि f. in the following (cf. **ḍōl**): **ḍūl**^{i} **diñ**^{u} डूलि दिञू । अन्तरायविधानम् f.inf. to impede one work for the benefit of another work by giving false information or spreading false reports or the like. —**karüñ**^{u} —करॅञू । विमुखीभवनम् f.inf. to show hostility to any work by delaying its successful completion. —**wanüñ**^{u} —वनॅञू । असत्संदेशनम् f.inf. to give false intelligence in order to impede the accomplishment of another's work.

ḍul^{u} **1** डुलु । कुण्डभेदः m. a kind of large earthen or metal vessel in which one can bathe (El.), or in which a large quantity of rice or the like can be washed before cooking (K.Pr. 147, 237). The f. of this word, in a dim. sense, is **ḍuliј**^{i}, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 36). —**parmūzun** —पर्मूज़ुन् । बलिपात्र परिमार्जनम् m.inf. to wipe out the pot; esp. on the festival of the Śivarātri (commencing on the 11th of the dark half of the month of Phāgun = Feb.–March) ceremonially to empty into a lake or river the contents of a large cooking pot as an offering to the village tutelary deity (*kṣētrapāla*).

ḍul^{i} **barăn**^{i} डुलि बरॅनि । चैत्रेशबलिविधानम् m. pl. inf. to fill the pots, to perform the Hindū rite of ceremonially touching a vessel containing fragrant objects, preparatory to offering them to the village tutelary deities Vaṭukanātha and other Bhairavas (see **börav**). The rite is performed by both right- and left-handed Śāktas on the five days and nights commencing with the 11th of the dark half of the month of Phāgun. **-pröpyun**^{u} -प्रॉपिनु । बलिनैवेद्यविशेषः m. the offerings to the deity of boiled rice, cakes, etc., made on the above ceremony of the Śivarātri, portions of which are given to the spiritual preceptor and to the officiating priest. —**pūzun** —पूज़ुन् । पूजाविशेषः m.inf. to perform the above worship on the five days and nights commencing with the 11th day of the dark half of Phāgun. Cf. **hērath.**

ḍul^{u} **2** डुलु m. rolling, in the following (cf. **ḍulun**): **ḍul**^{i}**-brör**^{u} डुलि-ब्रॉरु । भ्रामणात्मछलनम् f. sending on a fool's errand, as when a meeting is mutually arranged and wrong directions are given by one of the parties to the other. **-brör**^{u} **gatshüñ**^{u} -ब्रॉरु गछॅञू । छलापातः f.inf. to be deceived by an imaginary disappearance, as when the master of a house sees thieves coming into it and, because they have hidden in some place near him, imagines that they have gone away. **-brör**^{u} **karüñ**^{u} -ब्रॉरु करॅञू । छलविधानम् f.inf. to send on a fool's errand, e.g. when two persons are dispatched on some work and one misleads the other by sending him off to imaginary secret meetings.

ḍūl^{u} **1** डूलु m. a kind of litter or sedan chair (El., who writes the word *ḍúl*). Cf. **ḍūl**^{i}.

ḍūl^{u} **2** डूलु (1 p.p. of **ḍōlun**, q.v.), adj. (f. **ḍūj**^{u} डूजू, f.pl. **ḍōjĕ** डोज्य), that which is left unused; hence, deserted, abandoned (as an orphan or the like) (Gr. Gr. 18).

dül^{u} दॅलू । विटवृत्तिका f. a procuress, a bawd; f. of **dala 3**, q.v.

dilband دلبند adj. c.g. attractive, charming, lovely; beloved (El.).

dilbar دلبر adj. and subst. m. heart-ravishing, captivating, beloved; heart-ravisher, a lovely person, a beloved one (YZ. 18, *dilbaran*, ag. sg.).

dālcin दाल्चीन् m. cinnamon (Gr.M.).

dilcasp دلچسپ adj. c.g. beloved, pleasant, delightful, agreeable, (of a book) interesting (W. 158, Gr.M.).

daldal दल्दल् । आश्यानमार्गः m. a frozen road, esp. a muddy road frozen rough and hard.

ḍāl-ḍīl डाल्-डील् । विशिष्टवेषः m. form, appearance, carriage of a person, esp. such a manner of holding oneself as to indicate the possession of high qualities.

dildār دلدار adj. and subst. c.g. possessing or winning the heart, delighting the heart, charming; having heart, encouraged; a lover, mistress, sweetheart (El.).

ḍōl-dār डोल्-दार् । मनोहराकारयुक्तः adj. c.g. possessing form, esp. having a pretty form, pretty, elegant (of vessels, ornaments, clothes, or the like).

dalagī दलगी । विटवृत्तिः f. the profession of a pimp or bawd; mode of life like that of a pimp or bawd.

ḍulagunᵘ डुलगुनु । शरीरपरिवर्तः m. rolling the body on the ground; lying at ease upon the ground, lolling. Cf. **ḍulungᵘ**. —**dyunᵘ** —द्युनु । शरीरपरिपर्तनम् m.inf. or **ḍulagᵃnⁱ dinⁱ** डुलगंनि दिनि m. pl. inf. to roll on the ground (Śiv. 535); to lie face downwards on the ground, to rest, to loll (K.Pr. 54); (of a business, esp. when some opposing influence has disappeared) to revive. —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । विलम्बनम् m.inf. to throw oneself down upon the ground (e.g. in sorrow) (Rām. 1537); to delay work already commenced (from laziness or unwillingness, etc.).

dilgīr دلگیر adj. c.g. heart-stricken, oppressed in mind, afflicted, grieved, low-spirited, melancholy, sad (K.Pr. 106, Rām. 349).

dilhazīn دلحزین adj. c.g. grieved in heart, sorrowful, sad of heart (El.).

ḍulijⁱ डुलिजि or **ḍulijᵘ** डुलिजू । कुण्डी f. a kind of bowl, usually of earthenware, used for eating, wide at the top and narrower at the bottom. This word is f. of **ḍulᵘ** 1, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 36).

ḍūlikⁱ डूलिकि । प्रवहणम् f. a kind of litter for one person, borne by two men, used principally by women. Cf. **ḍūlᵘ** 1.

dilkhāh दिल्खाह دلخواه adj. c.g. beloved, a beloved object (Rām. 153, 804).

dilkhŏsh دلخوش adj. c.g. contented, glad, pleased, comfortable (El.). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to rejoice (tr.), to gladden (El.). —**sapadun** —सपदुन् m.inf. to rejoice (intr.) (El.).

dilkhasta دلخسته adj. c.g. heart-broken, afflicted (Rām. 841).

dilkash دلکش adj. c.g. heart-attracting, alluring, attractive, winning (Rām. 318).

ḍalkāv डल्काव् । शृण्वन्नपश्यन्नश्रृण्वन्निव adj. c.g. inattentive, one who, though he hears, sees, and understands, acts as if he does not hear, see, or understand, a fool (Śiv. 1813).

dalīl دلیل f. indication, evidence, argument, proof, demonstration (Gr.M.); a story, narrative (Śiv. 869, 872, with suff. of indef. art. **dalīlā**, H. viii, 6, or **dalīlāh**).

dālomᵘ दालंमु m. leather (H. xi, 14).

ḍulômᵘ डुलोमु । वर्तुलः adj. (f. **ḍulömᵘ** डुलांमू), round, globular (Gr.M.).

ḍulumᵘ डुलुमु । वर्तुलः adj. (f. **ḍulᵘmᵘ** डुलंमू), round, globular.

dulmulᵘ दुल्मुलु । दोलारूढः (शङ्कास्पदम्) m. on the point of rolling; met. (of an action or business) in a critical position, that of which the success is in doubt.

ḍulamĕr डुलम्यर् or **ḍulāmĕr** डुलाम्यर् । वर्तुलता m. globularity, rotundity, sphericity.

ḍūlᵘ-motᵘ डूलु-मतु, see **ḍōlun**.

ḍālan डालन् । शूर्पविशेषः m. a winnowing sieve or basket; the act of winnowing with such a sieve.

dālāna डालान (cf. دالان) । प्रासादविशेषः m. a hall (Gr.M., Śiv. 968); a covered balcony; a covered bridge or way connecting the upper stories of two houses.

dalun दलुन् । विदारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dolᵘ** 3 दुलु, f. **düjᵘ** 5 दुजू; for **dolᵘ** 1 and 2 see s.v., for **düjᵘ** 1 see **dŏjᵘ**, for 2 see s.v., 3 see **dagun 2**, for 4 see **dolᵘ** 1), to skin, decorticate (a tree, post, or the like); to husk (grain), shred (e.g. ginger in a mortar); to plane or smoothe (e.g. a carpenter planing a board). Cf. **adolᵘ**.

dalana āmotᵘ दलन आमतु । संपन्नकुट्टनः perf. part. pass. (f. —**āmütsᵘ** —आमंचू), that which has become decorticated; become husked. —**yunᵘ** —यिनु । कुट्टनसमापत्तिः m. inf. pass. to become decorticated; to become husked.

dolᵘ-motᵘ दुलु-मतु । विदारितः perf. part. (f. **düjᵘ-mütsᵘ** दुजू-मंचू), decorticated; husked.

ḍalun 1 डलुन् । चञ्चलीभवनम् conj. 2 (pres. part. **ḍalān** डलान्, Śiv. 765, or **ḍalan** डलन्, Śiv. 910, 986, m.c.; 1 p.p. **ḍolᵘ** डुलु, 2 p.p. **ḍajyōv** डज्योव्), to be displaced, moved from one place to another (Śiv. 1569, 1800); to be spread abroad, diffused (of scent, K. 924; of sweat bursting forth, see **guma**); to pass off, pass over, pass beyond, pass by or away (Gr.Gr. xxxii; governs abl. of thing passed over, Śiv. 1539, K. 1095); to walk about (El.); to slip, stumble (Gr.Gr. 5, Śiv. 1743); to be moved, agitated, distraught (Śiv. 741, 765, 910, 986; Rām. 682, 1052, 1057, 1198; K. 1156, 1157).

ḍol^{u}-mot^{u} 1 डंलु-मंतु । चञ्चलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **ḍüj^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** डंजू-मंचू), removed from one place to another; passed over, changed; in a changed condition (Śiv. 1282).

ḍalun 2 डलुन् । विकृतिः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **ḍol^{u}** डंलु, 2 p.p. **ḍajyōv** डज्योव्), to go wrong, be spoiled (lit. and met.).

ḍol^{u}-mot^{u} 2 डंलु-मंतु । प्राप्तविकारः perf. part. (fem. **ḍüj^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** डंजू-मंचू), spoiled, etc. (YZ. 204).

ḍālun 1 डालुन् । परिवर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍôl^{u}** डोलु, 2 p.p. **ḍājyōv** डाज्योव्), to move (a thing) from one place to another, remove (a thing) (Śiv. 1055, 1249); to cause to pass over, to cause to pass by or away (Gr.Gr. 175); (with **atha**, q.v. for special significations) to pass the hand over anything, to smoothe (K.Pr. 93, *dolumut* for **ḍôl^{u}-mot^{u}**), to pat, touch affectionately (Śiv. 423, K. 682, 1148).

ḍölith thawun 1 डॉलिथ् थवुन् । परिवर्त्य निधानम् m.inf. (for 2 see **ḍālun 3**), to remove a thing and put it somewhere else, esp. with intent to deceive.

ḍālun 2 डालुन् । विकृतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍôl^{u}** डोलु, 2 p.p. **ḍājyōv** डाज्योव्), to mar, spoil.

ḍālun 3 डालुन् । उत्क्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍôl^{u}** डोलु, 2 p.p. **ḍājyōv** डाज्योव्), to sift, winnow. Cf. **adôl^{u}**.

ḍöl^{i} ḍöl^{i} thawun डॉलि डॉलि थवुन् । संशोध्य स्थापनम् m.inf. to winnow gradually and put by (of a large quantity of grain), to winnow bit by bit.

ḍölith thawun 2 डॉलिथ् थवुन् । संशोधनम् m.inf. (for 1 see **ḍālun 1**), to winnow.

ḍālun 4 डालुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍôl^{u}** डोलु, 2 p.p. **ḍājyōv** डाज्योव्), to throw, fling, cast, hurl (Śiv. 1644); to apply, put into use, wield (e.g. a pen, Śiv. 1912).

ḍĕlun ड्यलुन् । शिथिलीभवनम्, रुगाक्रान्तीभवनम्, विकृतीभवनम्, प्रकृतिविपर्ययः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ḍĕlyōv** ड्यल्योव्), to be or become slack, loose (e.g. a knot or the like); to be slack, ill, weary; to lose one's powers from old age, etc.; (of rice) to be spoilt by excessive boiling, to be boiled to a mash.

ḍĕlyō-mot^{u} ड्यल्यो-मंतु । शिथिलीभूतः, रुगाक्रान्तः, विकृतिं प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. **ḍĕlyē-müṭs^{ü}** ड्यल्ये-मंचू), loosened, etc., as ab.

ḍōl^{a}na डोलन । कण्ठभूषाविशेषः m. a small metal amulet or ornament in the shape of a drum, worn on the neck; the small metal case in which charms are worn by Musalmāns (El.). **-raz** -रज़् । भूषणविशेषमाला f. a necklace made of a number of such amulets.

ḍŏlun ड्वलुन् । भोग्यतानवाप्तिः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **ḍŏl^{u}** ड्वलु), to be unused owing to its having no owner, to lie unused, to be left unenjoyed; to be unappreciated owing to its commonness or the ease with which it can be obtained; i.q. **ḍōlun**.

ḍŏlyō-mut^{u} ड्वल्यो-मंतु । परिचयमनवाप्तः perf. part. (f. **ḍŏlyē-müṭs^{ü}** ड्वल्ये-मंचू), left unused, unenjoyed, unappreciated.

ḍōlun डोलुन् । अतिसौलभ्येन अपरिचितीभवनम् conj. 2 (pres. part. **ḍōlān** डोलान् or m.c. **ḍōlan** डोलन्, Śiv. as bel.; 1 p.p. **ḍūl^{u}** डूलु, pl. **ḍūl^{i}** डूलि; f. **ḍūj^{ü}** डूजू, pl. **ḍōjĕ** डोज्य; 2 p.p. **ḍōjyōv** डोज्योव्), to be very easily obtained and hence unappreciated and unused, to be of no value, to be a drug in the market (YZ. 548, Śiv. 1287, 1289); to be unused owing to having no owner. i.q. **ḍŏlun**.

ḍūl^{u}-mot^{u} डूलु-मंतु । अपरिचयमवाप्तः perf. part. (f. **ḍūj^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** डूजू-मंचू), unused, unappreciated, as ab.

ḍulun डुलुन् । भ्रमणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ḍulyōv** डुल्योव्; El. gives a perf. part. **ḍul^{u}-mot^{u}**, for which I can find no other authority), to roll (e.g. of a large globular rock, a tree-trunk, or the like) (El.).

ḍulun^{u} डुलुनु m. (sg. dat. **ḍulanis** डुलनिस्), the act of rolling. **dulân^{i} din^{i}** डुलंनि दिनि, m. pl. inf. to give rollings, to roll oneself about (H. xii, 23).

dulond^{u} दुलंडु । द्विवक्रः adj. (f. **dulünd^{ü}** दुलंडू), having both the shanks crooked, bandy-legged, bow-legged.

dulong^{u} 1 दुलंगु । दीर्घजङ्घः, द्विजङ्घावक्रः, द्विस्कन्धः adj. (f. **dulünj^{ü}** दुलंजू), (of a human being) having the shanks of double length, long-shanked; having both shanks crooked, bandy-legged, bow-legged; (of a tree) having two trunks, having a forked trunk.

dulong^{u} 2 दुलंगु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of bird like a crane, with long legs.

ḍulung^{u} डुलुंगु । देहपरिवर्तः m. rolling oneself on the ground, lying at ease upon the ground, lolling. Cf. **ḍulagun^{u}**.

dulanjĕl दुलंज्यल् । द्विशाखिकः adj. c.g. having two branches, forked (e.g. a tree, a creeper, an ornament, a string, etc.).

dulanjĕr दुलंज्यर् । जङ्घावक्रता m. the condition of having two crooked shanks, bandiness, bowleggedness.

ḍulanāwun डुलनावुन् or (Śiv. 324) **ḍulawun** डुलवुन् । गोलवद्भ्रामणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍulanôw^{u}** डुलनोवु or **ḍulow^{u}** डुलंवु), to roll a thing from one place to another, esp. something too heavy to lift; to roll (a heavy stone or the like) away from a place (e.g. the stone rolled away from the Holy Sepulchre); to roll something down from a height, to hurl down (Śiv. 324).

ḍulanôw^{u}-mot^{u} डुलनोवु-मंतु or **ḍulow^{u}-mot^{u}** डुलंवु-मंतु । संचालितः perf. part. (f. **ḍulanöw^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** डुलनांवू-मंचू or **ḍulüw^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** डुलंवू-मंचू), rolled along or away.

daliñ द्लिञ् । त्वक्खण्डना f. husking (of grain, etc.), decortication. Cf. **dalyun^{u}**.

ḍalin̄ डलिञ् । प्रवणता f. a passing over (Gr.Gr. 120); a slope, a sloping road, i.e. one which does not rise abruptly.

ḍālün̄ᵘ डालंञू । संचालनी f. a sieve; a winnowing basket, a winnowing scoop.

dalpha-duhun दल्फ-दुहुन् । क्रन्दनम् m. the noise made by a number of children quarrelling among themselves.

dalūr दलूर् । नीचकर्मा m. one who acts like a pimp (**dala**); an evil, mean fellow, one whose character is marked by covetousness, bad conduct, bad temper, and treachery.

dĕlᵃr दलर् । वृक्षादित्वक् f. a piece of thick bark of a tree, rind, cork.

dĕlur दलुर् । वृक्षत्वक् m. (sg. dat. **dĕlaras** दलरस्), i.q. **dĕlᵃr**, but larger.

dilēr دلیر adj. c.g. intrepid, bold, daring, venturesome, brave, courageous, valiant (Gr.M.).

dilīrī دلیری f. intrepidity, boldness, daring, courage, bravery (El. *dileri*) (Gr.M.).

dulorᵘ दुलॊरु । द्वियष्टिकः adj. (f. **dulürᵘ** दुलॖरू), possessing two strands (of a necklace, rope, thread, or the like).

dil-ārām دل ارام adj. c.g. heart-easing, a sweetheart (Rām. 1064).

daḷᵃrāwun दॖ़लरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **daḷᵃrôwᵘ** दॖ़लरोवु), to mislead, delude (El.).

ḍĕlis डलिस्, cf. **ḍyolᵘ**.

dilāsa = دلاسا m. 'mind-soothing'; soothing, comfort, consolation, encouragement (Gr.M., K. 1004). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु (Rām. 491) or **—karun** —करुन् (Rām. 781), m.inf. to soothe, comfort, console.

dil-sōz دلسوز adj. c.g. heart-burning, heart-inflaming, touching, pathetic (Rām. 1083).

dulata दुलत । विघ्नः m. a kick with the two hind legs of a horse; met. an interruption, impediment, suddenly occurring to anyone engaged in some occupation. **—bihun** —बिहुन् । व्याहतीभवनम् m.inf. such a kick to be settled on one; hence, to be suddenly much obstructed, suffer great and sudden obstruction. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । अत्याहननम् m.inf. to suddenly obstruct as ab. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । व्याहतीभवनम् m.inf. an obstruction as ab. to occur.

dalēṭh दलेठ् । दूतः m. (sg. dat. **dalēṭas** दलेटस्), the messenger of a court, a sheriff's officer, policeman sent to arrest.

dōlath दोलथ् دولت f. (sg. dat. **dōlütsᵘ** दोलॖच़ू), good fortune, prosperity, riches, wealth (K.Pr. 52, 157, 246, 254; Śiv. 430, 579; Rām. 142, 330).

dōlütsᵘ-band दोलॖच़ू-बन्द् (= دولت مند) । आढ्यः adj. c.g. very wealthy. **-wōlᵘ** -वोलु । धनसंपद्युक्तः adj. (f. **-wājĕn̄** -वाज्यञ्), id.

dil-tang دلتنگ adj. c.g. distressed, mournful, sad (Rām. 481).

dalav दलव् । पट्टिकागूहनम् m. the act of joining together the ceiling of flat boards over a room. **—tārun** —तारुन् । आच्छादनास्तरणम् m.inf. to fix the ceiling-boards, etc. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । पट्टिकास्तरणम् m.inf., id.

dāluvᵘ दालुवु । चर्ममयः adj. (f. **dālüvᵘ** दालॖवू), made of leather, leathern.

ḍalwunᵘ डलवुनु । ईषच्चलः adj. (f. **ḍalwün̄ᵘ** डलवॖञू), that which is easily movable from one place to another, unstable, unsteady.

ḍalawunᵘ 1 डलवुनु । चपलीभवन् adj. (f. **ḍalawün̄ᵘ** डलवॖञू), that which moves or can be moved from one place to another, insecure, loosened from its position.

ḍalawunᵘ 2 डलवुनु । संभवद्विकारः adj. (f. **ḍalawün̄ᵘ** डलवॖञू), that which is being spoilt or marred, undergoing a process of deterioration.

ḍōlawunᵘ डोलवुनु । अतिसुलभः n.ag. (f. **ḍōlawün̄ᵘ** डोलवॖञू), that which is plentiful and easily obtained (esp. of food). The idea of being so common as not to be appreciated is usually present in this word. Cf. **ḍōlun.**

ḍulawun डुलवुन्, see **ḍulanāwun** (Śiv. 324). **ḍulowᵘ-motᵘ** डुलॊवु-मॊतु, see **ḍulanāwun.**

ḍulawunᵘ डुलवुनु । संचलत्स्वभावः n.ag. (f. **ḍulawün̄ᵘ** डुलवॖञू), that which is easily rolled, rollable.

dilāwar or **dilāwār** دلاور adj. c.g. bold, brave, intrepid (Rām. 501, 908, 1351, 1457, in all **dilāwār**).

dalwãzun दलवाँज़ुन् । परपरिवादः conj. 3, to pull a person's character to pieces behind his back, to talk scandal about, to backbite. Cf. **dal 2.**

dalwãzuvᵘ दलवाँज़ुवु m. backbiting, talking scandal; **biyⁱ-sondᵘ dalwãzuvᵘ karun,** to talk scandal about another (K.Pr. 165).

ḍulay डुलय् f. the act of rolling. Cf. **ganḍa-ḍulay** under **ganḍ.**

dālyēdir (? spelling), adj. c.g. unfortunate (El.). Cf. **drölid.**

dalyunᵘ दलिनु । विदारणम् m. (sg. dat. **dalinis** दलिनिस्), husking (of grain, etc.), shredding; splitting, cleaving (timber, etc.); decortication. Cf. **dalin̄.**

dĕlyunᵘ दलिनु । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of a village to the west of Śrīnagar, near Vārāhamūla (Baramula).

ḍŏlyunᵘ डॉलिनु । चूर्णादिमलम् m. winnowings, siftings, the refuse which is separated from grain by winnowing.

dam 1 दम् دم । चणमात्रकालः, प्राणनिरोधः, अतिघर्मबाधा, योगक्षेमनिर्वाहः, निमज्जनम् m. (sg. abl. **dama 1** दम; pl. dat. **daman 1** दमन्, spelt *damn* in K.Pr. 46; for **daman 2** see s.v.; for **3, 4** see **damun 1, 2**; with suff. of indef. art. **damāh** दमाह् q.v., s.v.), breath, vital air, life, the breath of life (K.Pr. 67, Rām. 15, 17); breath or blast (of a furnace or oven); stewing or simmering over a slow fire, braising; a moment, an instant (YZ. 1, 216, Śiv. 1330, Rām. 898, 1103); suppression of the breath (as a Hindū religious exercise) (Śiv. 1017, with pun on **dam 3**); a sensation of oppressive heat in a hot closed room, or in the hot season from want of air or ventilation; a full supply of the necessaries of life, the life of a well-to-do person (K.Pr. 47); plunging, diving down to the bottom of the water when bathing (Śiv. 1811, 1841, 1871). Cf. **damī**. **—anun** —अनुन् । श्वासनिरोधबाधा, परिपाकः m.inf. distress caused by an obstruction of the breath to arise; (in cooking) to simmer or be stewed in a tightly covered vessel (so that the *dam* or steam cannot escape) over a slow fire, to be braised. **-dilāsa** -दिलास دم دلاسا m. consolation (Rām. 1726). **—din[i]** —दिनि । प्राणनिरोधः m. pl. inf. to give suppressions of breath, to practise the suppression of the breath (as a religious exercise). **—dyun[u]** —दिनु । प्रतीचणपूर्वकविश्रमणम्, निमज्जनम् m.inf. to give breath; to give time; to console (K. 65, 859); to rest, take a temporary relaxation (of a person engaged in any heavy work overtaxing his strength); to dive (Śiv. 1811, 1841, 1871); to boast (K.Pr. 153, W. 122). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । क्रोधेनावाग्भावः, वायुनिरोधाद्घर्मबाधानुभवः m.inf. the breath to go; breathless from wrath to occur, to lose one's breath from rage, to be struck dumb with anger; breathlessness to occur from oppressive heat and want of ventilation. **—hěth bihun** —ह्यथ बिहुन् । निश्चेष्टतयोपवेशनम् m.inf. to take breath and sit; when a number of persons are at work on a thing, one of them to sit doing nothing, to take a rest, sit out. **—hyon[u]** —ह्योनु । कूटस्थतया स्थितिः m.inf. to take breath; (in company) to sit apart and silently, to be morose in company. **-jādā** -जादा adj. c.g. breathless (El.). **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । ईषद्विश्रामः m.inf. to draw breath, to take a temporary relaxation in the course of a heavy work. **—khārun** —खारुन् m.inf. to cause breath to rise, to breathe out, exhale (Śiv. 1017); to expel breath preparatory to uttering a sound (Śiv. 1845). Cf. **dam wālun** bel. **—khyon[u]** —ख्योनु । निरुत्तरीभवनम् m.inf. to eat one's breath; (in wordy warfare) to remain silent, to be beaten in abuse and left without reply; (in cooking) to be dressed over a slow fire (as a stew, etc.), to be braised. **—karun** —करुन् । प्रतीचणम् m.inf. to make a breath, to await, wait a short time, pause in any work. **-phacĕr** -फच्यर् । अन्तरूष्मोपहतिः m. bursting of the breath; to suffer from some private sorrow or vexation which cannot be divulged. **—phaṭ[i] gatshun** —फटि गछुन् । अन्तः खिन्नीभवनम् m.inf. the breath to burst; to suffer from some private vexation which one is unable to divulge (as if he were not able to breathe it out or to cry out). **—phaṭ[i] karun** —फटि करुन् । अप्रकाश्यान्तःखेदापादनम् m.inf. to cause a person to suffer from such a private vexation. **—pakun** —पकुन् । योगक्षेमनिर्वाहः m.inf. the life to go along; there to be a full supply of all the comforts and necessaries of life. **-pŏkta** -पुक्त (= دم پخت) । पुटपाकः m. a stew or soup cooked in a pot the mouth of which is hermetically closed with paste, etc. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । जीवननिर्वाहः m.inf. life to be carried on somehow, when there is not a full supply of necessaries. **—sambālun** —संबालुन् m.inf. to arrange one's breath, to become steadied in mind, be calmed (Śiv. 1256, Rām. 1353, 1358). **—wālun** —वालुन् m.inf. to cause breath to descend, to breathe in, inhale (Śiv. 1017). Cf. **dam khārun** ab. **—yun[u]** —यिनु । परिपक्वीभवनम् m.inf. simmering to come; to become fully braised or simmered.

dama anun दम अनुन् । श्वासनिरोधेन पाकः m.inf. to simmer or braise food in a covered vessel over a slow fire. **—dama** —दम adv. at every breath, at every moment, continually (Śiv. 156, 315, 1017, 1404). **-kuṭh[u]** -कुठु । घर्मकोष्ठम् m. a room which is hot for want of ventilation. **-kūṭh[ü]r[ü]** -कूठ्रू । उष्णाल्पकोष्ठिका f. a small room or closet which is always hot or warm owing to want of ventilation. **-katür[ü]** -कतरू । क्रीडाविशेषः f. a diving game; potsherds or bits of metal are thrown into water, for which the competitors (usually children) dive.

daman-manz दमन्-मञ्ज़ adv. in moments; at every moment, in an instant (Śiv. 829).

damiy दमिय् adv. in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye (Śiv. 325, 326). Cf. **damī**.

dam 2 دم m. (sg. abl. **dama 2** दम), deceit, fraud, trickery; coaxing, wheedling. **-bôb[u]** -बोबु । दम्भशिक्षकः m. a cheat who teaches others to cheat.

dam 3 दम् m. (sg. abl. **dama 3** दम), restraint (as in Śiv. 1017, **sŏra-dama,** by restraining sound, i.e. by remaining silent, with pun on **dam 1**); self-restraint, in this sense often compounded with **shĕm** शम्, tranquillity, **shĕm-dam,** tranquillity and self-restraint (Śiv. 269, 931, 1033, 1404, 1754, 1811).

dām 1 دام m. any quadruped that is not rapacious, hence cattle.

dömⁱ raz द्रांमि रज़् । पशुबन्धनरज्जुः f. a rope for tying a cow, etc., a cattle-halter.

dām 2 द्राम् । मुखयोगेन पानम् m. (with suff. of indef. art. **dāmāh** द्रामाह्, Śiv. 1006, or **dāmā** द्रामा, Śiv. 1434), drinking by suction (e.g. from the breast) (K. 109, 110); supping (as contrasted with putting liquid into the mouth with a spoon, or drinking from a cup) (Śiv. 1109, Rām. 1035, 1522); (with **cyonᵘ**, to drink) (to drink) a sup, (to take) a sip (Śiv. 1006, 1434, 1786); **damā** or **dāmāh,** see ab., a single sip. Cf. **añĕma** and **dŏd.** —**dyunᵘ** —द्युनु । युगपत्पानम् m.inf. to drink gradually by suction, to suck, sup (as when one is not very thirsty) (K.Pr. 12); to suck (the breast) (Śiv. 1387, 1464). —**gaṇḍun** —गण्डुन् । युगपत्पानम् m.inf. to suck or sup down in large quantities at each gulp (as in extreme thirst). —**lagun** —लगुन् । निःशेषीभवनम् m.inf. to be used up (like water drunk by a thirsty person), to be all expended (as grain or money previously amassed).

dāma cyonᵘ द्राम च्यंनु । मुखयोगपानम् m.inf. to drink by suction, to suck up, sup. —**dāma** —द्राम adv. (drinking) by sips (Śiv. 1380).

dām 3 دام m. a snare, trap, gin (YZ. 17, where it is possibly confounded with the Hindī *dām*, a fetter).

dām 4 द्रा(धा)म् m. a dwelling-place, house, abode, in **param-dām** परम्-द्राम्, the supreme abode, heaven (Śiv. 1659).

dama 4 द्रम । शिरस्त्रप्रान्तांशः m. (for **1, 2,** and **3** see **dam 1, 2,** and **3**), the edge, thick flap, or border of the padded cap worn in cold weather.

dama 5 دمه m. a pair of bellows, cf. **daman**; asthma (W. 3).

damī دمی or **damāh** द्रमाह् دما adv. (at) a moment (lit. one moment), cf. **damiy,** s.v. **dam 1. damī . . . damī** دمی . . . دمی adv. at one moment . . . at another moment, at one time . . . at another time (K.Pr. 47).

ḍēm ड्रेम m. an island (El.). Cf. **ḍēmb.**

dim दिम, give thou to me; **dima** दिम, I shall give; see **dyunᵘ.** YZ. 437 has **dīma,** m.c.

dômᵘ द्रोमु । कल्कविशेषः m. a brick of tea as imported from Central Asia.

dūm, ? spelling, m. a cowherd, shepherd, cotton-carder (El.). ? cf. **ḍūmb.**

ḍūm डुम्, i.q. **ḍūmb,** q.v.

duma द्रुम, see **dumba.**

damb द्रम्ब् । दम्भः m. hypocrisy (Rām. 978).

ḍamb डम्ब् । गर्भस्थानम् m. the womb, uterus (of women or lower animals); the inner part or inside (of a dish or vessel); the core or centre of a post, pillar, or the like; core, centre generally; a certain aquatic vegetable (K.Pr. 149, also **ḍumb**). —**lagun** —लगुन् । गर्भस्थितिः m. to conceive, become with child, become pregnant.

ḍāmb डांब्, see **ḍāb.**

dambī द्रम्बी । दम्भवृत्तिः c.g. a hypocrite.

ḍĕmb ड्यम्ब् । नौमध्यभागः m. the middle part of the inside (of a boat), the hold. **ḍĕmb-ḍĕmb** ड्यम्ब्-ड्यम्ब् । मध्यशैथिल्यम् m. looseness of the contents of a hold recognized by their shaking together and sinking. Cf. **ḍĕm-ḍĕm.**

ḍēmb ड्रेम्ब् । द्वीपक्षेत्रम् m. an island; esp. an artificial lake-island built up when the water is low so as to stand above flood-level [these are cultivated and are very fertile (L. 345); sheep also graze on them (L. 363)]; a ferry, a ford (El.). Cf. **ḍēm.**

ḍēmba-gögᵃjⁱ ड्रेम्ब-ग्वग़्जि or **-gögᵘjᵘ** -ग्वग़्जु । जलाधारक्षेत्रोत्पालुकम् f. a kind of turnip grown on these islands, described as heavy, not well flavoured, and when eaten tending to produce phlegm or mucus. **-hākh** -हाख् । द्वीपक्षेत्रशाकम् m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस्), the green leaves of the above turnip used as a kind of spinach, said to be pungent and not otherwise well flavoured. The seeds of the plant are like mustard-seeds, and yield oil (K.Pr. 153). **-hönzᵘ** -हांज़ु । द्वीपक्षेत्राजीवी m. (f. **-hānzĕñ** -हाञ्ज्यञ्, but his wife is **-hönzᵘ-bāy** -हांज़ु-बाय्), a cultivator of such an island. His wife usually assists him, and takes the products to market in a little skiff (W. 115, L. 381); the **-hānzĕñ** works on her own account. **-nāv** -नाव् f. the tiny dug-out or skiff in which vegetables from such islands are brought to market (L. 381). **-rād** -राद् । जलाधारक्षेत्रम् m. a floating-island, such as exist on the Ḍal lake and elsewhere in Kashmir. Root crops and the like are grown upon them. **-ʦakh** -त्सख् m. peat (L. 62).

dimb दिम्ब् m. a kind of vegetable found only in the Ḍal and in the Ancār lake. This vegetable is said to be found only in Kashmir (El.).

ḍọ̄mbᵘ ड्डुम्बु or **ḍombᵘ** डंम्बु । जाठर(आमाशय)मांसम्, जाठरं वस्तु, अपत्यम् m. the stomach; the contents of the stomach; met. the womb (K.Pr. 47); offspring, a person's son or daughter. —**chalun** —छलुन् । अन्तराशयाभिप्रायवाचनम् (अभिप्रायपरीक्षा) m.inf. to wash out the stomach; met. to find out another's intentions without his knowledge under pretext of merely conversing with him, to worm out another's intentions. **-ʦaph** -त्सफ् । पक्वाशयः m. (sg. dat. **-ʦapas**

-च्रपस्), stomach and bowels, the abdomen; met. one's own begotten child (K.Pr. 61) (**tsaph,** q.v., is fem., and possibly this word should also be f. In that case the sg. dat. would be **tsapi** च्रपि).

ḍambi-dôdu डम्बि-द्रोदु । संतानक्लेश: m. offspring-pain, the sorrow of a childless married couple. **-dag** -दग् । संतानबाधा f. an offspring-blow, the sorrow or pain felt by a parent when a child is suffering, or when a child is misconducted; the pain felt by a childless married couple. **-kalapushu** -कलपुशु । आमाशय: m. the entire stomach of a sheep, etc., as sold by butchers, a sheep's paunch. Cf. **ḍamiñĕ-kalapushu** under **ḍamiñu**. **-kānul** -कानुल् or **ḍami-kānul** डमि-कानुल् । पटलाधारस्तम्ब: m. (sg. dat. **-kānalas** -कानलस्), a beam, a rafter, supporting the boards of a roof. **-lŏtshu** -लूंछु । आमाशयपिण्ड: m. a lump of entrails with their contents. **-phĕl** -फ्यल् । कुत्सितापत्यम् m. a cancer in the stomach; met. a bad son, a son who grieves his parents by his evil ways.

ḍambi phŏlun डम्बि फ़ुलुन् । विशिष्टापत्यसंभव: m.inf. to blossom from the belly; met. to have a son or daughter possessing all kinds of good qualities, hence **—phŏlu-motu** —फ़ुलु-मतु । विशिष्टापत्यशाली perf. part. (f. **—phŏjü-mütsü** —फ़ुजू-मंचू), blessed with such a son or daughter. **—phaṭun** —फटुन् । स्वोदराद्पत्योत्पत्ति: m.inf. to burst from the belly; met. to bear offspring from one's own womb, to bear a child, hence **—photu-motu** —फटु-मतु । स्वोदरादुत्पन्न: perf. part. (f. **—phüṭü-mütsü** —फंटू-मंचू), a child who is born from one's own womb.

ḍambyuku डम्ब्युकु । औरस: adj. (f. **ḍambicü** डम्बिचू), of or belonging to one's own belly, a son or daughter born from one's own womb, i.e. not an adopted son or born of a co-wife. Cf. **ḍambyunu**.

ḍumb, see **ḍamb**.

ḍūmb डूम्ब् or (K.Pr. 116) **ḍūm** डूम् । चण्डालभेद: m. (a **ḍūmb** woman and a **ḍūmb's** wife are both called **ḍūmbiñ** डूम्बिञ्), a man of a certain low caste, in India called a Ḍōm; an informer, policeman, night watchman of a village (El.). Ḍūmbs are plucky fellows, and carry letters at night through the jungle and over desolate hill and plain (K.Pr. 61). **-ḍagur** -डगुर् । चण्डालादिसमूह: m. Ḍōm and menial, Ḍōms and their kin, a jingle from **ḍūmb**; a collection of low-caste people, thieves, etc. Cf. **ḍagur**.

ḍūmba dĕgulu डूम्ब दगुलु । बृहत्पिठरम् m. a large kind of earthenware pot, in which a great number of articles are tightly squeezed together for cooking. Cf. **ḍūmba-lĕji** and **-lyolu** bel. **-kāgürü** -काँगुरू । बृहती अङ्गारधानिका f. a large, heavy kind of brazier or '*kāngri*'. **-küṭü** -कंटू । चण्डालकन्या f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), a Ḍōm's daughter. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । चण्डालपुत्र: m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a Ḍōm's son. **-lĕji** -ल्यजि or **-lĕjü** -ल्यजू । संकरपिठरम् f. i.q. **ḍumba dĕgulu**, as ab. but of medium size. **-lyolu** -ल्यलु । बृहत्पिठरम् m. (sg. dat. **lĕlis** ल्यलिस्), i.q. **ḍūmba dĕgulu** ab.

ḍumba डुम्ब دنبہ or (El.) **ḍuma** डुम । पशुपुच्छ: m. the tail of an animal.

ḍūmbagī डूम्बगी । चण्डालता f. conduct of a Ḍōm; conduct like that of a Ḍōm, mean and disreputable conduct.

ḍāmbüjü डाम्ब्जू, see **ḍābulu**.

ḍumbiju डुंबिजु, i.q. **dumiju**, q.v.

ḍāmbal डांबल्, etc., see **ḍābal**, etc.

ḍūmbil डूम्बिल् । चण्डालता f. conduct of a Ḍōm; conduct like that of a Ḍōm, mean and disreputable conduct.

ḍūmbiñ डूम्बिञ् । चण्डाली f. see **ḍūmb**.

ḍāmbur डांबुर्, see **ḍābur**.

ḍimburu डिम्बुरु । कुक्षि: m. the belly, the cavity of the abdomen. **—naṭun** —नटुन् । हृत्कम्पनम् m.inf. the belly to tremble; to tremble at heart from fear or panic in face of some calamity.

dimbashöjü दिम्बशांजू (? spelling) m. a hyena. It is said to be very rare in the valley (El.).

ḍambyunu डम्ब्युनु । औरसपुत्र: adj. (f. **ḍambiñü** डम्बिञू), i.q. **ḍambyuku**, q.v. under **ḍŏmbu**.

ḍūmbözü डूम्बांज़ु । चण्डालवृत्ति: f. the profession or duties of a Ḍōm, such being a village watchman, a policeman, an informer, letter-carrier, etc.

dāmād داماد m. a son-in-law, a daughter's husband or betrothed (among Musalmāns) (L. 267).

dāmida दमिद (? = دبیده) । फाणितविशेष: m. a kind of sweetmeat, ginger-candy. **-khündü** -खंण्डू । फाणितखण्ड: f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ** -खंज्य), a lump of ginger-candy.

dam-dam दम-दम । अतिशीतलम् m. the cold experienced at the time of snowfall, great cold. **-khāna** -खान । अतिशीतलस्थानम् m. a very cold place, e.g. a very high mountain site.

ḍam-ḍam डम-डम । डमरूवाद्यम् m. a long kind of drum beaten at both ends (W. 3). Cf. **ḍum-ḍum**. **ḍam-ḍam wāyun** डम-डम वायुन् । डमरुशब्दनम् m.inf. to beat such a drum; hence, to proclaim by beat of drum. **ḍam-ḍam wāyĕnwôlu** डम-डम वायन्वोलु n.ag. (f. **ḍam-ḍam wāyĕnwājeñ** डम-डम वायन्वाज्यञ्), a drummer.

ḍĕm-ḍĕm ड्यम-ड्यम् । अर्द्धभग्नद्योतकध्वनि: m. the sound made by a cracked or loose-jointed metal vessel, wooden board, or the like, when tapped by the finger. Cf. **ḍĕmb-ḍĕmb**, under **ḍĕmb**. **ḍĕm-ḍĕm karun** ड्यम-ड्यम करुन् । भग्नतादिज्ञापनम् m.inf. to test for

a crack in the ab. manner. **dĕm-dĕm gatshun** ड्यम्-ड्यम् गछुन् । भग्नताद्युपलचणीभवनम् m.inf. the sound of a crack or the like to issue when such a test is made.

dum-dām डुम्-द्राम् । संभारसंघर्षः m. noise, bustle, tumult, uproar; celebrity, display, parade, pomp, ado.

ḍum-ḍum डुम्-डुम् । पटहादिवाद्यम् m. a kettledrum or similar instrument (K.Pr. 61, 70); the noise made by such. Cf. **ḍam-ḍam.** **ḍum-ḍum wāyĕn-wōlᵘ** डुम्-डुम् वायन्वोलु n.ag. a drummer, a town-crier (El.).

damadār दमदार् । प्रान्तविशेषयुक्तः adj. c.g. possessing a padded edge or flap (of a cap or the like, for use in cold weather). Cf. **dama 4.**

dama-dürᵘ दम-दूरु । द्वाराग्रभागः f. the cross-bar across a window or doorway, on which one can lean the arms when sitting close to it, a window-sill.

dāmōdar द्रामोदर् m. having a rope round the waist, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 1334).

dum-dawāl दुम्-द्रवाल् । संभारः m. goods, etc., collected to do honour to an expected guest, ornaments collected to present to the bride, bridegroom, or their friends in preparation for a wedding, or similar collections.

dĕmāg द्यमाग् دماغ । शिरोनाडी, गर्वः m. the brain; the air passages within the head; airs, conceit, pride, haughtiness, arrogance. **—hāwun** —हावुन् । अभिमानख्यापनम् m.inf. to show great conceit, to put on airs (esp. in order to avoid doing something one is asked to do) (Rām. 1605). **—khārun** —खारुन् । अभिमानोद्भावनम् m.inf. to cause conceit to rise, to cause another to show conceit, to turn another's head. **—khasun** —खसुन् । अभिमानोद्भवः m.inf. pride to rise, airs to be put on, the head to be turned (esp. when one is asked to do something). **—raṭun** —रटुन् । अभिमानरचणम् m.inf. to hold conceit; to abstain from asking for help for fear of being insulted by a refusal. **—wālun** —वालुन् । अभिमानापाकरणम् m.inf. to cause conceit to descend, to bring another's pride low, to humble one to the dust. **—wasun** —वसुन् । अभिमानापगमः m.inf. pride to be brought low, to be humbled to the dust.

dĕmögⁱ द्यमॉगि دماغی । अभिमानी adj. c.g. of or belonging to the brain; vain, conceited; proud, haughty, arrogant. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । उन्मादावाप्तिः, मृत्युमुखतायोतकसंनिपातसंभवः m.inf. lit. 'to become brainy, hence to become mad, delirious; to become unconscious, to collapse (e.g. when at the point of death).

dĕmāgdār द्यमाग्दार् دماغدار । साभिमानः adj. (f. **-dārĕñ** -दार्यन्), vain, conceited; proud, haughty, arrogant.

damāh द्रमाह् دمه = **dam 1** with the suff. of the indef. art. a moment; as adv. (wait, etc) for a moment (YZ. 1, Śiv. 450). Cf. **damī,** which is the Persian form of the word.

dimahö दिमहॉ, **dimahōs** दिमहोस्, **dimahöv** दिमहॉव्, **dimahöy** दिमहॉय्, see **dyunᵘ.**

dumŏhmil दुम्वहमिल् । दोलायमानः adj. c.g. (of any work or business) trembling in the balance of success or failure.

dumijᵘ दुमिजु or **dumbijᵘ** दुंबिजु (H. xi, 9) (= دُمِچی) । पशुपुच्छः, पुच्छबन्धनी f. the tail of an animal; a crupper (El. *dúmij*).

damᵃkⁱ द्रम्कि । धूमपानपात्रिका f. the water-vessel for the hubble-bubble or *huqqa.*

ḍāmⁱ-kānul डामि-कानुल् । पटलाधारदण्डः m., i.q. **ḍāmbⁱ-kānul,** see **ḍŏmbᵘ.**

damölⁱ द्रमॉलि । भूमौ पादाहतयः f. stamping the feet on the ground, a stamp (K.Pr. 202); a religious exercise, ecstatic and frenzied dancing at the shrine of a saint (L. 289, 459).

damāli-phakīr द्रमालि-फकीर् । हठभिचुः m. a bullying mendicant *faqīr,* one who, when his wishes are not granted, stamps violently on the ground (K.Pr. 10).

damᵃla-hamal द्रम्ल-हमल् । अत्याग्रहः f. insistence, vehement desire, exhibited by stamping the feet on the ground. Cf. **damölⁱ.** **damᵃla-hamal karüñᵘ** द्रम्ल-हमल् करुञु । अत्याग्रहविधानम् f.inf. to show or practise vehement insistence. **damᵃla-hamal lāgüñᵘ** द्रम्ल-हमल् लागुञु । अत्याग्रहविधानम् f.inf., id.

damām द्रमाम् (= دمامه) । पटहः m. a large kind of drum with parchment at each end (not like a kettle-drum) (K. 1009).

damömⁱ द्रमॉमि । पटहवादने नियुक्तः m. a drummer, one whose business it is to make proclamation by beat of drum.

daman 2 द्रमन् । आमगन्धः f. (for **1** see **dam 1**; for **3, 4,** see **damun 1, 2**; sg. dat. **damüñᵘ** द्रमञु), a bad smell, esp. the bad smell of stale curd or other food turned sour and gone bad.

dāman द्रामन् دامن । वसनाधस्तनप्रान्तम् m. a skirt, tail, hem, border (Rām. 1305), i.q. **dāmāna.** **—raṭun** —रटुन् m.inf. to seize a person's skirt; met. to implore (Śiv. 179). Cf. **dāmāna raṭun.** **—waṭun** —वटुन् m.inf. to twist up the skirt, to fold up or lift up one's skirt (so as to save it from mud or from being torn by brambles, etc.) (Śiv. 1568).

dāmāna द्रामान دامان । वस्त्रप्रान्तभागः m. a skirt, a hem, i.q. **dāman,** q.v. **—chalun** —छलुन् । असत्याचेपः m.inf. to make a false accusation. **-palav** -पलव् ।

छिन्नो वसनप्रान्तः m. the torn edge or skirt of a garment. —ratun —रटुन् । दीनतया याचनम् m.inf. to seize by the skirt; met. to implore, beseech (Śiv. 1732). Cf. **dāman ratun.**

dāmānas mīthⁱ dinⁱ दामानस् मीठि दिनि m. pl. inf. to give kisses to the skirt, to kiss the hem of (a person's) garment, to show great humility (Śiv. 1150).

dāmánⁱ दामंनि دامنی । शिरोभूषणविशेषः f. a woman's veil or mantle; a certain ornament worn on the forehead.

damun 1 दमुन् । वायुनाग्निसंदीपनम् conj. 1 (pres. part. **damān** दमान्, or, Śiv. 1854, **daman 3** दमन्; 1 p.p. **domᵘ** दंमु), to blow up a fire (with bellows or the mouth); as vb. impers. in past tenses (past **domun** दंमुन्), to roar (of wind or a blast of air on fire) (Gr.Gr. xxxviii); to roar (as a wild beast) (Śiv. 1854). **domᵘ-motᵘ** दंमु-मंतु । वायुना संदीपितः perf. part. (f. **dümᵘ-müţᵘ** दंमू-मंत्रू), blown up (with bellows or by the mouth, of fire).

damun 2 दमुन् m. (sg. dat. **damanas** दमनस्), a pair of bellows (K.Pr. 46). For **daman 1** see **dam 1,** for **2** see s.v., for **3** see **damun 1,** for **4** see bel.

daman-basta दमन्-बस्त । धमनचर्म f. the leather bag, alternately inflated with and emptied of air, used as the body of a bellows (K.Pr. 46). **-nôrᵘ** -नोरु । वायुनलिका m. the metal nozzle or pipe of a pair of bellows.

dāmandār दामन्दार् دامندار । अधःप्रान्ते चित्रोपेतः adj. c.g. skirted, having an embroidered skirt or border (of a garment).

dāmāndörī दामान्दांरी داماندآری । प्रार्थना f. the act of seizing the skirt, making an entreaty; esp. asking in marriage, proposals for marriage made by the relations of the bridegroom to those of the bride or vice versa.

ḍamiñᵘ डमिञ्ञू । आमाशयमांसखण्डः f. a piece of the stomach of a sheep or the like, as sold by butchers, sheep's paunch (K.Pr. 55); the stomach (El.). **ḍamiñĕ-kalapushᵘ** डमिञ-कलपुशु । आमाशयमांसम् m. the entire stomach of a sheep, etc., a whole sheep's paunch, as sold by butchers. Cf. **ḍambⁱ-kalapushᵘ** under **ḍŏmbᵘ. ḍamiñĕ-māwas** डमिञ-मावस् । अमावस्या(तिथि)विशेषः m. a certain festival held on the day of the new moon of the month of Phāgun (February–March), on the night of which pieces of sheep's paunch are offered by Hindūs to Bhairavas or Böravs.

damañĕlad दमञलद् । विकृतास्वादयुक्तः adj. c.g. foul-smelling, corrupt-smelling (of sour milk or the like gone bad).

dōmph दोम्फ्, see **dōph.**

dumᵘrᵘ दुमंरु । द्रम्मः f. a certain nominal coin, the sixteenth part of an *ānā*, the *damṛī* of India.

damar-dam दमर्-दम् । ढं इत्यक्षरम् m. the name given in schools to the syllable *ḍdhaṁ* ढं, the final syllable of *ēkaṁ siddhaṁ*, the first words put down before writing the alphabet.

dūmravarn धूम्रवर्ण m. smoke-coloured, N. of the elephant-god Gaṇēśa (Gánʹsh or Ganēsh) (Śiv. 14).

dumôsᵘ दुमोसु । द्विमासकालिकः adj. (f. **dumösᵘ** दुमांसू), lasting for two months, two months old (u.w. reference to things without life).

dumösyunᵘ दुमांस्युनु । द्विमासकालिकः adj. (f. **dumösiñᵘ** दुमांसिञ्ञू), two months old (u.w. ref. to things with or without life).

dimath दिमथ् دمتھ, I will give thee (YZ. 25). See **dyunᵘ.**

dumaṭh दुमठ् । महामठविशेषः, मठविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **dumaṭhas** दुमठस्), a large kind of memorial building with an echo inside, a dome, a vault (El. *dumut*); a boundary pillar (usually of brick, whitewashed). "These *dumaṭhs* are very big conical stones, and, according to the Paṇḍits, as old as the Pāṇḍavas. They are supposed to be the petrified bodies of wicked men, whom some good people in olden times cursed because they were troubled by them, and so they became stones" (K.Pr. 61).

dumtūlī दुमतूली f. maiden-hair fern (*Adiantum capillus Veneris*) (El.).

dimav दिमव्, we shall give, see **dyunᵘ.**

dimay दिमय्, I shall give to thee (**dima + y**), see **dyunᵘ.**

dan 1 दन् । त्सरुः m. the hilt or handle of a sword; a handle (El.) (of a hammer, see **dŏkurᵘ**); the handle of a drawer (Gr.M.).

dan 2 दन् । धनूराशिः m. (properly) a bow (the weapon), but for this the usual word is **danŏrdand,** q.v.; this word usually indicates Sagittarius, the sign of the zodiac (Rām. 1259, 1261, 1275, K. 132). **-lagᵃn** -लगन् । धनुर्लग्नम् m. a certain astronomical period, the first six *gharis* or periods of twenty minutes commencing with the rising of Sagittarius. **-rāsh** -राश् । धनूराशिः f. the sign Sagittarius.

dan 3 दन् m. prosperity, good luck, used in the following: **dan-bāgĕ** दन्-बाग्य । भाग्यप्रशंसा m. praising for benefits received, thanks; good luck, good fortune (Śiv. 494, 821).

dan 4 दन् m. a tooth, used for **dand,** q.v., in the following: **-dag** -दग् f. toothache. **-dawāh** -दवाह् । दन्तौषधम् m. medicine for a tooth, a cure for

toothache. **-ṭakar** -टकर् । सशब्ददन्तास्फालनता m.pl. chattering of the teeth (from ague, cold, or the like). Cf. **dand-ṭakar** and **danṭakar**. **-ṭakar atsānⁱ** -टकर् अत्संनि । दन्तचापल्यबाधावाप्तिः m. pl. inf. an attack of chattering of the teeth to come on. **—ṭuwānⁱ** —टुवंनि । विलम्ब्य विलम्ब्य भाषणम् m. pl. inf. to close the teeth; met. to speak slowly and deliberately in order to avoid dealing with the relevant matter of a conversation. Cf. **dand ṭuwānⁱ**.

dānⁱ-tᵃj दंनि-तज् or **dānⁱ-tujⁱ** दंनि-तुजि । दन्ततूलिका a toothpick. Cf. **dāndⁱ-tᵃj** under **dand**.

dan 5 द्‌न् m. the stalk of an apple or pear (El.). Cf. **dan 1**. **-kāḍ** -काड् । नलादिमलम् m. a mixture of refuse husks, stalks, etc., of vegetables, etc.

dan 6, see **dana 1**.

dān 1 दान् । चुल्ली m. an earthen fire-place, esp. one with orifices for cooking, a cooking-stove, oven (Gr.Gr. 10, El., K.Pr. 25, 85, 101, 134, 164, 171, 255, W. 144, K. 161). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make a cooking-stove, to build a temporary mud fire-place; hence, to stop on the road (on a journey) for cooking food (K.Pr. 87).

dāna-büṭhᵘ दान-बंठू । उद्दानमध्यभागः f. the fire-place of a cooking-stove; i.e. the middle portion of the flat top of a cooking-stove, on which vessels are placed on removal from the open fire. **-ḍākh** -डाख् । चुल्ल्यां दग्धमृत्तिका m. (sg. dat. **-ḍākas** -डाकस्), the plastered earth on the top of a stove, burnt red by the heat. **-dĕv** -द्यव् । उद्दानराक्षसः m. a cooking-stove demon; a kind of demon, ever gorging himself with food, and having the form of a cooking-stove. **-gājⁱ** -गंजि or **-güjᵘ** -गंजू । उद्दानाननम् f. the stokehole near the bottom of a cooking-stove, through which it is fed with fuel. **-golᵘ 1** -गोलु । उद्दानाननम् m. (for **dānagolᵘ 2** see s.v.), the opening of such a stokehole. **-gorᵘ** -गोरु । उद्दानशिल्पी m. (f. **-gürᵘ** -गंरू), a man who is skilled in making cooking-stoves, one whose profession is to build such. **-mīr** -मीर् m. a fire-place prince, a big fire-place, a large cooking-stove (K.Pr. 48). **-tsôrᵘ** -च्चोरु । चुल्लिमुखम् m. the openings on the top of a stove on which vessels are put for the purpose of cooking. **-zang** -ज़ंग् । उद्दानशाकुनिकम् f. offerings made for good luck when a cooking-stove is lit for the first time.

dān 2 दान् । दानम् m. a gift, a present; esp. a gift in charity or for pious purposes (Śiv. 1148, Rām. 73, 390, etc.). **—dyunᵘ** —द्युनु m.inf. to give charity (K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 428). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to give charity (Gr.M.).

dāna-rostᵘ दान-रोस्तु adj. (f. **-rütshᵘ** -रंछू), wanting in charitable gifts, one who does not give in charity (Śiv. 1738).

dān 3 (? spelling), the Indian chestnut, *Æsculus indica* (L. 70). It is lopped to provide cattle fodder for the winter. On p. 75 L. calls this *hanak dun*, and states that as a medicine it has cathartic properties. Cf. **dūnᵘ** and **hānakh-dūnᵘ**.

dān 4 (? **dönᵘ**) in **dān chōch**, f. the blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus* (L. 73, *dhán chánch*). Cf. **chōch** and **dönᵘ**.

dán, see **dönᵘ**.

dāṅ, see **dā̃**.

dana 1 द्‌न । धनम् m. wealth, riches, property (Śiv. 365, 861, 893, 952, 1067, etc.; Rām. 1123); money, treasure, cash; fortune (El. *danna*; K.Pr. 48; K.Pr. 260 and W. 149 have **dan**, so also Śiv. 1059). **-bodᵘ** -बोडु । धनाढ्यः adj. (f. **-büdᵘ** -बंडू), great in wealth, very wealthy, a leader of society, a millionaire. **-bōgᵘ** -बोगु । धनभागः m. a share of wealth, esp. a share of movable property under division. **-bögᵃran** -बांगरन् । धनविभाजनम् f. (sg. dat. **-bögᵃrüñᵘ** -बांगरंञू), division of joint wealth amongst a number of claimants, esp. when the amount of shares is mutually agreed upon, sharing out. **—bögᵃrun** —बांगरुन् । धनविभाजनम् m.inf. to share out joint property, to divide property into shares mutually agreed upon. **-bāgay** -बागय् । धनविभागः f. division of property, esp. of joint family property. **-bajĕr** -बज्यर् । धनाढ्यत्वम् m. greatness of wealth, wealthiness. **-böjⁱbaṭh** -बांजिबठ् । धनसाधारण्यम् f. (sg. dat. **-böjⁱbaṭi** -बांजिबटि), partnership in business. **-böjᵃran** -बांजरन् । धनविभाजनम् f. (sg. dat. **-böjᵃrüñᵘ** -बांजरंञू), division of joint property, dividing into shares. **—böjᵃrun** —बांजरुन् । धनविभाजनम् m.inf. to divide joint property into shares. **-dōlath** -दोलथ् (**dana** m., **dōlath** f.), wealth and riches (Śiv. 579). **-ḍanḍ** -डण्ड् । धनदण्डः m. a punishment in money, pecuniary punishment, a fine. **-dyār** -द्यार् । धनद्रव्यम् m.pl. wealth and possessions, property. **-kāḍay** -काडय् । निरर्थधनव्ययः f. wasteful expenditure, extravagance, throwing one's wealth to the dogs. **-mad** -मद् । धनमदः m. arrogance of wealth, purse-pride. **-möndᵘ** -मंण्डु । धनसंचयः f. a lump of wealth, a collected store of money, esp. a hidden store. **-mastī** -मस्ती । धनगर्वः f. purse-pride, arrogance from the possession of great wealth. **-masth** -मस्थ् । धनमत्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **-mastas** -मस्तस्), arrogant from the possession of great wealth, purse-proud. **-pana** -पन । धनवस्त्रादिसामग्री m. one's whole property, including money, goods, and clothes, means of life

(Śiv. 1039). **-pana lagun** -पन लगुन् । धनद्रव्येणासक्तिः m.inf. to become dependent on another for one's means of life. **-röch^{i} 1** -र्‍ाछि । धनरक्षकः m. a treasure-guard, one who is appointed to take care of treasure. **-röch^{i} 2** -र्‍ाछि । धनरक्षा f. the guardianship of treasure. **-rôch^{u}** -रोछु । धनपालकः m. (f. **-röch^{ü}** -र्‍ाछू), a treasure-guard. **-rost^{u}** -रस्तु । धनहीनः adj. (f. **-rüṭsh^{ü}** -रछू), without wealth, penniless, poor. **-raṭshar** -रछर् । धनहीनता m. the condition of being penniless, destitution. **-shĕr** -शर् । धनाभीप्सा m. such intense desire for money that the wisher becomes thin and meagre, money-greed, avarice. **-sör^{ü}** -सार्छू । क्रमेण धनसंग्रहणम् f. gradually removing money from a store, bit by bit, either by the owner or (generally) in peculation. **-sost^{u}** -सस्तु adj. (f. **-süṭs^{ü}** -सछू), possessing wealth, wealthy, rich (Rām. 1259). **-sôv^{u}** -सोवु । धनपूर्णः adj. (f. **-söv^{ü}** -सावू), rich in wealth, one who has earned and saved much money, wealthy. **-sāvĕr** -साव्यर् । धनाढ्यता m. wealthiness. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । धनी n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who is wealthy, rich (El.). **-wöshrawan** -वैश्रवन् । कुबेरः m. N. of Kubēra, the god of wealth and Guardian of the North. He was son of Viśravas and step-brother of Rāvaṇa (Rām. 637). **-vĕṭsar** -व्यछर् । धनपूर्णत्वम् m. the condition of being completely supplied with wealth, wealthiness. **-vyot^{u}** -व्यतु । धनपूर्णः adj. (f. **-vĕṭs^{ü}** -व्यछू), one who is completely supplied with wealth. **-zōr** -ज़ोर् । धनबलम् m. power of wealth, strength consisting in wealth; strength of body due to the possession of plenty of the necessaries of life.

dân^{i}-pân^{i} द्‌नि-प्‌नि । यावत्सर्वस्वेन adv. including all one's possessions, u.w. vbs. signifying loss (of property), becoming subject to another, and so on.

dana 2 द्‌न । (दण्ड)काष्ठमयक्रीडनकम् m. a kind of club used in a certain game, in which one club is thrown on the ground and struck with another so as to propel it beyond a boundary-line. **-kin^{i} phirun** -किनि फिरुन् । वैपरीत्येन विधानम् m.inf. to retort, advance arguments on the other side.

danan gindun द्‌नन् गिन्दुन् । लगुडक्रीडा m.inf. to play the ab. game.

dāna दान دانہ । फलम्, अश्वभोजनविशेषः, विस्फोटः m. grain, corn (K. 1088); a grain, seed (Śiv. 468, of a pomegranate; Rām. 1029, 1126); chick-pea, 'gram' (used for feeding horses) (K.Pr. 71); food generally (K.Pr. 100); a speck, a tiny quantity of anything (Rām. 700); a bead; a drop; a pimple, pustule; —° seed of such and such a plant. According to El. s.v. the word also means 'steel'. **—dāna** —दान । फलशः adv. grain by grain, drop by drop (Rām. 168, 286, 698, 1419). **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । अश्वाय भोजनदानम् m.inf. to give 'gram' to a horse, to feed a horse. **—dyut^{u}-mot^{u}** —दितु-मतु । कर्मबीजात्मनोऽन्नः फलोपभोगः m. fed, given 'gram' (of a horse); met. reaping the fruits of former actions done in this or a previous birth, these actions being represented as seeds from which spring the results. **-lĕd^{ü}r^{ü}** -ल्यद्‌रू । लताविशेषमूलम् f. the root of a certain medicinal plant, *Berberis* sp., which root is good for horses (L. 76, spelt *dand-lidar*).

dānā دانا adj. c.g. and subst. m. wise, learned, clever (W. 22); a wise man, a sage (K.Pr. 47). In Matt. xi, 25, the pl. dat. is written **dānahan** دانہن.

dānai (L. 464), i.q. **dānay**, q.v.

dani द्‌नि adj. c.g. wealthy, rich (Śiv. 703, with emph. *y*, **daniy**).

danī, see **dannī**.

dāni 1 दानि, see **dôn^{u}**.

dāni 2, see **dāñĕ**.

dain, see **dön^{ü}**.

dĕn द्यन् or **din 1** दिन् । दिवसः m. a day, the period between sunrise and sunset, daytime (K.Pr. 48, *din*; 187, *dĕn*; Śiv. 1002, 1032; Rām. 225, 419); a day of twenty-four hours, a day and night; a day, the day of such and such an event, a date; (in pl.) days, the time of such and such a state of affairs (Śiv. 110); adv. by day, in the daytime (Śiv. 1555). **—barun** —बरुन् । दिननिर्वाहः m.inf. to get through the day, esp. under circumstances of difficulty, such as want of food, sickness, or the like, to tide over the day somehow or other (Śiv. 1065). **-dĕn kaḍun** -द्यन् कडुन् । दिवसोल्लङ्घनम् m.inf. to pass several days in ineffectually endeavouring to carry through some business; to waste one's time over an impossible task. **—guzarāwun** —गुज़रावुन् m.inf. to pass the day, spend the day (Śiv. 1624). **-rāth** -राथ् (Śiv. 107, 1554; Rām. 1673) or **rāth-dĕn** राथ्-द्यन् (Śiv. 160, 215, 524, 541, 735, 986), adv. day and night, night and day, continually.

dĕna द्यन or **dina** दिन adv. on (such and such) a day (Śiv. 1042, 1413; with ō added m.c. **dĕnō** द्यनो (Śiv. 1420). **dĕna dĕna** द्यन द्यन or **dina dina** दिन दिन adv. daily, every day (Śiv. 1412). **dĕna-parimān** द्यन-परिमान् । दिनमानम् m. the extent of a day, the varying length of a day between sunrise and sunset.

den, see **d^{a}nun**.

dēn 1 देन् دین । देयम्(ऋणादि) m. a debt, a loan.

dēn 2 देन् । समयः m. time of day, time.

dēnu द्(घे)नु f. a cow, used in the compound **kāma-dēnu** कामद्(घे)नु, in Sanskrit 'kāmadhēnu', the mythical cow from which all desires are milked, the cow of plenty (Śiv. 1439).

din 1 दिन्, i.q. **dĕn,** q.v.

din 2 दिन्, they will give (Gr.Gr. 202), see **dyun**^{u}.

dīn 1 दीन् adj. c.g. miserable, wretched (Rām. 1249), i.q. **dyūn**^{u}, q.v.; subst. m. distress, misery, wretchedness (Śiv. 1635).

dīna-dayāl दीन-दयाल् m. he who shows pity to the wretched, a friend of the poor; a title of the Deity (Śiv. 1436, 1697).

dīn 2 दीन् دین । धर्मसंप्रदायः m. faith, religion (K.Pr. 27); esp. the religion of Islām. **—tulun** —तुलुन् । संघर्षोत्थापनम् m.inf. to raise (the cry of) 'religion', to start a religious riot or battle; to create or excite an uproar by an unpopular act, word, gesture, or the like.

dīna-bôj^{u} दीन-बोजु । समसंप्रदायकः m. (f. **-bājĕn** -बाज्यञ्), a sharer in religion, a co-religionist. **—tulun** —तुलुन् । विरुद्धसंप्रदायप्राप्तिः m.inf. to change one's religion, become a convert to a religion different from that in which one was born.

dina दिन (Śiv. 107), sg. abl. of **dyun**^{u}, q.v. Cf. also **dĕn.**

din^{i} दिनि m.pl. of **dyun**^{u}, q.v.

dīn^{i} दीनि pl. nom. of **dyūn**^{u}, q.v.

dini दिनि (Śiv. 1911), sg. abl. of **dyun**^{u}, q.v., in order to give, inf. of purpose.

dinī दिनी impers. fut. part. it is to be given, one should give (Gr.Gr. 111). See **dyun**^{u}.

dinō दिनो (Śiv. 1430), m.c. for **dina,** sg. abl. of **dyun**^{u}, q.v.

dīn^{u} दीनु, **dīn**^{ü} दीनू, see **dyūn**^{u}.

dŏn द्वन्, **dŏn**^{i} द्वनि, see **z**^{a}**h.**

dōna 1 दोन । पार्वतीयः प्राग्भारः m. a projecting rocky mountain crag.

dōna 2 दोन । लगुडविशेषः m. the stick by which the string of a cotton-carding bow is struck by the carder. Cf. **dūn**^{u} **2** and **dūn**^{ü} **2.**

dôn^{u} दोनु । मन्थानः m. (sg. dat. **dōnis** दानिस्, abl. **dāni** दानि), a churning-stick, a dasher (Gr.Gr. 12; Śiv. 1435, 1838).

dön^{ü} दानू । दाडिमम् m. a pomegranate (the fruit), *Punica granatum* (L. 73, 348, 350, *dán*; K.Pr. 146, *dain*; Śiv. 468). According to El. s.v. there are three varieties of this fruit grown in Kashmīr: **bŏk**^{u} **dön**^{u}, **mŏdur d.,** and **jigari d.** The pomegranate ripens in September, and is of inferior quality. The word is declined in Gr.Gr. 54. **-baṛ**^{a}**g** -बंरग् । दाडिमपत्रम् m. the leaf of a pomegranate-tree. **-dĕl** -द्यल् । दाडिमत्वक् m. the soft outer skin of a pomegranate. **-hüṭ**^{ü} -हंटू । दाडिमकाष्ठम् f. the wood of the pomegranate-tree, esp. the split wood. **-kuj**^{i} -कुजि or **-kuj**^{ü} -कुजू । दाडिमलता f. a small pomegranate-tree. **-kul**^{u} -कुलु । दाडिमवृक्षः m. a pomegranate-tree (El.), esp. when large and full-grown. **-künḍ**^{ü} -कंण्डू । दाडिमत्वक् f. the hard outer shell of a pomegranate. **-mūr**^{ü} -मूरू । दाडिमशाखा f. the young non-fruit-bearing shoot or branch of a pomegranate-tree. **-mŏrba** -म्वर्ब । दाडिमरसपाकः m. pomegranate conserve. **-phol**^{u} -फोलु । दाडिमान्तरफलम् m. a single pomegranate seed. **-pōsh** -पोश् । दाडिमपुष्पम् m. a pomegranate flower (YZ. 527, Rām. 644). **-ras** -रस् । दाडिमरसः m. pomegranate juice. **-shīra** -शीर । दाडिमरसः m. a drink made of pomegranate juice and used as a cooling medicine. **-thür**^{ü} -थंरू । दाडिमलता f. a pomegranate bush, a bushy young pomegranate-tree.

ḍūna डून । पत्रपात्रम् m. a leaf platter for serving food or the like.

dūn^{u} **1** दूनु । पादोनः m. a quarter less than one, three-quarters (W. 105); a quarter less than any specified number (W. 105), as in **dūn**^{u} **hath** दूनु हथ्, a quarter less than a hundred, seventy-five; **dūn**^{u} **trĕh** दूनु त्र्यह्, a quarter less than three, two and three-quarters (El.); **dūn**^{u} **z**^{a}**h** दूनु ज़ह्, one and three-quarters.

dūn^{u}**-sôd**^{u} दूनु-सोदु । विचारणम् m. three-quarters and one and a quarter; met. considering the total cost of any proposed work, calculating the pros and cons of any proposed course of action, as if one were to say "is it a quarter less than one (twenty-five per cent loss) or a quarter more than one (twenty-five per cent profit)?" **dūn**^{u}**-sôd**^{u} **bōzun** दूनु-सोदु बोज़ुन् । पूर्वापरविवेचनम् m.inf. to calculate the pros and cons of any proposed course of action.

dūn^{u} **2** दूनु । पिचुविवरणशिल्पी m. (sg. dat. **dūnis** दूनिस्, abl. **dōni** दोनि), a cotton-carder, a man whose profession it is to card cotton, wool, or the like. Cf. **dōna 2.**

dūn^{i}**-wān** दूनि-वान् । पिचुविवृत्यापणः m. a cotton-carder's place of business.

ḍūn^{u} डूनु । अक्षोटफलम् m. (sg. abl. **ḍōni** डोनि), a walnut (the fruit), *Juglans regia* (El., L. 73, 79, 80, 348, 352, K.Pr. 229, qq.v. for full details regarding the tree and fruit; K.Pr. 236; Śiv. 1023, 1571; with suff. of indef. art. **ḍōnāh** डोनाह्, Śiv. 1015, 1774). **phōka-ḍūn**^{u} फूक-डूनु m. a puff-walnut, hence a bubble (Śiv. 1774, 1775). **-dach** -दछ् f. walnut grape, a particular kind of grape (W. 114; El. *dun-dach*).

ḍūn^{i}**-dĕl** डूनि-द्यल् । अक्षोटत्वक् m. the thin skin of the kernel of a walnut. **-gūj**^{i} -गूजि or **-gūj**^{ü} -गूजू ।

अचोटफलगुलिका f. one of the four quarters of a walnut kernel (cf. **-gūl^u** bel.). **-gŏl -ग्वल्** or **-gŏlur -ग्वलुर्** । अचोटत्वक् f. the outer rind of a walnut, outside the shell. **-gūl^u -गूलु** । अचोटफलसारः m. an entire walnut kernel (consisting of all the four parts, cf. **-gūj^i** ab.). **-gŏlur -ग्वलुर्** । अचोटफलावरणम् m. see **-gŏl** ab. **-hüṭ^u -हूंटु** । अचोटवृक्षदारु f. the wood of the walnut-tree, walnut wood, valued for making furniture, etc. **-kul^u -कुलु** । अचोटवृक्षः m. a walnut-tree (K.Pr. 60, written *ḍōni°*). **-künḍ^u -कंण्डु** । अचोटगुलिकावरणम् f. (sg. dat. **-kanjĕ -कंञ्ज**), a half walnut shell; a whole walnut shell. **-lünḍ^u -लंण्डु** । अचोटवृक्षशाखा f. (sg. dat. **-lanjĕ -लंञ्ज**), a small branch of a walnut-tree, usually full of fruit, and hence used metaphorically as an expression for extreme fruitfulness. **-lang -लङ्ग्** । अचोटवृक्षस्कन्धः m. the trunk or main branch of a walnut-tree. **-murra -मुर्र्** । अचोटपुष्पाणि f. the walnut catkin, used as a vegetable for cooking (L. 347). **-pīr -पीर्** । अचोटफलधारिका (पाचिका) f. a walnut shell. **-tīl -तील्** । अचोटसारतैलम् m walnut oil (L. 353). **-zyun^u -ज़्युनु** । अचोटवृक्षकाष्ठम् m. walnut wood used for burning, firewood of walnut.

dand 1 दन्द् دند । दन्तः m. a tooth (of man or beast) (K.Pr. 48, 255; YZ. 75, 213; Śiv. 52, 126; Rām. 631, 929); the tusk of an elephant (Śiv. 13). **—bĕhán^i —ब्यहंनि** । परास्तीभवनम् m. pl. inf. the teeth to sit (against each other), i.e. to be silent; hence, (of one hitherto impudent and free of speech, but now silent) to be conquered or tyrannized over and to remain subdued and silent, passively to suffer tyranny. **—bĕhanāwán^i —ब्यहनावंनि** । परास्तीकरणम् m. pl. inf. to reduce to dumbness, to conquer, to subdue (one who has heretofore been impudent and free of speech). **—hāwán^i —हावंनि** । जीर्णतामदर्शनम् m. pl. inf. to show the teeth; to show one's old age; met. (of clothes, vessels, etc.) to show signs of being worn out. **—lōsán^i —लोसंनि** m. pl. inf. or **danda-māla lōsañĕ दन्द्-माल लोसञ** f. pl. inf. । दन्तश्रमः the teeth to become weary, to thank a person with excessive pæans of gratitude. **-ṭakar -टकर्**, **dan-ṭakar दन्-टकर्** (see **dan 4**), or **ḍanṭakar डंटकर्** । दन्तचापल्यबाधा m.pl. chattering of the teeth (from cold, ague, or the like). **—ṭuwán^i —टुवंनि** or **dan ṭuwán^i दन् टुवंनि** । सार्गलभाषणम् m. pl. inf. to close the teeth; met. to speak slowly and deliberately, in order to avoid dealing with the relevant matter of a conversation. Cf. **dan ṭuwán^i** under **dan 4**. **—wahārán^i —वहारंनि** । दोषे ऽप्युपहासः m. pl. inf. to spread out the teeth, to laugh even when some improper action is pointed out.

danda-bür^u दन्द्-बंरु । दन्तरन्ध्रम् f. a gap between two teeth. **-baran -बरन्** । दन्तरन्ध्रम् f. (sg. dat. **-barüñ^u -बरंञु**), a gap between two teeth, esp. when wide. **-dag -दग्** or **dandag दन्दग्** । दन्तपीडा f. pain in the tooth, toothache. **-gūj^i -गूजि**, **-gūj^u -गूजु**, **dánd^i-gūj^i दंन्दि-गूजि**, or **dánd^i-gūj^u दंन्दि गूजु** । औषधचूर्णविशेषः f. a certain powdered dainty distributed to the relations on the third and fourth days after the birth of a child, composed of sesame, etc., fried in *ghī*, and flavoured with various medicaments. **-gūr^u -गूरु** । दन्ताधाराश्रयः f. a gum, the flesh of the gums. **-hol^u -हंलु** । वक्रदन्तः adj. (f. **-hüj^u -हंजु**), crooked-toothed. **-khŏkhur^u -खुखुरु** । दन्तरन्ध्रयुक्तः adj. (f. **-khŏkür^u -खुखंरु**), gap-toothed, one who has lost teeth, and shows it. **-khilāl -खिलाल्** । भूषात्मदन्ततूलिका m. an ornamented toothpick of gold, silver, or the like. **-khambyul^u -खम्ब्युलु** । दन्तमध्यरन्ध्रम् m. a space, interval, or gap between the teeth, from the loss of a tooth or other cause. **-khamij^u -खमिजु** । दन्तरन्ध्रम् f., id. **-khamyul^u -खम्युलु** । दन्तमध्यरन्ध्रम् m., id. **-khārĕ -खार्य** । दन्तमूलाधारस्थानानि f.pl. the sockets of the teeth, the gums. **-khraph -ख्रफ्** । दन्तसुषिरम् f. (sg. dat. **-khrapi -ख्रपि**), a wide gap between teeth. **-khrapal -ख्रपल्** । दन्तरन्ध्रयुक्तः adj. e.g. one who has wide gaps between his teeth, owing to loss of teeth, or naturally. **-khörish -खंरिश्** । दन्तरोगविशेषः f. a disease of the teeth, accompanied by irritation of the gums. **-khŏsor^u -ख्वसंरु** । दन्तमलखण्डः m. a broken-off piece of the tartar of the teeth. **-khāv -खाव्** । दन्तरोगविशेषः, दन्तकीटः m. a disease of the teeth, in which the teeth fall out; a worm supposed to injure the teeth. **-khāv pyon^u -खाव् प्योनु** । दन्तरोगोत्पत्तिः m.inf. an attack of such worms to occur, caries of the teeth to come on. **-khay -खय्** । दन्तमलम्, दन्तरोगः f. tartar of the teeth; a disease of the teeth due to not keeping them clean; foul teeth. **-khöyin -खंयिन्** । दन्तरोगः m. a disease of the teeth, toothache arising from accumulation of tartar. **-khöz^u -खंज़ु** । दन्तरोगः f., id. **-mal -मल्** । दन्तमलम् m. dirt of the teeth, esp. accumulated tartar. **-mal-wāy -मल्-वाय्** । दन्तविकारः m. tooth-tartar rheumatism, a disease of the teeth said to affect the phlegmatic humour. **-māl -माल्** । दन्तपङ्क्तिः f. a row of teeth, all the teeth of the upper or of the lower jaw. **-māla lōsañe -माल लोसञ** । अत्याशंसनम् f. pl. inf., i.q. **dand-lōsán^i** ab. **-phál^i -फंलि** । क्षुद्रमृदुदन्ताः m.pl. tooth-pearls, teeth (i.e. a set of teeth) small and elegant in shape. **-pīr^u -पीरु** । दंष्ट्रा f. a big tooth, one of the

grinders. **-tuj^{i}** -तुजि f. a toothpick (K.Pr. 132), see **dând^{i}-t^{a}j** bel. **-wŏgun^{u}** -व्रगुनु । ह्रस्वदन्तः adj. (f. **-wŏgüñ^{ü}** -व्रगंञू), shallow-toothed, one who possesses short thick-set teeth. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । दन्तवेधिनी m. a spike with a bent point, used as an instrument for extracting teeth; met. a tool for extracting anything by its roots from its position inside anything else. **-woṭ^{u}** -वंटु । दन्तपङ्क्तिः m. a tooth-bunch, a row of teeth from back to front. **-wāv** -वाव् । तचणीविशेषः m. an instrument for sharpening the teeth of a saw or the like. **-wōv^{ü}** -वोवू । दन्तरोगः f. general pain of all the teeth, dental neuralgia. **-zôl^{u}** -ज़ोलु । दन्तमध्यभागः m. a tooth-joint, the interstice between two teeth near the gum. **—zĕv gatshüñ^{ü}** —ज़्यव् गछ़ञू । अवाग्भवनम् f.inf. the tongue to go from the tooth, to become suddenly silent, to be silenced, to be left without an answer.

dând^{i} āmot^{u} दं॑न्दि आमंतु । अत्यायत्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **—āmüts^{ü}** —आमंचू), come between the teeth; thoroughly or easily chewed; met. (of one previously esteemed unconquerable) utterly subdued, entirely come under another's power. **-gūj^{i}** -गूजि or **-gūj^{ü}** -गूजू । चूर्णविशेषः f., i.q. **danda-gūj^{i}** ab. **—koḍ^{u}-mot^{u}** —कंडु-मंतु । दुरायासेन साधितः perf. part. (f. **—küḍ^{ü}-müts^{ü}** —कंडू-मंचू), pulled out by the teeth; met. accomplished with great difficulty and exertion. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । दुःखेन साधनम् m.inf. to pull out by the teeth; met. to accomplish satisfactorily, but with great exertions, some action or business. **—lagun** —लगुन् or **dandan lagun** दन्दन् लगुन् । असंमतीभवनम् m.inf. to be applied to the teeth, to knock against the teeth; (of some task) to grate in the teeth, to be unpleasant, to be disliked, to run counter to one's wishes. **-t^{a}j** -तज् or **-tuj^{i}** -तुजि; or **dân^{i}-t^{a}j** दं॑नि-तज्, **dân^{i}-tuj^{i}** दं॑नि-तुजि, q.v., s.v. **dan 4** । दन्ततूलिका f. a toothpick, see **danda-tuj^{i}** ab. **—yun^{u}** —यिनु । दन्तैः सुचर्वितीभवनम् m.inf. to come between the teeth, to be well chewed; (of some hard and tough morsel) to become easily chewed by infirm teeth; met. (of one previously esteemed unconquerable or to be a tough customer) to become utterly subdued, to come entirely under another's power.

dandan khasun दन्दन् खसुन् । परिवादपात्रीभवनम् m.f. to mount on to (people's) teeth; on the completion of any public action (good or bad) to become the subject of public censure, to be gossiped about unfavourably. **—lagun** —लगुन् । अरोचकीभवनम् m.inf., i.q. **dând^{i} lagun** ab.

dandas dôd^{u} दन्दस् दोदु m. toothache (Gr.M.).

dand 2, in **dand-lidar**, see **dāna lĕd^{ü}r^{ü}**, s.v. **dāna**.

daṇḍ दण्ड् or **ḍaṇḍ** डण्ड् । दण्डः m. (sg. abl. **daṇḍa 1** दण्ड or **ḍaṇḍa 1** डण्ड), punishment, chastisement, imprisonment, fine (K.Pr. 106, *daṇḍ*), corporal punishment, etc.; divine punishment for sin (Śiv. 1912). **—dyun^{u}** —द्युनु m.inf. to punish, to fine (Gr.M.); to pay a fine (Gr.M.). **—hyon^{u}** —ह्यांनु । दण्डदापनम् m.inf. to take a fine, to fine a person. **—karun** —करुन् । दण्डदानम् m.inf. to punish (Śiv. 1481, to mutilate). **—pyon^{u}** —प्यांनु m.inf. a fine to fall, a fine or punishment to be incurred; **tsĕ pĕyiy daṇḍ**, you will be punished (Gr.M.).

daṇḍa 1 (**ḍaṇḍa**) **barun** दण्ड (डण्ड) बरुन् । दण्डसमर्पणम्, दण्डपूरणम् m.inf. to give compensation for harm, damage, loss, or the like occurring to anything borrowed or taken in deposit. **—baray** —बरय् । दण्डसमर्पणा, दण्डपूरणम् f. the payment of such compensation. **—dyun^{u}** —द्युनु । दण्डदानम्, निष्कृतिकरणम् m.inf. to give compensation for loss of or damage as ab. (H. v, 11). **—hyon^{u}** —ह्यांनु । दण्डग्रहणम्, दण्डदापनम् m.inf. to take in compensation as ab. (H. v, 11). **—khārun** —खारुन् । दण्डारोपणम् m.inf. to make a claim for compensation as ab. **—khasun** —खसुन् । दण्डारोपः m.inf. to have a claim for such compensation made against one.

dānd दान्द्, see **dād**.

daṇḍa 2 दण्ड or **ḍaṇḍa 2** डण्ड । नौदण्डः m. a pole, a post, staff, rod; the pole supporting the hinged mat roof of a boat; a pestle (El.).

daṇḍa 3 दण्ड or **ḍaṇḍa 3** डण्ड । मल्लाभ्यासः f.pl. a certain gymnastic exercise (the hands and feet are placed on the ground, and the body swung backwards and forwards from the wrists and ankles). **—karañĕ** —करञ । मल्लाभ्यासविधानम् f.inf. to perform this exercise.

dandū, m. madder, *Rubia cordifolia* (El.).

danöḍ^{i} दनांडि । धनाढ्यः adj. c.g. opulent, rich, wealthy.

dond^{u} 1 दं॑न्दु । दन्तुरः adj. (f. **dünz^{ü} 2** दं॑ज़ू, for 1 see s.v.), having ugly projecting teeth; tusked (Gr.Gr. 137); met. toothed, notched.

dond^{u} 2 दं॑न्दु (= دند) । पर्वताग्रभूः m. the skirt of a hill, the slope at the middle of a hill.

dond^{u} 3 दं॑न्दु । प्रान्तभागः m. a joining groove or mortice in carpentry. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । पट्टिकादौ धारासंपादनम् m.inf. to cut such a groove or mortice.

ḍŏnd^{u} डुण्डु । मुखाग्रभागः m. the front of the face, the profile.

ḍond^{u} डंण्डु । चन्द्रिकावासप्रावृतिः m. the railing of a balcony.

dünd^{ü} 1 दं॑डू । अवस्था, परिशीलना f. (sg. dat. **danjĕ** दंज्य; the abl. is properly **danji** दंजि, but usually written **danjĕ** दंज्य), condition, state (K.Pr. 62);

nature, temperament, constitution, habit of body; temper, humour, disposition (*mizāj*); natural behaviour, habit, conduct according to one's own nature, inborn habits, disposition. Cf. **ḍanja** and **ḍünd^{u} 1.** —**āsün̆^{u}** —आसंन्ॢ । स्वभाववृत्तिः f.inf. one's nature to exist, acting according to one's nature to occur, nature to assert herself.

danjĕ-kun wuchun दंज्य-कुन् वुछुन् । अवस्थाप्रतीक्षणम् m.inf. to look towards the condition, to calculate resources, to see if one has sufficient means for any proposed course of action. —**rūd^{u}-mot^{u}** —रूदु-मतु । स्वास्थ्यावस्थितः perf. part. (f. —**rūz^{ü}-müts^{ü}** —रूज़ॢ-मंचॢ), restored to good health or good condition (after sickness or the like). —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । स्वास्थ्यावस्थानम् m.inf. to be restored to good health or sound condition (after sickness or the like); to continue in good health (YZ. 72).

dünd^{u} 2 दंडू । तुलादण्डः f. the beam of a pair of scales, esp. of a small light pair. Cf. **ḍünd^{u} 2.**

ḍünd^{u} 1 डंण्डू । शीलः f. (sg. dat. **ḍanjĕ** डंज्य), a habit, practice, disposition (esp. a bad habit). Cf. **dünd^{u} 1.** —**āsün̆^{u}** —आसंन्ॢ । परिशीलना f.inf. a (bad) habit to exist; met. bad luck to occur resulting in misery and want.

ḍünd^{u} 2 डंण्डू । कोटिः f. (sg. dat. **ḍanjĕ** डंज्य), the beam of a pair of scales. Cf. **dünd^{u} 2.**

dŏndŏb दन्दब्(भ्) m. the name of a Rākṣasa or demon, in Sanskrit Dundubhi (Rām. 472, 477).

dun-dach, see **dūn^{u}.**

dandag दन्दग्। दन्तपीडा f. a toothache, i.q. **danda-dag** under **dand.**

danḍakh-wan दण्डख्-वन् m. the name of a celebrated forest in the Deccan, the Daṇḍaka-vana of Sanskrit literature (Śiv. 556; Rām. 208, 272, 284, 321, 369, 1144, 1777).

dandān दन्दान् । दन्तुरः adj. (as subst., f. **dandŏn̆^{u}** दन्दांन्ॢ), toothed, fanged, tusked; one who is disfigured by ugly projecting front teeth or incisors (Gr.Gr. 137, K.Pr. 49).

danu-danḍ दनु-दण्ड्, i.q. **danŏrdanḍ,** q.v.

danḍ^{ü}r^{ü} दंन्दंरू । कोटिः f. the outer edge of a dish or the like (K.Pr. 227, the edge of a mat). According to El. not used for the edge of cutting instruments, but in Śiv. 1631, the edge of a sword. —**kadün̆^{u}** —कडंन्ॢ । बाह्यकोटिनिष्पादनम् f.inf. to draw out an edge; (in carpentry) to plane down the edge of a plank; (in hammering out a metal dish or the like) to form the bent or turned-down edge or lip.

danḍ^{a}ri-phuṭ^{u} दंन्दरि-फुटु । भग्नकोटिकः adj. (f. **-phuṭ^{ü}** -फुटॢ), broken-edged, of a dish or the like.

ḍanḍūra डंण्डूर् or **ḍŏnḍūra** डूण्डूर् । आघाटडिण्डिमः f. a kind of drum used in proclaiming orders; proclamation by beat of drum (Rām. 716; K. 404, **ḍanḍūr**; El. *ḍanḍora*). —**din̆^{u}** —दिन्ॢ । आघाटडिण्डिमवादनम् f.inf. to give notice, or proclaim, by beat of drum.

danḍūr^{u} दंन्दूरु । निरर्थभाषी adj. (f. **danḍūr^{ü}** दन्दूरॢ), a prater, a scandalmonger.

dānd^{a}r दान्द्र्, **dāndur^{u}** दान्दुरु, etc., see **dād^{a}r.**

dānadār दानदार् دانەدار । अन्तःफलकः adj. e.g. granulated; of a granulated appearance; containing grain; bearing fruit in the form of seeds enclosed in a capsule or husk (e.g. a pomegranate).

dēndār देनदार् دیندار । ऋणी m. a debtor; esp. with ref. to a creditor, the man who owes him money, so-and-so's debtor.

dīndār दीन्दार् دیندار । धृष्टप्रकृतिः adj. (f. **dīndārĕn̆** दीन्दार्यंञ्), religious, devout, pious (Gr.M.); (in Kāshmīrī) a fanatic, hence ready to take up arms even without cause, bellicose, pugnacious. The fem. is a woman of this description; for such a man's wife, see the next. **-bāy** -बाय् । धृष्टस्वभावस्त्री f. the wife of such a man.

dīndōrī दीन्दारी دینداری । धृष्टस्वभावता f. constancy in religion; (in Kāshmīrī) readiness to take up arms, pugnacity, see **dīndār.**

ḍŏnḍūra डूण्डूर् । घोषणा f. proclamation by beat of drum, i.q. **ḍanḍūra.**

dandāsa, m. the bark of the walnut-tree (El.; L. 352 has *dandarsa*).

dun-dawāl दुन्-दवाल् । वङ्गलसंग्रहः m., i.q. **dang-dawāl,** q.v.

danḍawath दण्डवथ् m. (sg. dat. **danḍawatas** दण्डवतस्), prostration of the body, obeisance (K. 133).

ḍang डंग् । पशुपादरज्जुः m. (sg. abl. **ḍanga 1** डंग), the shackle or rope by which the forefeet of horses or cattle are tied together to prevent them straying, a hobble-rope. —**dyun^{u}** —दिनु । पादबन्धनम् m.inf. to tie the forefeet of an animal together as ab. —**hyon^{u}** —ह्योनु । पादबन्धनम् m.inf., id., also used for tying the feet of a man together, to prevent him running away.

ḍāng^{i}-ḍulijĕ डंगि-डुलिज्य । निःशृङ्खलपरिचयः f.pl. the use or consumption of another's property at one's own will and without constraint or prohibition. **-s^{a}h** -सह् । अधीरः m. a hobbled tiger; met. a coward, one who is timid and easily frightened. K.Pr. 49 translates this 'a tiger in the stable', i.e. a tyrant in his house.

ḍāng डांग्, see **ḍāg.**

ḍanga 2 डंग । पशुपादबन्धनम् m. the act of tying the feet of a horse or other animal to prevent it straying.

—**karun** —करुन् । कार्यनिरोधः m.inf. to tie a person's feet, to impede him in any business, lit. or met. **-raz** -रज़् । पादबन्धनरज्जुः f. a rope for tying the feet of cattle; occasionally, a rope by which a man's feet are bound to prevent his running away.

ḍanga 3 डंग in **ḍanga-ḍanga** डंग-डंग । अन्तस्तुच्छव्यवहारः m. an occupation or business (like a drum, hollow within but outwardly noisy) of no consequence, but about which a great fuss is made.

ḍīng^{i} डींगि, see **ḍyūg^{u}**.

ḍong^{u} डंगु । प्रोच्चमञ्चविशेषः m. an elevated stage erected in a field on which the crop-watcher sits.

ḍung डुंग । ब्रुडनम् f. diving, plunging below the surface into deep water. Cf. **ḍūg**. —**dīñ^{u}** —दिञ् । ब्रुडनम् f.inf. to dive, plunge into water.

ḍūng डूंग, etc., see **ḍūg**, etc.

ḍūnga डूंग, **ḍūnga** डूंग, see **ḍūga**.

dang-dawāl दङ्-द्वाल्, **dung-dawāl** दुंग्-द्वाल्, or **dun-dawāl** दुन्-द्वाल् (= دنگل ودوال) । बहुलसामग्री m. magnificence, grandeur, pomp; (in Kāshmīrī) a great collection of persons or things, e.g. of people at a festival, of ornaments and other presents for a bride and bridegroom, of troops come together for a battle, etc. Cf. **dangala**.

ḍangij डंगिज् । कोष्ठविशेषः f. the upper loft of a cow-house, inhabited by people in winter for the sake of warmth. The children esp. sit in it, and in it the guest is made to sleep, for it is the warmest room in the house (L. 249).

dangala दंगल (= دنگل) । जनसमूहः m. a tumultuous assembly, a crowd, a company or body of men, esp. a company of police, soldiers, or the like, acting as one body.

dānagol^{u} 2 दानगलु । प्रदेशविशेषः m. (for 1 see **dān 1**), N. of a place about 60 miles north of Śrīnagar, the entrance to the Śāradā-kṣetra, or tract made holy by the shrine of the goddess Śāradā. (Cf. RT.Tr. II, 279 ff.)

ḍungal डुंगल् । ब्रुडकः adj. c.g. a diver; one who dives much, a good diver.

ḍīngamīr डींगमीर्, etc., see **ḍīgamīr**, etc.

ḍangur डंगुर् । वृषभः m. (sg. dat. **ḍangaras** डंगरस्), a bullock; a quadruped (El.); met. a stupid man; a term of abuse (El.).

ḍāngur डांगुर्, see **ḍāgur**.

ḍingir डिंगिर् । ईषन्निद्रा f. a short sleep, a doze.

dinagrākh दिनग्राख् n.ag. (sg. dat. **dinagrākas** दिनग्राकस्; f. **dinagrākañ** दिनग्राकञ्), a giver (Gr.Gr. 106, 107).

ḍānguv^{u} डांगुवु, see **ḍāguv^{u}**.

dānih, see **dāñĕ**.

dānahan دانہن, see **dānā**.

dinahār दिनहार् adj. c.g. fit to be given, worthy to be given (Gr.Gr. 130).

ḍanja डंज । स्वस्थः adj. c.g. sound, well, healthy (esp. when disease is prevalent); in good condition (of things). Cf. **dūnd^{u} 1**. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । स्वस्थतया स्थितिः m.inf. to remain or continue in a good, firm condition. —**thawun** —थवुन् । स्वस्थतया स्थापनम् m.inf. to put in good health, or in a firm, good condition.

danjĕ दंज्य, see **dūnd^{u} 1**.

ḍĕnj^{i} डेंजि, **ḍĕnj^{u}** डेंजू, see **ḍyong^{u}**.

ḍīnj^{u} डींजू, see **ḍīj^{u}**.

ḍönj^{u} डांजू, see **ḍöj^{u}**.

ḍĕnjĕr डेंज्यर् । असम्यक्स्थितिः m. the condition of not being securely based, instability (esp. of some heavy globular object).

dönj^{a}run दांजरुन्, etc., see **dōj^{a}run**.

dinuk^{u} दिनुकु (Śiv. 1651, 1714), sg. gen. of **dyun^{u}**, q.v., of giving. Also sg. gen. of **din 1**, see **dĕn**.

dēnukh दे(धे)नुख् m. (sg. dat. **dēnukas** देनुकस्), N. of a demon slain by Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (K. 225).

dōnkh दोंख्, etc., see **dōkh**.

ḍĕnkalī डेंकली, see **ḍĕkalī**.

dinakĕn दिनक्यन् (Śiv. 1219), m. plur. dat. of **dinuk^{u}**, the genitive of **dyun^{u}**, q.v.

dinal दिनल् । व्यभिचारिणी f. an unchaste woman, a prostitute (Gr.Gr. 107, K.Pr. 57).

dunāla दुनाल । अतिस्थूलो रज्जुविशेषः m. a thick coarse kind of rope made up of twisted withes or of twisted strands of thread.

dūnil दूनिल् । पिचुविवरिता f. the profession of a cotton- or wool-carder.

dunöl^{i} दुनालि । द्विनालिकाग्निप्रक्षेपयन्त्रम् f. a double-barrelled gun.

dunamath दुनमथ् । द्विनवतिः card. (pl. dat. **dunamatan** दुनमतन्), ninety-two.

dunamatyum^{u} दुनमत्युमु । द्विनवतितमः ord. (f. **dunamatim^{u}** दुनमतिमू), ninety-second.

dunamatyun^{u} दुनमत्युनु । द्विनवतिमूल्यकः adj. (f. **dunamatiñ^{u}** दुनमतिञू), of the value of ninety-two (rupees, etc.), worth ninety-two, costing ninety-two.

dannī, ? **danī**, m. *Portulacea aleracea* ? (El., who spells the word *dhannī*).

d^{a}nan द्नन् । रजोऽपहरणम् f. (sg. dat. **d^{a}nūñ^{u}** द्नंञू), shaking violently, the act of shaking out dust, etc., from a garment, cloth, papers, or the like. —**dīñ^{u}** —दिञू । संचालना f.inf. to shake down grain in a basket or other receptacle so as to fill it. —**gatshūñ^{u}**

For words containing **dh** and **ḍh**, see under **d** and **ḍ**. See articles **d** and **ḍ**.

—गङ्कृञ् । कम्पोद्भवः f.inf. sudden shaking or shivering of the body to occur, e.g. when suddenly coming in sight of something ill-omened, or suddenly coming within range of some foul smell.

d^{a}nun द्नुन् । रजोऽपहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **d^{o}n^{u}** द्नु), to shake anything violently; esp. to shake out dust (K.Pr. 112, impve. sg. 2 written *den*); to disperse (El.).

d^{o}n^{u}-mot^{u} द्नु-मतु । अपहृतरजस्कः perf. part. (f. **d^{ü}ñ^{ü}-müts^{ü}** द्नू-मच़ू), that from which dust or the like has been shaken out.

d^{a}nith trôw^{u}-mot^{u} द्निथ् त्रोवु-मतु । उपेक्षितः perf. part. (f. **—tröv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** —त्रावू-मच़ू), shaken out, e.g. of a basket or other receptacle from which the contents have been thrown out; (of the hatred or anger exhibited by another) regarded with indifference. **d^{a}nith trāwun** द्निथ् त्रावुन् । उपेक्षणम् m.inf. (of a full basket or other receptacle) to shake out (the contents); to regard with indifference as ab.

dōnun दोनुन् । पिच्वादेः विवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dūn^{u}** दूनु, f.pl. **dōñĕ** दोञ), to card or clean cotton, wool, etc. **dūn^{u}-mot^{u}** दूनु-मतु । विवृतः perf. part. (f. **dūñ^{ü}-müts^{ü}** दूञू-मच़ू), carded.

dunnö दुन्नो । द्विसंख्याङ्कः m. the name of the figure 2, used in schools.

dūnun दूनुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dūn^{u}** दूनु), to sweep (El.). **dūnawôl^{u}** दूनवोलु n.ag. (f. **dūnawājĕñ** दूनवाज्यञ), a sweeper (El.).

dīnānāth दीनानाथ् m. (sg. dat. **dīnānāthas** दीनानाथस्), Lord of the wretched, Him to whom the wretched fly for help, a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1555). Cf. **dīn 1**.

danŏntar द(ध)न्वन्तर्, see **danwantar**.

danŏrdanḍ दनुर्दण्ड् or (Gr.M.) **danu-danḍ** दनु-दण्ड् । धनुः m. a bow (the weapon). K. (371, 429, 430, 561, 562) always spells *danudand*.

dinas दिनस् sg. dat. of **din 1** and also (Gr.Gr. 112, Śiv. 1262, 1387) of **dyun^{u}** (inf.), the act of giving, to give, qq.v.

dīnis दीनिस् sg. dat. of **dyūn^{u}**, q.v.

danush द(ध)नुष्, a bow (K. 375), i.q. **danŏrdanḍ**, q.v.

danĕshṭh द(ध)न्यष्ठ् । धनिष्ठा f. (sg. dat. **danĕshṭhi** द(ध)न्यष्ठि), the name of the twenty-third of the twenty-seven lunar mansions or asterisms; in Sanskrit Dhaniṣṭhā. **danĕshṭh-kumār** धन्यष्ठ-कुमार् m. N. of a demigod. In Rām. 572 he is associated with Viśvakarmā, the architect of the gods, and in 593 identified with him.

danāsīr दनासीर् । दुष्करकार्यव्यापारः f. any long and difficult business, esp. when it is of no value or useless.

dönta दान्त, see **dōth**.

danth दन्थ् m. a tooth, used for **dand**, q.v., in the following: **danta-kath** दन्त-कथ् । दन्तकथा f. gossip, verbal report, common talk, legend, as distinguished from anything based on written authority.

ḍēnṭh डेंठ्, see **ḍēṭh**.

dōnth दोंथ्, see **dōth**.

dönth दांथ्, see **dōth**.

ḍūnṭhum, see **ḍēsh**.

ḍōnṭakh डांटख्, see **ḍōṭakh**.

ḍantakar डंटकर् । शीतबाधया दन्तामर्दः m. chattering of the teeth (from cold, ague, or the like). Cf. **ḍand-ṭakar**, s.v. **dand**, and **dan-ṭakar**, s.v. **dan 4**. —**atsán^{i}** —अत्संनि । दन्तामर्दोत्पत्तिः m. pl. inf. an attack of such chattering to come on.

ḍēnṭun डेंटुन्, see **ḍēṭun**.

döntun दांतुन्, etc., see **dōtun**.

ḍönṭun डांटुन्, see **ḍōṭun**.

ḍīnṭiñ डींटिञ्, see **ḍīṭiñ**.

döntuv^{u} दांतुवु, see **dōtuv^{u}**.

dūntsh दून्छ्, **dūntsh^{u}** दून्छु, **dūntsh^{a}r** दून्छर्, etc., see **dūtsh, dūtsh^{u}, dūtsh^{a}r**, etc.

dönts hyuk^{u} दांछ्युकु, see **dōtshyuk^{u}**.

dānav दानव् m. a certain kind of demon, the Dānava of Sanskrit literature (Śiv. 704).

dunôv^{u} दुनोवु । द्विनामा adj. (f. **dunöv^{ü}** दुनावू), two-named, known by two different names, possessing an alias.

dan^{a}wād दन्वाद् m. thanks (Gr.M.). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to thank (Gr.M.).

dinawôl^{u} दिनवोलु n.ag. a giver, one who is generous (El., Gr.Gr. 107, K.Pr. 57). See **dyun^{u}**.

d^{a}nawun द्नवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **d^{a}now^{u}** द्नवु), i.q. **d^{a}nun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. xl).

dŏnawán^{i} दनवंनि, **dŏnawanī** दनवनी, see **dŏnaway**.

danwantar or **danŏntar** द(ध)न्वन्तर् m. N. of the physician of the gods, the Dhanvantari of Sanskrit literature (Śiv. 855).

dōnawañ दोनवञ् । विवरणभृतिः f. wages paid for carding wool, cotton, etc.

dŏnaway दनवय् । उभावेव card. e.g. (pl. dat. **dŏnawán^{i}** दनवंनि or **dŏnawanī** दनवनी; ag. and abl. **dŏnawáy^{i}** दनवंयि, see Gr.Gr. 85), an emphatic form of **z^{a}h** ज़ह, two, meaning 'even the two', 'even both', 'both' (Rām. 239, 269, 724, 1115, 1503, etc.). Cf. **dŏshĕway**. **dŏnawán^{i}-hond^{u}** दनवंनि-हन्दु । द्वयोरेव संबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünz^{ü}** -हंज़ू), of or belonging to both and only to them.

dānye, dānyi, see **dāñĕ**.

dānay दानय् । पशुभागधेयः f. a tax paid by possessors of sheep, a sheep-tax (L. 464).

For words containing **dh** and **ḍh**, see under **d** and **ḍ**. See articles **d** and **ḍ**.

daniy **दनिय्** (Śiv. 703), see **dani.**

dinay **दिनय्** neg. conj. part. not having given (Gr.Gr. 111); also **din** with suff. of acc.-dat. sg. of 2nd person, they will make thee, or for thee (Gr.Gr. 184). See **dyunᵘ.**

dunⁱyā **दुनिया**, **duniyāh** **दुनियाह्** (Rām. 1074, 1103), **dunyā** **दुन्या** دنیا m. (sg. dat. **dunⁱyāhas** **दुनियाहस्** or **dunyāhas** دنیاہس), the world (El.); the present world, the present life or state of existence (K.Pr. 62); the world, as opposed to a religious life (K.Pr. 27); the people of the world, people; worldly enjoyments or blessings, worldly goods, the good things of this life, wealth, riches (K.Pr. 62). **dunyāhas yunᵘ** **दुन्याहस् यिनु** m.inf. to come into the world, be born (K.Pr. 242).

dunⁱyādār **दुनियादार्** دنیادار or (Śiv. 1799) **duniyāh-dār** **दुनियाह्-दार्** । **धनाढ्यः, बन्धुपालकः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dunⁱyādārĕñ** **दुनियादार्यञ्**), worldly, a person of the world; one possessed of the good things of this world, a rich man, a mammonist; (in Kāshmīrī) one who supports his relations by showing hospitality or giving material help on the occasion of festivals or the like (Śiv. 1799). **-bāy** **-बाय्** । **धनाढ्यसंबन्धिनी स्त्री** f. the wife of such a rich man.

dunⁱyādörī **दुनियादॊरी** دنیاداری । **बन्धुसाह्यकर्तृत्वम्** f. worldliness, attention to the concerns of the world; worldly affairs, economy; mammon, worldly goods or possessions, riches; wife and children, family; a show of politeness; (in Kāshmīrī) the virtue of helping one's poor relations by showing hospitality or giving material help on the occasion of festivals, etc. (Śiv. 1509).

ḍōnyuvᵘ **डोन्युवु** । **अक्षोटदारुमयः** adj. (f. **ḍōnivᵘ** **डोनिवु**), made of walnut wood (e.g. a box or the like).

dünzᵘ 1 **दॗंज़ु** । **अणुकणसमूहः, भूषावलम्बिसूक्ष्मतन्तुसमूहः** f. (for **2** see **dondᵘ**), the minute grains or rice-dust distributed through husked rice; the fine wires hanging down from an ear-ornament or the like, on which minute beads are threaded. **—hĕñᵘ** **—ह्यञु** । **सूक्ष्मकणपरिमार्जनम्** f.inf. to clean (by winnowing) such minute grains from husked rice. **-kala** **-कल** । **अतिसूक्ष्मतण्डुलाग्रम्** m. the small minute ends or tips of the rice-grains, broken off in the process of husking. **-mŏkta** **-म्वक्त** । **अणुमुक्तासमूहः** m. minute seed-pearls threaded on the ab. wires.

dā̃nĕ 1 **दान्य** । **धान्यम्** m. (in the Roman character this word appears under various forms, such as *dānih*, *dāni*, *dānye*, *dānyi*, L. 330 has even *dhān*. For **dā̃nĕ 2** see **dōñᵘ.** When the first member of a *tatpurusa*, or appositional, comp., this word takes the form **dā̃** **दाँ**, see Gr.Gr. 74. In the word **ḍā̃gorᵘ** **डाँगॊरु**, a paddy-seller, the initial **d** has become cerebralized. Cf. Gr.Gr. 149, where the dental **d** is an error), the rice-plant, paddy; rice in the husk, paddy (K.Pr. 10, 15, 69, 75, 165; W. 141; Śiv. 841, 1315). For full particulars regarding this crop in Kashmīr, see L. 330 ff. and El. s.v. *dányi*.

dā̃-ambar **दाँ-अम्बर्** । **धान्यराशिः** m. a pile of threshed rice in the husk. **-bēr** **-बेर्** or **-bēra** **-बेर** । **धान्यक्षेत्रसीमा** f. one of a series of low banks dividing up a rice-field so as to facilitate irrigation. See **-dūrᵘ** bel. **-bīra** **-बीर** । **धान्यग्रहणसंघर्षः** f. a paddy-crowd; in time of scarcity a crowd collected to receive rice at any place where it is obtainable. **-bôrᵘ** **-बॊरु** । **धान्यभारः** m. a load of unhusked rice, a bag full of winnowed paddy. **-bŏstūrᵘ** **-बॊस्तूरु** । **धान्यभारः, धान्यभरितस्यूतः** m. a leathern bag full of paddy, or the paddy therein contained. **-chakh** **-छख्** । **धान्यप्रक्षिप्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **-chaki** **-छकि**), scattering of paddy, esp. the line of fallen paddy on the track along which paddy is being transported. **-dal** **-दल्** । **धान्यप्रथमकुट्टना** m. the first husking of paddy (paddy is husked by pounding in a mortar: this is done two or three times, and between each husking it is winnowed). **-dalyunᵘ** **-दल्युनु** । **धान्यकुट्टना, प्रथमकुट्टितावस्थधान्यम्** m. the first husking of paddy as ab.; the paddy after being thus husked for the first time. **-dūrᵘ** **-दूरु** । **धान्यक्षेत्रभागः** m. a section of a paddy-field as divided by low banks for purposes of irrigation. See **-bēr** ab. **-gĕḍᵘ** **-ग्यॆडु** । **बद्धमुष्टिकतृणसंयुक्तधान्यभारः** f. a sheaf of reaped paddy, usually consisting of six times as much of the straw as can be grasped in the hand at one time. Cf. **-khorᵘ** and **-lôwᵘ** bel. **-gŏnᵘ** **-ग्वनु** । **लघु धान्यकूटम्** m. a pile or heap of sheaves of paddy, esp. a small one. Cf. **-gŏñⁱ** bel. **-guna** **-गुन** । **धान्यपूर्णा गोणी** f. a grain-sack or bag, for use with pack-animals. **-gŏñⁱ** **-ग्वञि** । **धान्यकूटम्** f. a high pile or stack of sheaves of paddy, put together to allow them to become thoroughly dry. Cf. **-gŏnᵘ** ab. **-gurᵘ** **-गुरु** । **अश्वोढधान्यम्** m. a paddy-horse, a pack-horse loaded with paddy. **-gāsa** **-गास** । **धान्यतृणम्** m. paddy-straw. **-hönzᵘ** **-हॊंज़ु** । **धान्यविक्रेता नाविकः** m. (f. **-hānzañ** **-हाञ्ज़ञ्**), a boatman (or boatwoman) whose profession it is to collect paddy from the villages on the river-banks for sale in the city. **-hāyukh** **-हायुख्** । **धान्यपूर्णा तुला** m. (sg. dat. **-hāyĕkas** **-हायकस्**), the grain-pan of the large scales in which

paddy is weighed. **-hyol^{u}** -ह्युलु । धान्यगुच्छः(शूकः) m. an ear of the paddy-plant (Gr.M.). **-kā̃dur^{u}** -काँदुरु । धान्यकन्दुः m. a large receptacle made of matting for storing threshed unhusked paddy. **-khāh** -खाह् । धान्यक्षेत्रसमूहः m. paddy land, a group of paddy-fields. **-khal** -खल् । धान्यखलः m. a paddy-threshingfloor, a place where paddy is collected prior to threshing. **-khar** -खर् । खरोढधान्यभारः m. an ass's load of grain. **-khār** -खार् । धान्यखारी f. (sg. dat. **-khör^{ü}** -खोरू), a certain weight of threshed paddy, a *khār* or *kharwār* (about 152 lb.) of paddy (Gr.Gr. 74): the area over which one *khār* of paddy seed-grain is sown is exactly equivalent to four British acres (L. 243; cf. **-path** bel.). **-khor^{u}** -खोरु । धान्यमुष्टिकद्वादशी m. a certain load or measure of paddy in the ear with the straw, consisting of twelve handfuls or as much as can be grasped twelve times with the hand, two sheaves. Cf. **-gĕd^{ü}** ab. **-khīt^{i}** -खीति । धान्यक्षेत्रम् f. a paddy-field. **-khĕwar** -ख्यवर् । अल्पशो धान्यसंग्रहः m. the collection of a store of paddy little by little: e.g. when the paddy has been threshed by the cultivator, and has been collected previous to the Government assessment for purposes of taxation, it is supposed not to be touched till Government permission is given; in such a case the cultivator, for his immediate needs, privately carries off from the pile, little by little, a store for his personal consumption before receiving this permission. **-kala** -कल । धान्यशिरोंऽशः m. paddy-head, i.e. the bearded tip of an ear of paddy, containing very small grains. **-kanz** -कन्ज् । धान्योलूखलम् m. a mortar in which paddy is husked; a mortar full of paddy; as much paddy as will fill a mortar. **-kĕs^{ü}r^{ü}** -क्यसंरू । धान्यकिंशारुः f. the beard of the paddy-ear. **-kuṭh^{ü}** -कुठू । धान्यसद्म f. a paddy-granary (usually built with wooden boards). **-kat^{a}ra** -कत्र । अल्पधान्यसमूहः m. a small amount of threshed paddy, usually as much as can be held in the palm of the hand. **-lāv** -लाव् । धान्यलवणम् f. paddy-reaping, the paddy harvest. **-lôw^{u}** -लोवु । धान्यलूनमुष्टिः m. (in reaping paddy) the amount of straw held in the hand and reaped with one cut of the sickle. Cf. **-gĕd^{ü}** ab. **-lāy** -लाय् । धान्यलाजाः f. parched paddy, paddy roasted so that each grain bursts. **-müṭ^{ü}** -मंटू । धान्यालिञ्जरः f. a large, high, earthen jar used for holding paddy, esp. when filled with it. **-maṭh** -मठ् । धान्यमणिकः m. (sg. dat. **-maṭas** -मटस्), a kind of large earthen jar for holding paddy. **-mŏṭh^{ü}** -म्वठू f. (sg. dat. **-mŏchĕ** -म्वछ्य), a handful of paddy (K. 178). **-nör^{ü}** -नांरू । क्षेत्रभागविशेषः f. a long, narrow strip of a field grown with paddy. **-phĕkh** -फ्यख् । अल्पधान्यम् f. (sg. dat. **-phĕkas** -फ्यकस्), 'a dust of paddy,' a very small quantity of paddy, e.g. the amount collected or distributed at one time by or to one person. **-phol^{u}** -फोलु । धान्यसमूहः, एकं तत्फलम् m. a small quantity of threshed paddy (Gr.Gr. 164); a single grain of paddy (K. 178, in this sense usually only plural, Gr.Gr. 164). **-phulay** -फुलय् । धान्यमञ्जरीप्रादुर्भावः f. blossoming of paddy, the flowering of the rice plant (taking place in July, August, or early September). **-phulayi-kani** -फुलयि-कनि । प्रायेण धान्यमञ्जरीप्रादुर्भावकाले adv. at about the time of rice-blossoming (indefinitely). **-phulayi-kyut^{u}** -फुलयि-क्युतु । धान्यमञ्जरीप्रादुर्भावकाले adv. at the time of rice-blossoming (definitely). **-phŏṭ^{u}** -फ्वटु । धान्यकण्डोलः m. a moderately large kind of basket used for holding paddy; such a basket full of paddy; so much paddy as will fill such a basket (Gr.Gr. 74). Cf. **-phŏṭ^{ü}r^{ü}** bel. **-phuṭ^{a}j^{i}** -फुटजि or **-phuṭ^{u}j^{ü}** -फुटजू । धान्यराशिः f. a pile of threshed paddy. **-phŏṭ^{ü}r^{ü}** -फ्वतरू । लघुधान्यकण्डोलः f. a small kind of basket for carrying paddy; such a basket filled with paddy; so much paddy as will fill such a basket. (These baskets are plastered over with mud.) Cf. **-phŏṭ^{u}** ab. **-pàj^{i}** -पंजि or **-püj^{ü}** -पंजू । धान्यपूर्णपिटः a large kind of basket for holding paddy; such a basket full of paddy; so much paddy as will fill such a basket. **-pol^{u}** -पोलु । धान्यकण्डोलः m. a large kind of wide open basket, woven of withies and boughs, for holding paddy; such a basket full of paddy; so much paddy as will fill such a basket. **-püṭ^{ü}** -पंटू । धान्यत्वक् f. empty paddy husks still on the plant, i.e. husks in which the grain has not formed for want of moisture and which are gaping at the top, as if longing for a drink. **-path** -पथ् । द्रौणिकधान्यक्षेत्रम् m. a certain measure of land, a field of such an area that it will require one *trakh* (about 9½ lb.) of paddy seed for sowing. It is equal in area to one British rood (L. 243). Cf. **-khār** ab. **-path^{a}r** -पथर् । प्रक्षिप्तधान्यकप्रदेशः m. ground on which paddy thrown, usually accidentally or carelessly, has taken root and grown up. **-pathur^{u}** -पथुरु । प्रसारितधान्यस्थलम् m. a paddy-floor, a level open space on which paddy is spread out to dry. **-pyuṭh^{u}** -प्युठु । धान्यभारः m. a sack of leather or gunny full of paddy, adapted for carrying on a man's back and shoulders. It holds about a *khār* or 152 lb. **-roṭ^{u}** -रटु । धान्यपरिमाणम् m. (in bartering vegetables, etc., for paddy or the like) the weight of anything in paddy. **-raṭh**

-raḍ -रड् । धान्यपरिमितिः f. (sg. dat. **-raṭi** -रटि), id. **-shup^{u}** -शुपु । धान्यशूर्पः m. a winnowing basket for paddy; so much paddy as can be held at one time by such a basket. **-sör^{u}** -सांरु । धान्यसंग्रहः f. piling of unthreshed grain (always with reference to paddy conveyed from one place to another, e.g. from a field to be stacked up elsewhere). **-thal** -थल् । रोपणधान्यलताः f. paddy seedlings ready for transplanting. **-thāl barun** -थाल् बरुन् । कांस्यपात्रे धान्यपूरणशाकुनिकम् m.inf. to fill the paddy dish, to take the paddy omen. (On the eve of the New Year and similar festivals a metal tray is loaded with paddy, accompanied by flowers, cooked rice, silver, walnuts, cakes, etc., and omens taken from it.) **-ṭsaph** -त्सफ् । धान्यलता f. a paddy plant, a rice plant as it springs from a single seed. **-waguv^{u}** -वगुवु । प्रसारितधान्यकटः m. a paddy-mat, a mat on which threshed paddy is spread out for drying. **-wāph** -वाफ् । धान्यवापकालः m. (sg. dat. **-wāpas** -वापस्), paddy-sowing, the time at which paddy is sown (late April to early June). **-wör^{u}** -वांरु । धान्यनौका f. a paddy-barge, a small kind of open barge used for conveying paddy by river to the city. **-vĕv** -व्यव् । धान्योप्तिः f. paddy-sowing, the act of sowing paddy. **-zamīn** -ज़मीन् । शालेयम् (क्षेत्रम्) f. (sg. dat. **-zamīni** -ज़मीनि), paddy-land, land in which paddy is sown or to which it is transplanted, land suited for growing paddy, rice land. **-zyur^{u}** -ज़्युरु । उन्नवद्धान्यमञ्जरी m. paddy-pollen, the young paddy in blossom.

diñĕ द्दिञ f.pl. of **dyun^{u}**, q.v.

diñ^{u} द्दिञु f.sg. of **dyun^{u}**, q.v.

dīñ^{u} द्दीञु, see **dyūn^{u}**.

dōñ^{u} द्दांञु । गुञ्जाषट्कमानम् f. (sg. dat. **dāñĕ 2** द्दाञ), the name of the amount of a certain weight, equivalent to the weight of six seeds of the *Abrus precatorius*, each weighing about eight barley-corns. Cf. **dāñuk^{u}**; met. a very small amount, hence **dōñ^{u} dōñ^{u}** द्दांञु द्दांञु every particle, every single piece (Śiv. 1524, m.c. **dōñ^{u} dōñī**), and **dāñĕ dāñĕ** द्दाञ द्दाञ adv. in every particle, to the last grain, entirely (Śiv. 1301, 1308, 1313).

d^{u}ñ^{u} द्वञु, etc., see **d^{a}nun**.

dūñ^{u} 1 दूञु । यत्यग्निकुण्डम् f. the smoke-fire over which a Hindū ascetic sits for lengthened periods inhaling the smoke by way of a religious exercise (Śiv. 305). —**dazūñ^{u}** —दज़ूञु । निरन्तरखेदापत्तिः f.inf. such a smoke-fire to burn; met. continual worry or sorrow to be experienced, owing to the continual presence or neighbourhood of some irritating cause.

dūñ^{u} 2 दूञु । पिचुविवरणयन्त्रम् f. (sg. dat. **dōñĕ** द्दोञ), a bow (El. *dúnvi*); esp. the bow used by a cotton-carder. He twangs its string against the uncleaned cotton or wool, thus cleaning it (Gr.Gr. 121); met. in **Rām-baḍ^{a}rūñ^{u} dūñ^{u}** राम-बड्रूञु दूञु f. the bow of Rām Baḍ^{a}r (= Rāmacandra), a rainbow (cf. L. 463). Cf. **dūn^{u} 2.** —**diñ^{u}** —द्दिञु । विवृत्य प्रक्षेपणम् f.inf. to card (cotton, etc.); met. to toss aside in all directions a mass of articles, esp. in the hope of finding and getting hold of some particular thing hidden amongst them.

dōñĕ-phamb द्दोञ-फम्ब् । यन्त्रविवृतपिचुः m. cotton which has been carded.

dūñ^{u} 3 दूञु f. noise, outcry heard in the distance. —**tulūñ^{u}** —तुलूञु । रोपकोलाहलः f.inf. to raise an angry noise or angry tumult heard in the distance, as when made by children out of sight of their parents, or raised by the masters and mistresses of a house against the conduct of a servant not present. —**wŏthūñ^{u}** —व्वथूञु । कोलाहलोत्थितिः f.inf. such a noise or outcry to occur.

dūñ^{u} द्वञु । मांसखण्डः f. a piece of goat's flesh, esp. a long strip cut off from the upper part of the leg.

dūñ-dö दूञ्-द्दां । धकारः m. the name of the Śāradā and Nāgarī letter ध, used in schools.

dañ-dab द्दञ्-द्दब् । खण्डशो भवनम्, सद्यो मरणम् m. being dashed to pieces, of someone or something falling from a height or the like (used esp. in abuse); met. sudden death, however caused.

dañ-daka द्दञ्-द्दक or **-dakh** -द्दख् । भङ्गनिपातः m. (sg. dat. **-dakas** -द्दकस्), i.q. **dañ-dab**, q.v.

ḍañ-ḍañ डञ्-डञ् m. in **ḍañ-ḍañ karun** डञ्-डञ् करुन् । अन्तःशून्यताख्यापनम् m.inf. to make the sound of 'ḍañ-ḍañ', to show the hollowness of anything (lit. or met.) by ringing it.

dāñuk^{u} द्दाञुकु । षड्गुञ्जामितपरिमाणम् m. a certain metal weight used in weighing. The weight which it indicates is one **dōñ^{u}**, q.v.

dūñ^{u}-mūṭs^{u} दूञु-मंचु, see **dōnun**.

dīñer द्दीञर् । दीनता m. misery, wretchedness.

dōñ^{e}run द्दांञ्रुन् । चिन्तनम् (विमर्शः) conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dōñ^{o}r^{u}** द्दांञ्रु), to consider about, reflect on, think over (Śiv. 1050). Also **dōñ^{e}rāwun** (e.g. Śiv. 1667). **dōñ^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}** द्दांञ्रु-मतु । चिन्तितः (विमृष्टः) perf. part. (f. **dōñ^{u}r^{u}-mūṭs^{u}** द्दांञ्रु-मंचु), reflected upon, considered.

dōñ^{e}rāwun द्दांञ्रावुन् । ध्यानविषयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dōñ^{e}rôw^{u}** द्दांञ्रोवु), to consider about, reflect on, think over (Śiv. 1667); i.q. **dōñ^{e}run**, q.v. **dōñ^{e}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** द्दांञ्रोवु-मतु । ध्यानविषयीकृतः perf. part. (f. **dōñ^{e}röw^{u}-mūṭs^{u}** द्दांञ्रावू-मंचू), reflected upon, considered.

dōñōv **द्रोञोव्** 2 p.p. of **dōnun**, q.v.

dāñĕwal **दाञवल्** । **धान्याकम्** f. coriander seed (El.), *Coriandrum sativum.*

dāñĕwali bar^{a}g **दाञवलि बंरग्** । **धान्याकशाकम्** m. greens or spinach (*sāg*) of the leaves of the coriander plant. **-gūj^{u}** **-गूजु** । **धान्याकचूर्णम्** f. powdered and sifted coriander seed. **-kul^{u}** **-कुलु** । **धान्याकलता** m. the coriander shrub. **-path** **-पथ्** । **धान्याकरसलेपः** m. a certain medical application, a plaster or lotion of powdered coriander seed mixed with water and applied to the affected portion of the body by means of a rag.

d^{a}pa **द्रप** or **d^{a}ph** **द्रफ्** (sometimes written **d^{u}ph** **द्रूफ्**) । **धूपः, वनस्पतिभेदः** m. (sg. dat. **d^{a}pas** **द्रपस्**), the name of a certain plant found in the forests. Its root is collected by shepherds and burnt in the temples as incense (L. 363, *dhup*); the root used as incense (Śiv. 108, **d^{a}ph**). Cf. **dupa** and **dūph**.

d^{a}pa-gaṇḍ^{u}r^{u} **द्रप-गंड्रू** । **ओषधिविशेषमूलम्** f. the root of this plant, burnt as incense. **-zuv^{u}r^{u}** **-ज़ुव्रू** । **धूपपात्रम्** f. a vessel or censer for burning incense.

dop^{u} **दोपु** । **आज्ञा** m. (really 1 p.p. of **dāpun**, q.v.), a thing said (K.Pr. 139); an order, command.

dapi-kōm^{u} **दपि-कामु** । **प्रेरणया करणम्** f. a work done by command, and not voluntarily. **—karun** **—करुन्** । **चोदनया विधानम्** m.inf. to carry out a work under another's orders, and not of one's own motion.

dupa **दुप** । **धूपः, वनौषधिविशेषः** m. incense, frankincense, a fragrant-burning gum (Siv. 1856); a certain wild plant, i.q. **d^{a}pa**, q.v. **-dag** **-दग्** or **-dŏg** **-द्रग्** । **अतिकुट्टनम्** m. the pounding of the *dupa-* or *d^{a}pa*-plant; met. the thorough pounding of any substance (cf. Śiv. 1856). **-gaṇḍ^{u}r^{u}** **-गंड्रू** । **वनस्पतिमूलविशेषः** f. the root of the *dupa-* or *d^{a}pa*-plant. **-lōṭ^{u}** **-लाटू** । **धूपशाखा** f. a long stick of incense for burning, a candle of incense-gum. **-zuv^{u}r^{u}** **-ज़ुव्रू** । **धूपाधारिका** f. a censer.

dupoch^{u} **दुपंछु** । **द्विपक्षकालिकः** adj. (f. **dupüch^{u}** 1 **दुपंछू**; for 2 see **dupokh^{u}**), of or belonging to two lunar fortnights; born, produced, or made two lunar fortnights ago.

dupacĕl **दुपचल्** । **द्विपटकः** m. a kind of cloth or mantle in which there are two breadths. Cf. **dup^{a}ṭa**.

dapa-daph **दप-दफ्**, **dapā-daph** **दपा-दफ्**, or **daphā-daph** **दफा-दफ्** । **द्वन्द्वयुद्धम्** f. (sg. dat. **-dapi** **-दपि**), a quarrel commencing with mutual abuse and winding up with a hand-to-hand fight.

d^{a}ph **द्रफ्**, see **d^{a}pa**.

daph **दफ्**, see **dapun 1**.

ḍaph **डफ्** (= دف) । **वाद्यविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **ḍaphas** **डफस्**), a tambourine.

ḍāph **डाफ्** । **संवेशनम्** m. (sg. dat. **ḍāpas** **डापस्**), lying down, resting (El. has *ḍāf* m. rest, and *ḍāp* f. sleep). **—ḍulagun** **—डुलगुन्** । **संवेशनम्** m.inf. to be sleepless, to toss and tumble in one's bed. **—dyun^{u}** **—दिनु** m.inf. to rest, give rest (to) (El. *ḍāf*). **—trāwun** **—त्रावुन्** । **संवेशनम्** m.inf. to take to one's bed (from disease, sorrow, weakness, or the like); to sleep (El. *ḍāp trāwün^{u}* f.).

daphā 1 **दफा** دفع m. pushing, thrusting, repulse, repelling (El.); used in special senses in the following: **—gatshun** **—गछुन्** । **अदृष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. to become destroyed at a distance, to be thrust away to a distance and there to perish. **—karun** **—करुन्** । **अपनयनम्** m.inf. to thrust away or carry away to a distance and there to destroy, to make away with. **—sapadun** **—सपदुन्** or **—sapazun** **—सपज़ुन्** । **नष्टीभवनम्** m.inf., i.q. **—gatshun** ab.

daphā 2 **दफा** دفعه f. one time, one turn or bout.

dīph 1 **दीफ्** । **दीपः** m. (sg. dat. **dīpas** **दीपस्**), a light, a lamp (Śiv. 314), esp. the small lamp consisting of a cotton wick burning in a saucer of oil, or the jewelled lamp used in worship (Śiv. 513, 738, 835, 1093, 1175, 1205, 1346, 1523, 1692, 1706); used met. in idioms such as **kŏla-dīph** **क्वल-दीफ्** m. the lamp, or glory, of a family (Śiv. 1536).

dīpa-dān **दीप-दान्** । **दीपवलिः** m. an illumination, esp. the illumination of the Diwālī festival (see **-mālā** bel.) or the illumination on the eighth lunar day of the bright half of the month of Phāgun (Phālguna) on the occasion of making offerings to deceased ancestors. **-mālā** **-माला** । **दीपमालाख्योत्सवः** f. a celebrated festival, the Diwālī of India, held on the new moon of the month of Kārtikh (Kārttika) in honour of Kārttikēya, the Indian war-god. In the daytime Hindūs bathe and put on their best attire. At night they worship Lakṣmī, and their houses and the streets are illuminated (Śiv. 1093, 1150). **-shrād** **-श्राद्** । **दीपसांमुख्ये श्राद्धम्** m. a ceremony (at which lamps are lighted) performed in the months of Māg or Phāgun of the year after a death, in honour of the deceased; genl. a festival observed by all Hindūs on the eighth day of the bright half of Phāgun, = **-dān** ab.

dīph 2 **दीफ्** m. (sg. dat. **dīpas** **दीपस्**), an island; used —° as in **Sangal-dīph**, the island of Sangal, Ceylon (K.Pr. 186).

dŏph 1 **द्रफ्** । **क्षुपः** m. (sg. dat. **dŏpas** **द्रपस्**), a shrub, a small bush (Gr.M.).

dŏph 2 **द्रफ्** । **निपातशब्दः** m. (sg. dat. **dŏpas** **द्रपस्**), the sound caused by falling from a height (e.g. on to

a roof), crash, flop, bang. **—karith —करिथ् ।** **सनिपातशब्दम्** adv. with such a sound, crash, u.w. vbs. of falling, etc.

dōph द्रौँफ् । निगूढासिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **dōpi द्रौँपि**), a sword-stick, a walking-stick with a sword hidden inside it.

dūph दूफ् m. (sg. dat. **dūpas दूपस्**), incense. Cf. **dᵃpa, dupa,** and **dᵃph. dūpa-dīph दूप-दीफ्** m. incense and lamps (used in worship) (Śiv. 1175, 1523, 1692, K. 1046).

daphā-daph दफा-दफ् । विप्रलापः f., i.q. **dapa-daph,** q.v.

duphala 1 दुफल । द्विफालः adj. c.g. two-bladed, two-edged (e.g. a mattock or a knife).

duphala 2 दुफल । द्विधाभिन्नः adj. c.g. split lengthways into two pieces (of a log, a post, firewood, or the like).

dupholᵘ दुफॅलु । द्विफलोद्भावकक्षेत्रादि adj. (f. **duphüjᵘ दुफॅजू**), (of a field) bearing two crops (spring and autumn); (of a tree, etc.) bearing two different kinds of fruit on different branches.

daphul-wakth دفع وقت m. putting off, postponement. **daphul-wakth kaḍun दफुल्-वक्थ् कडुन् । क्रियासमयनिर्वाहणम्** m.inf. to draw out postponement; somehow or other to complete an urgent work in the proper time in spite of the absence of the necessary means. **—nērun —नेरुन् । क्रियानिर्वाहसमाप्तिसंभवः** m.inf. postponement to issue; a work to be completed as ab.

daphan दफन् دفن **। शववसनम्** m. burial, interment; (in Kāshmīrī) a shroud.

ḍaphar डफर् (= دفر**) । मांसमयसूदविशेषः** m. a stink; (in Kāshmīrī) a certain dish made by cooking together the flesh on a sheep's or goat's head together with the animal's paunch. **-kālⁱyĕ -कॅलिय (=** دفر قلیه**) । सूदविशेषः** m. an abominable stinking mess, tasteless victuals, a dish in which much broth, vegetables, etc., are mixed to make it go further, wishwash; (in Kāshmīrī) a mess made up of the paunch and head-flesh of a sheep or goat, as ab. **-lĕjᵘ -ल्यंजू । व्यञ्जनविशेषोखा** f. a cooking-pot filled with the above mess, or of a kind suitable for its preparation.

dīphᵘrᵘ डीफुरू or **dīphᵘrᵘ डौँफुरू । गुह्यसभा** f. a private assembly of a few (four or five) men met together for consultation, a private committee, privy council.

dīphᵃrĕ karaṇĕ डौँफर्य करञ । सभाविधानम् f. pl. inf. to form such small privy councils, to form small private committees out of a number of people assembled together.

dupahar दुपहर् । मध्याह्नः m. lit. two watches (a day being divided into four watches of about three hours each); hence, midday (Gr.Gr. 157; Gr.M.).

dupaharan दुपहरन् । मध्याह्ने adv. at midday (Gr.Gr. 157). **-bögⁱ -बॉगि** or **-bögin -बॉगिन् । प्रायो मध्याह्ने** adv. at about midday, at midday or thereabouts. **—tāmath —तामथ्** adv. till midday (Gr.M.).

dupaharas दुपहरस । मध्याह्ने adv. at midday (Gr.M.). **-bögⁱ -बॉगि** or **-bögin -बॉगिन् । प्रायो मध्याह्नकाले** adv. at about midday, at midday or thereabouts.

dupŏhorᵘ दुप्हुरु । द्व्यस्रिः adj. (f. **dupŏhᵃr दुप्हर्**), two-cornered, two-pointed, two-peaked, forked.

dō-phyōr द्रो-फ्योर् । विसर्जनीयः two-dotted; (in Sanskrit grammar) the sign : or *visarjanīya.*

dupokhᵘ दुपॅखु । द्विपक्षः, द्विपक्षयुक्तः adj. (f. **dupüchᵘ 2 दुपॅछू**; for 1 see **dupochᵘ**), having two sides or wings; (of a bird) two-winged; (of a wheeled vehicle) two-wheeled; of or belonging to both parties (e.g. a feast to which a man invites both his own and his wife's relations).

dupolᵘ दुपॅलु । द्विपलमितः adj. (f. **dupüjᵘ दुपॅजू**), weighing 2 *pals* of about one-tenth of a pound each, weighing (approximately) 3 ounces; composed of materials weighing 3 ounces (e.g. a turban, in the making of which 3 ounces of thread were used up); hence, of such an article, very fine, very delicate and light.

dupalyunᵘ दुपल्युनु or **दुपल्युनु । द्विपलमितः** adj. (f. **dupaliñᵘ दुपलिञ्जू**), i.q. **dupolᵘ,** q.v.

dapun 1 दपुन् । कथनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dopᵘ द्पु**; the impve. sg. 2 is **daph दफ्**, e.g. Śiv. 633), to say, to speak (K.Pr. 30; YZ. 20, 28, 91, 161, 250, 463; Śiv. 40, 74, 78, 80, 82, 88, etc.), to order, command; to send a message, to instruct by message; to say to oneself, consider, think (Śiv. 530, 785); to explain (El.); (on the occasion of a son's marriage or similar festival) to invite friends and relations formally by word of mouth (Śiv. 74, 79, 81, 82) (cf. **dapun 2, dapan-bata,** and **dapawañ**).

dapani nērun दपनि नेरुन् । निमन्त्रणाय निर्गमनम् m.inf. to go forth in order to invite; on the occasion of giving a marriage feast or the like, to go out to pay visits of invitation to one's relations, to set out to invite personally. **—yunᵘ —यिनु । निमन्त्रणायागमनम्** m.inf. to arrive at a house in order to invite its inhabitants to a marriage or the like (Siv. 79, 81).

dāpⁱ dāpⁱ sōdāh द्पि द्पि सोदाह् । परस्परसंमतिपूर्वकं कार्यविधानम् f. (of two parties) agreement after mutual consultation as to a course of conduct; esp. a mutual agreement to fight or the like.

dopᵘ-motᵘ द्पु-मतु । आज्ञापितम् perf. part. (f. **düpᵘ-müṭsᵘ द्पू-मंचू**), said; ordered, commanded; invited, etc.

dapun 2 दपुन् m. (sg. dat. **dapanas** दपनस्, pl. nom. **dapân[i]** दपॅनि, L. 268), an invitation to a wedding issued to the relations and friends of the bride and bridegroom (Śiv. 82; L. 268 *dapani*). This word is really the same as **dapun 1**, the inf. used as a verbal noun. Cf. **dapun 1, dapan-bata,** and **dapawañ.**

dapan-bata दपन्-बत । निमन्त्रणायाभ्यागतार्थं भोजनम् m. (on the occasion of a marriage, when an ambassador arrives at the house of a relation of the bride or bridegroom formally to invite him to the festival) the formal dinner given to such an ambassador. Cf. **dapun 1** and **2** and **dapawañ.**

dupar दुपर् । कूटविशेषः m. a heavy iron-headed hammer; an iron mallet, a sledgehammer.

dupūr[u] दुपूरु । द्विपुरकः adj. (f. **dupūr[ü]** दुपूरू), having two layers or strata; having two sections, one above the other (e.g. an ear-pendant); two-storied (of a house).

dup[a]ṭa दुपट or **dupaṭa** दुपट । सूक्ष्मप्रावरणपटः m. 'having two breadths', a kind of light muslin wrapper or cotton shawl (El.), usually with embroidered edges, worn by men, loosely thrown over the shoulders (Śiv. 1725, K. 976, both with suff. of indef. art. **dupaṭāh** दुपटाह्), and used by women as a head-covering and veil. Cf. **dupacēl.**

dīp[a]th दीपथ् f. (sg. dat. **dīp[ü]ṭh[ü]** दीपॅचू), brightness, light, splendour (Śiv. 1657).

dīptimān दीप्तिमान् adj. c.g. bright, splendid, brilliant (Śiv. 1122, **dīptimāna,** m.c.).

dupŏtr[u] दुपॅत्रु । द्विपुत्रः adj. (f. **dupŏtür[ü]** दुपॅतॅरू), possessing two sons.

dupotr[u] दुपॅत्रु । द्विपत्रात्मा adj. (f. **dupatür[ü]** दुपतॅरू), possessing two leaves, two-leaved (e.g. a seed-sprout just showing two leaves).

dapawun[u] दपवुनु । कथनेन चोदयन् n.ag. (f. **dapawüñ[ü]** दपवॅञू), one who speaks; one who commands; one who instructs by message; one who personally invites to a wedding or the like (see **dapun 1** and **2**).

dapawañ दपवञ् । निमन्त्रणायागतेभ्यः सुदायद्रव्यम् f. (on the occasion of a marriage or other festival, when the ambassadors arrive at a house formally to invite the members of the family to the festival) the money-present given by the invited to the inviters. Cf. **dapun 1** and **2** and **dapan-bata.**

dre, drii, incorr. for **driy,** q.v.

dar 1 در prep. in, into, with (Ram. 72, 900; W. 99; YZ. 10, 27); on, upon, above (**phōj dar phōj,** troop upon troop, Rām. 570); of, concerning, about; by, for, because of; near, hard by, at; to, as far as, according to; before, in presence of; against. For compounds commencing with this word, see s.vv.

dar 2 दर् در । द्वारम् m. (sg. dat. **daras 1** दरस्, abl. **dara 1** दर), a door, doorway, entrance to a house, room, etc. (Rām. 574); a door (of escape) (K.Pr. 227); a square in a draught or chess board (Śiv. 1544, **khāla-dar,** the square of skin, the position inside the skin, hence the womb, being born, human life). **-ḍokh[u]** -डॅखु । आश्रयः m. 'door and prop'; refuge and care, support, assistance, subsistence, received from a master, friend, or the like.

dar 3 दर् । परिमाणम् m. (sg. dat. **daras 2** दरस्, abl. **dara 2** दर), value, estimation, esteem; price, rate, tariff, market or current rate; the calculation of the weight of a load, etc.; a large, fixed pair of scales for weighing heavy loads. **-danḍa** -दण्ड । बृहत्तुलादण्डः m. the beam of such a pair of scales; a general term for such a beam together with all its appurtenances. —**dyun[u]** —द्युनु । तोलनम् m.inf. to weigh. —**karun** —करुन् । परिमाणसमताविधानम् m.inf. to calculate the weight of anything by weighing an aliquot part thereof by measure and multiplying by the number of parts. —**lagun** —लगुन् । तोलनारम्भः m.inf. the weighing to commence (e.g. of a crop of paddy or of a stack of firewood). —**lāgun** —लागुन् । तोलनारम्भणम् m.inf. to commence the weighing as ab.

dara-dar 2 दर-दर्, see s.v.; for **1** see **dara 4.** **-tuluk[u]** -तलुकु । तुलामानोद्भवः adj. (f. **-talüc[ü]** -तलॅचू), 'of under the scales'; (of anything being weighed) coming first into existence at the time of weighment.

daruk[u] दरुकु । परिमाणभवः adj. (f. **darüc[ü]** दरॅचू), of or belonging to weight, of or belonging to the weight or weights used to balance an article being weighed.

daras khot[u]-mot[u] दरस् खॅतु-मॅतु । तुलायामारूढः perf. part. (f. **—khüṭh[ü]-müṭh[ü]** —खॅचू-मॅचू), mounted on the scales, in the condition of being weighed; met. subject to general discussion and criticism. —**pĕṭh khārun** —प्यठ् खारुन् । तुलारोपणम् m.inf. to cause to mount upon the scales, to subject to weighment; met. to subject another to discussion and criticism. **-pĕṭh khasun** -प्यठ् खसुन् । तुलारोहणम् m.inf. to mount on the scales, to be in the condition of being weighed; met. to become the subject of general discussion and criticism.

dar 4 दर् m. N. of a certain sept of Brāhmaṇs in Kashmīr (Gr.Gr. 34).

dara-bāy दर-बाय् f. the wife of such a Brāhmaṇ (Gr.Gr. 34). **-kot[u]** -कॅटु m. the son of such a Brāhmaṇ, in a laudatory sense, a real son of a Dar, a good Dar (Gr.Gr. 132); **-pūt[u]** -पूतु m. the son of such a Brāhmaṇ (Gr.Gr. 131).

dar 5 दर्, in **dara-dar**, see **dara 4** and **dara-dar 2** and **3**.

dar 6 (K.Pr. 167), see **dor**ᵘ.

dar 7 दर् (धर्) m. one who carries or bears up, used —°, as in **mālā-dar,** one who bears a garland (Śiv. 1171, 1174); **musala-dar,** one who carries a pestle (as a club) (Śiv. 1160); **gangā-dar,** he who carries the Ganges (on his head), Śiva (Śiv. 37).

dar 8 दर् m. a cavern, cave (Rām. 1584, but here the word may also be **dara 3,** q.v.).

ḍar डर् । भयम् m. fear, apprehension, alarm, dread, awe (K. 375, 464, 468, 577).

dār 1 دار adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dārĕñ** दार्यञ् دارِن), having, possessing, holding, keeping; used —°, as in **alāka-dār,** the owner of an estate; **āsana-dār,** possessing a seat, hence worthy of housing or receiving a deity (Śiv. 57); **āyĕ-dār,** possessing accessibility, easy to grasp; **baca-dār,** possessing a child, pregnant; **bāḍav-dār,** possessing largeness, too large; **bāganayĕ-dār,** divisible; **bagāra-dār,** greasy, rich. In Śiv. 1789 there is a pun with **dār,** impve. 2 sg. of **dārun.**

dār 2 दार् دار । दारु m. (sg. abl. **dāra 1** दार), a beam or log of wood, a piece of timber (K.Pr. 248, Śiv. 337, 1776); a lump of wood, a worthless piece of wood (K.Pr. 50). El. writes this *dār*, i.e. *dörᵘ*.

dāra-banna दार-बन्न । दारुकूटम् f. a large pile or stack of logs or beams. **-khŏn** -ख़ुन् । दारुसमूहः f. a small pile of a few beams and planks collected together for building a house or the like. **-kŏl** -क्वल् । दारुप्रवाहिणीकुल्या f. a small canal or water channel for conveying logs from the forest. **-kŏnᵘ** -क्वनु । दारुसमूहः f. a collection of logs, etc., esp. when brought together for building a house. **-lürᵘ** -लूरु । काष्ठमयगृहम् f. a house built of timber, a log house. **-ponᵘ** -पोनु । काष्ठकीलकम् m. a wooden wedge for splitting logs. **-wan** -वन् । असंख्यदारुसमूहः m. a dense forest of timber-trees; met. a huge collection of logs.

dār 3 दार् । दृढता m. (sg. abl. **dāra 2** दार), strength, stoutness, durability, esp. of clothes, vessels, or similar articles liable to wear out.

dāra-dorᵘ दार-दोरु । अतिदृढः adj. (f. **-dürᵘ** -दूरु), very strong, very durable (as ab.).

dār 4 दार् or (K. 325, 507) **dārā** दारा । धारा f. a line of descending fluid, a thin stream (Śiv. 501, 1028, 1173, 1361, 1366, 1577); **ȧshⁱ pākⁱ dārĕ,** tears flowed in a stream (YZ. 132, m.c. for *dāri*); so, **oshᵘ dāri pokᵘ** (YZ. 417).

dāri-dāri दारि-दारि (often **-dārĕ** -दार्य m.c.) (Śiv. 964, 1233, 1910) or **dörⁱ-dörⁱ** दॉरि-दॉरि (Śiv. 1894) adv. in streams. **dāri dāri wasun** दारि दारि वसुन् । अतिवृष्टिप्रस्रुतिः m.inf. 'to descend in streams', a house to be flooded in a rain-storm owing to leaks in the roof.

dār 5 दार् or **dāra 3** दार । धारा f. the sharp edge or point of any tool, weapon, or cutting instrument (El. *dára*).

dāra phērañĕ दार फेरञ । कोटिपरिवर्तः f. pl. inf. the edges or point of a tool or weapon to be turned. **—pĕñĕ** —प्यञ । कोटिखण्डना f. pl. inf. 'edges to fall', the edges or point of any tool or weapon to be depressed, to be blunted or turned.

dār 6 दार् f. a door (Rām. 22). **nav-dār** नव्-दार्, the nine doors or apertures of the body, viz. the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation (Rām. 23).

dāra-pūz दार-पूज़ । द्वारदेवतापूजा f. worship of the door-god; a part of the Hindū wedding ceremony, in which the bridegroom, before entering the bride's house for the purpose of marriage, worships the god who guards the door. Cf. **dörᵘ 3.**

ḍār 1 डार् । समस्थलक्षेत्रम् m. a level field suitable for growing corn crops, a cornfield. El. writes this *dār* (i.e. *dörᵘ* with dental *d*).

ḍār 2 डार् । जातिविशेषः m. a surname, commonly used by Musalmān cultivators, as in Gaphār Ḍār غفار ڈار, **Lāsⁱ Ḍār** लॉसि डार्, both proper names.

dᵃra दर् । श्वापसारणवाक्यम् m. onomat. the cry used in chasing away a dog, 'shoo!' (K.Pr. 35, 114, *durah*). **-dᵃra** -दर् । श्वनिरासायासकृच्छब्दानुकरणम् m. the word used in referring to the above cry oft-times repeated, 'shoo-shooing.' **-dᵃra karun** -दर् करुन् । असकृन्निराकरणम् m.inf. to 'shoo' repeatedly; met. to drive away another (esp. an objectionable person) discourteously whenever he approaches one. **—karun** —करुन् । निराकरणम् m.inf. to 'shoo', drive away a dog; met. to drive a person away discourteously.

dara 3 दर् । आधारः m. (sg. dat. **daras 3** दरस), a support, prop, that which holds anything immovable, cf. **ȧchⁱ-dara,** s.v. **ȧchⁱ.** **—logᵘ-motᵘ** —लोगु-मोतु । स्तब्धीभूतः perf. part. (f. **—lüjᵘ-müṭsᵘ** —लूजु-मूचु) (of some living being) become motionless (Rām. 1584, see bel.). **—lagun** —लगुन् । स्तब्धीभवनम् m.inf. to become motionless, be stopped, suddenly delayed or impeded (of some person or thing usually or preferably in motion) (Śiv. 332, 1641; of the coming of daylight being delayed, Rām. 1584, cf. **dar 8**); to become fixed, permanent (Rām. 1391, of the darkness of an eclipse); met. to become released from transmigration, become absorbed in the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 166, and also of

the moonlight being stopped by the brighter light of the sun). Cf. **dari lagun,** s.v. **dor**ᵘ **1.**

dara 4 दर् । आकर्षः f. pulling out, straining (leather, cloth, rope, or the like previously contracted, in order to lengthen it); pulling or wringing out clothes in the process of washing (Śiv. 1022). **-dar 1 -दर्** f. pulling, hauling (at anything) (K.Pr. 11). Cf. also **dara-dar 2** and **3,** s.vv. **-drasa -द्रस ।** आकर्षः m. to pull from both ends a rope, etc., as ab., till there is danger of its breaking. Cf. **drasa.** **—dyun**ᵘ **—दिनु ।** आकर्षणम् m.inf. to pull out as ab.

dara 5 दर् دره । सेकनालिका m. (sg. dat. **daras 4 दरस्**), a valley between two hills, down which a stream runs; (in Kashmīr) a small water-channel conducted round a rice field or the like for purposes of irrigation, the flow of which usually falls from high ground; the current or flow of water in a river (Śiv. 1638, **wŏgani dara,** with a shallow current). **-gaṇḍ -गंड्** कुल्याप्रवाहनिरोधः m. a block in such a channel so as to divert the flow of water. **—gaṇḍun —गंडुन् ।** कुल्याप्रवाहनिरोधनम् m.inf. to block such a channel so as to divert the flow of water. **-taluk**ᵘ **-तलुकु ।** नालिकातो नवोद्भूतः adj. (f. **-talüc**ᵘ **-तलचू**), of or belonging to below the source of the ab. water-channel, i.e. (water) drawn directly from where the water is falling into the channel from high ground. **—sĕzᵃrun —स्ॅज़रुन् ।** नालिकाप्रवाहणम् m.inf. at the proper time to cause water to flow along one of these channels.

dara 6 दर्, in **dara-dar,** see **dara 4** and **dara-dar 2** and **3.**

dara 7 दर् m. doubt, incertitude (Rām. 1606).

dara 8 دره m. translated 'beard' in YZ. 145. Cf. **dör**ᵘ **2.** Possibly incorr. for **ḍĕka,** forehead.

dara 9 दर् fut. sg. 1 of **darun 1** and **2,** qq.v.

dāra 4 दार् । चौरसंघातः m. a body of thieves collected together for purposes of robbery, a troop of banditti, 'dacoits,' gang-robbers. **—dyun**ᵘ **—दिनु ।** समुच्चित्य चौर्यविधानम् m.inf. (of thieves) to rob in a body, to commit 'dacoity', to commit gang-robbery. **—pyon**ᵘ **—प्यनु ।** चौरसंघातापातः m.inf. an attack by banditti or 'dacoits' to occur.

dāra 5 दार् in **dāra-pār दार्-पार् ।** पारावारशास्तिः m. rule over far and near, rule over a wide extent of country. Cf. **dōr 1.**

dārā दारा f. (sg. dat. **dārāyĕ दाराय**), i.q. **dār 4** (K. 325, 507).

dārū दारू دارو m. medicine, drug, remedy, cure. With suff. of indef. art. **nōshĕ-dārōh** = نوش دارو, an antidote (Rām. 901).

ḍēr डेर् । राशिः m. (sg. abl. **ḍēra 1 डेर**), a collection, accumulation; a heap, mound, pile, stack (K.Pr. 118, Śiv. 1185); a store, granary, magazine (El., Siv. 1862); —° plenty of, as in **dyāra-ḍēr,** plenty of money (K.Pr. 137). **—gatshán**ⁱ **—गछ्ॅनि ।** राशीभवनम् m. pl. inf. heaps to occur; (of things left unswept away owing to laziness) to lie scattered about in heaps. **—khārán**ⁱ **—खार्ॅनि ।** राशीकरणम् m. pl. inf. to raise heaps, to leave things in untidy heaps. **—khasán**ⁱ **—खस्ॅनि ।** राशीभवनम् m. pl. inf. heaps to be raised; to become piled in heaps (of dust, etc.) (Śiv. 1238). **—sārun —सारुन्** m.inf. to collect a heap, to pile up a heap (K.Pr. 48).

ḍēra 2 डेर । निवासस्थानम् m. a tent, temporary dwelling, abiding place, temporary lodging in another's house when away from home. **—ḍēra phērun —डेर फेरुन् ।** कालक्षेपविधानम् m.inf. to wander from lodging to lodging, esp. when one has no house of one's own; to spend time fruitlessly. **—dith bĕhun —दिथ ब्यहुन् ।** आसत्यानुलगनम् m.inf. to take a temporary lodging and remain there uninterruptedly during one's stay (e.g. when a spy or detective wishes to observe another's actions). **—dyun**ᵘ **—दिनु ।** निवासदाढ्योत्पादनम्, रक्षणार्थोपवेशनम् m.inf. to pitch one's tent, determine upon the place of one's temporary lodging; to settle down temporarily in a place for the purpose of protecting or spying on someone. **—hyon**ᵘ **—ह्यनु ।** परिव्रज्यादिपूर्वकनिवासकरणम् m.inf. to wander about living temporarily in various places, esp. in forests. **—trāwun —त्रावुन् ।** अनुलगनम् m.inf. to settle down near someone else for some purpose.

ḍēri डेरि, see **dyūr**ᵘ**.**

diār, incorr. for **dyār,** q.v.

dīār, m. (El.), i.q. **diva-dār,** q.v., s.v. **div.**

dīr दीर् । धैर्यवान् m. steady, constant, firm, resolute, brave, courageous, self-possessed.

dīra-vīr दीर्-वीर् । अतिधैर्यवीर्यः m. a hero.

dīrⁱ **दीरि,** see **dyūr**ᵘ**.**

dīrī दीरी । धीरता f. firmness, fortitude, courage.

dōr 1 दोर् دور **।** उच्चाधिकारप्राप्तिः m. circuit, revolution; circuit of rule, jurisdiction, power, authority, dominion, sway (Rām. 997); a high or responsible office, such as that of treasurer or head of a city. **—karán**ⁱ **—कर्ॅनि ।** उच्चपदोपभोगः m. pl. inf. to occupy such high positions in due course, or otherwise.

dōra-dōr 1 दोर्-दोर् f. might, power, sway (Śiv. 738). **dōra-dōr karüñ**ᵘ **दोर्-दोर् करुञ् ।** वृद्धिमत्पदप्राप्तिः f.inf. to gradually reach a high position or station.

dōrĕ-phyurᵘ द्वोर्य-फियुॖ m. reversal of one's circuit, going back on one's course, losing one's way (Śiv. 1834). **dōr-ĕ zamāna** द्वोर्य ज़मान زمانہ دور m. the revolution of ages (Śiv. 726).

dōr 2 द्वोर् । द्रुतगतिः f. running, a run; (of a horse or the like) galloping, a gallop (Gr.Gr. 127). —**anūñᵘ** —अनंञ्ॖ । अतिद्रुतागमनम् f.inf. to bring the act of running; hence, to come running, to come quickly. —**niñᵘ** —निञ्ॖ । अतिशीघ्रधावनम् f.inf. to run fast, gallop. —**trāwūñᵘ** —त्रावंञ्ॖ । अतिधावनम् f.inf., id. —**tshunūñᵘ** —छ़ुनंञ्ॖ । शीघ्रतया पर्यापणम् f.inf. to get over at a run; (of a road) to pass over very quickly; (of a book, etc.) to get through very quickly, to read quickly, to gallop through.

dōra-dōr 2 द्वोर-द्वोर् । अतिधावनम् f. running hither and thither, haste, hurry, bustle; much or frequent running or galloping; contest in running, a race.

dōri yunᵘ द्वोरि यिनॖ m.inf. to come running, to run up (to a person) (K. 223).

dōr 3 द्वोर् । (व्यूति)वितानयन्त्रम् f. a weaver's loom.

dōri khôrᵘ-motᵘ द्वोरि खोरॖ-मॊतॖ । व्यूतियन्त्रे आरोपितः perf. part. (f. —**khörᵘ-mütsᵘ** —खारॖ-मॖचॖ), that which has been put on a loom (of the warp for weaving). —**khārun** —खारुन् । व्यूतियन्त्रे आरोपणम् m.inf. to set the warp on a loom. —**khasun** —खसुन् । व्यूतियन्त्रारोहणम् m.inf. to mount the loom, i.e. (of the warp) to be set on the loom. —**khotᵘ-motᵘ** —खॊतॖ-मॊतॖ । व्यूतियन्त्रारूढः perf. part. (f. —**khütsᵘ-mütsᵘ** —खॖचॖ-मॖचॖ), mounted on the loom, i.e. (of the warp) ready on the loom for weaving. —**phyurᵘ** —फियुॖ । व्यूतियन्त्रसंचालनता m. the act of working the loom up and down and (the shuttle) backwards and forwards, weaving. —**wothᵘ** —वॊथॖ । व्यूतियन्त्रादवरूढः 1 p.p. (f. —**wütshᵘ** —वॖछॖ), descended from the loom, i.e. (of cloth) quite new and fresh from the loom.

dōr 4 द्वोर् m. *Spiræa Lindleyana* (El.).

dōr 5 द्वोर् m. a field, a little garden (El.). Cf. **ḍōr**, **dūr 5**, and **ḍūrᵘ**.

ḍōr डोर् । अनूपम् m. land covered with very shallow water, a watery country, a slightly flooded country (from rain or overflow). Cf. **dōr 5**, **dūr 5**, and **ḍūrᵘ**.

dör 1 द्वार् or **dair 1** दैर् । धैर्यम् m. firmness, constancy, calmness, gravity, fortitude (Śiv. 338, 1022, K. 414). Also written **dörᵘ 1** द्वारॖ (e.g. Śiv. 52, 128, 728) and **döry** द्वार्य or **dairy** दैर्य (e.g. Śiv. 1109, 1271, 1373, 1563).

dör 2 or **dair 2** دیر m. a convent, a monastery; (in Kāshmīrī) the world (for Persian *dair-ĕ tang*) (YZ. 238).

dōra 1 द्वोर دورہ । आवृत्तिः(संचारः) m. a round, revolution, circuit; a round, tour, course, circuit; the circulation of disease, periodic attacks of ague or the like. **-bôjᵘ** -बोजॖ । समशीलसखा m. a circuit-sharer, i.e. a friend whose tastes, habits, and occupations are the same as one's own. **-bata** -बत । बह्वभोजननिष्पादनम् m. the preparation of many various kinds of food for a large number of guests invited on festival occasions and the like.

dōra 2 द्वोर । दीर्घपटः m. a long piece of cloth as it issues from the loom. See **dōr 3**.

ḍōra डोर । डोरकम् m. (sg. dat. **ḍōras** डोरस्, abl. **ḍōra** डोर, but ag. **ḍūrⁱ** डूरि), a thick string, a cord, a rope, halter (not so thick as a cable). Cf. **ḍūrᵘ**. —**dyunᵘ** —दिनॖ । प्रतीचयावकाशदानम् m.inf. to give rope, to give breathing time, to allow a person a short space in which to recover himself (in a fight or the like). **-pan** -पन् । डोरकतन्तुः m. a short piece of rope or of the strand of a rope.

dörⁱ द्वारि, see **dār 4**.

dörī 1 द्वारी or **dairī** दैरी f. patience (in misfortune). —**thawūñᵘ** —थवंञ्ॖ f.inf. to exercise patience (Gr.M.).

dörī 2 द्(ध)ारी c.g. an adjectival suffix meaning 'bearing', 'upholding', etc., as in **diha-dörī**, carrying a body, in bodily form (Śiv. 1887); **Gōvardana-dörī**, he who upheld Mount Gōvardhana, i.e. Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 733); **jaṭa-dörī**, he who wears his hair in matted locks, i.e. Śiva (Śiv. 1895); **mukuṭa-dörī**, she who wears a diadem, i.e. Pārvatī (Śiv. 1501).

dorᵘ 1 दॖरॖ । दृढः adj. (f. **dürᵘ 1** दॖरॖ, for **2** see s.v.), firm, hard, strong, compact, durable, solid (K.Pr. 88, Śiv. 337, 1777); robust (K.Pr. 243, *duruye* for *doru-y*); earnest (El.); manly (El.); strong (of arguments) (Gr.M.); strong, firm, steady, obstinate (in purpose or resolution) (Gr.M.); strong, permanent, immortal (Gr.M., K.Pr. 243); fine (of weather, L. 460). El., L., and K.Pr. spell this *dur* and *durr*; K.Pr. 167 spells **dürᵘ** *dar*, cf. **bukurᵘ**. —**droṭᵘ** —द्रॊटॖ । दृढस्थूलः adj. (f. **dürᵘ-drüṭᵘ** दॖरॖ-द्रॖटॖ), hard and stout, stiff and strong, hard and thick. —**gatshun** —गछ़ुन् । दृढीभवनम्, अविगलनम् m.inf. to become tight or jammed (of a knot or the like); to become stiff, solid, tough (of food which even cooking does not make tender). —**karun** —करुन् । धैर्यविधानम् m.inf. to make firm; hence, to exercise patience or perseverance, to take courage, to be firm; to be composed, calm.

dari lagun दरि लगुन् । स्तब्धीभवनम् m.inf. to be suddenly stopped, suddenly caused to halt (of something in motion). Cf. **dara lagun**, s.v. **dara 3**.

dār^i-wôl^u द्रॖरि-वोलु । दृढाग्रहः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who is hard, hard-fisted, one who meanly insists on getting all he can.

dor^u 2 द्रॖ । पङ्क्तिः, पक्ष्यः m. a single row of a number of people arranged in rows; any particular tribe or caste to which a person belongs, cf. **bāca-bath.**

dor^u 3 द्रॖ । वृष्टिनिरोधः m. cessation of rain, stoppage of a shower; a temporary cessation in the middle of a shower. **—karun** —करुन् । वृष्टिस्तम्भः m.inf. such a temporary cessation of rain to occur.

dor^u 4 द्रॖ, see **darun 1.**

dör^ü 2 दॊरॖ । श्मश्रु f. (for 1 see **dör**), the beard (of men) (K.Pr. 9, 156, 168, written *dār*; Rām. 582, K. 662, 664). **—dazüñ^ü** —दज़ॖञ्ञू । अन्तः खेदानुभवः f.inf. the beard to burn; met. to experience great annoyance from something happening in one's presence.

dāri-bud^u दारि-बुडु । श्मश्रुवृद्धः adj. (only m.), old bearded, a grey-beard, of ripe age (used specially in blessings or the like, e.g. a mother saying 'May I see you a grey-beard'). **-chaj** -छज । घनविशालश्मश्रु m. a fine flowing beard ('shaped like a winnowing sieve'). **-chyot^u** -छ्योतु m. a grey-beard, a venerable old man, a respected elder (Rām. 1600). **-kh^at͡s** -खच् । दीर्घं श्मश्रु m. a long beard. **-kôs^u** -कोसु । मुण्डितश्मश्रुः adj. (only m.), one whose beard has been shaved off. **-lab** -लब् । श्मश्रुकपार्श्वम् f. one side of a beard, e.g. the right side, or the upper half. **-lôw^u** -लोवु । घनदीर्घश्मश्रु m. a long thick beard. **-phĕt͡s^ü** -फ्यॖचू । श्मश्रुपचः f. a small piece of a beard. **-wāl** -वाल् । श्मश्रुबालः m. the hair of the beard. **-wôl^u** -वोलु । श्मश्रुविशिष्टः m. bearded, possessing a beard. **-zyūṭh^u** -ज़्यूठु । दीर्घश्मश्रुः adj. (only m.), long-bearded (Gr.Gr. 75).

dör^ü 3 दॊरॖ । पक्षद्वारम् f. (for 1 see **dör**), a private or back doorway (Śiv. 340, 949, 958, 1360, 1367); a postern-gate, wicket, sally-port; a window, a casement (H. v. 4, K. 921; El. *dār*); a window-shutter (K.Pr. 135, Śiv. 965, 1450). According to El. glass or mica is used in small windows in the houses of the rich. **—bar sörun** —बर् सॊरुन् । द्वारसमाधानम् m.inf. to see to casement and door, to lock up the house for the night. **—dïñ^ü** —दिञ्ञू । पक्षद्वारपिधानम् f.inf. to shut or lock a casement. Cf. **dār 6.**

dārĕ bar trọp^arán^i दार्य बर् त्रुप्ररनि । यावद्वारपिधानम् m. pl. inf. to cover casements and doors, to shut tightly all the doors and windows of a house, so as to stop even the circulation of air, for purposes of secrecy. **dārĕ trọp^arañĕ** दार्य त्रुपरञ । द्वारपिधानम् f. pl. inf. to cover the casements, to close them so tightly as to stop even the circulation of air (Śiv. 1703).

dāri dara dyun^u दारि दर दिनु । प्रार्थितार्थे खेदनम् m.inf. to give pulling at the side-door, to cause a person to pull frequently at the side-door; hence, in negotiations for a marriage or the like, the petitioned party to harass the petitioner by delaying to give a definite reply one way or the other. **dāri dara lagun** दारि दर लगुन् । प्रार्थनालाघवाप्तिः m.inf. pulling at the side-door to be experienced; hence, lack of dignity to be experienced by persistent petitions for something even after refusal. **dāri drasa lagun** दारि द्रस लगुन् । लज्जितीभवनम् m.inf. dragging at the side-door to be experienced, to be put to shame by accusations against or gossip about the members of one's family. Cf. **drasa. dāri-kin^i** दारि-किनि adv. (to go out, look, etc.) by or through the window (Gr.M., K.Pr. 254, Rām. 331). **dāri-poṭ^u** दारि-पॊटु । पक्षद्वारकवाटः m. the door of a side-doorway; the window-flap of a casement, the board which closes a window; a window which is closed by a board (El.).

dör^ü 4 दॊरॖ । पाञ्चालिका f. a child's doll. Cf. **achĕ-dör^ü** under **ách^i.**

dāri-dajĕ दारि-दज्य । पाञ्चालिकाः f.pl. doll-rags; hence, dolls. **-dajĕ pöth^ar** -दज्य पॊथर् । पाञ्चालिकाव्यवहारः m. doll-like conduct, used with reference to the relations of a bride and bridegroom who act foolishly as if (like dolls) they were motionless, and without sense of dignity or shame.

dur दुर् دُر m. a pearl (Rām. 570). **dur-fishān** دُر فشان adj. e.g. pearl-scattering (YZ. 6, of the mouth scattering words like pearls). Cf. **dūr 2.**

dūr 1 دور adj. e.g. distant, remote, far, i.q. **dūr^u,** q.v. **-pahān** -पहान् adj. e.g. somewhat distant, moderately distant (Gr.Gr. 94). **—gat͡shun** —गछुन् m.inf. to go far away, to go to a distance (Śiv. 279); to become at a distance, to find oneself far away (Śiv. 328). **—pĕṭh** —प्यठ । बहुकालान्तरे adv. after a long time.

dūr 2 दूर् (= دُر) । कर्णभूषणविशेषः m. a pearl (El.); an earring or ear pendant, esp. one with a single pearl set in it and worn on the lobe of the ear (H. vii, 11). So **kana-dūr,** ear-pearl (YZ. 448). Cf. **dur.**

dūra-hor^u दूर-हॊरु । कर्णभूषायुग्मम् m. a pair of such pendants, one for each ear (Gr.Gr. 81). **-hár^i kan** -हॖरि कन् । एककर्णोपयोगिकर्णभूषणविशेषः m. a single one of such a pair of ear pendants. **-hár^i rĕkh** -हॖरि र्यख् । क्षुद्रः कर्णभूषणभेदः f. (sg. dat. **-hár^i rĕkhi** -हॖरि र्यखि), a small broken or chipped ear pendant. **-kan** -कन् । एकमात्रः कर्णभूषणविशेषः m. a single ear pendant. **-kanüj^ü** -कनॖजू । कर्णभूषणविशेषतन्तुः f. the bent or hooked wire which passes through the lobe of the ear

and supports such a pendant. **-phol^{u} -फ़ोलु । फलाकार-कर्णभूषणम्** m. a handsome ear pendant, set with precious stones and crystal, and suspended by a golden wire (Rām. 1040). **-ts̈ākh -त्साख् । कर्णभूषणविशेष-चतुष्कम्** m. (sg. dat. **-ts̈āki -त्साकि**), a double set of ear pendants, two for each ear.

dūr 3, m. repulse (El.).

dūr 4 (? **ḍūr**), the border round the bottom of a *phĕran*, or long dress like a nightgown worn by Kāshmīrīs (El.). Cf. **ḍūr^{ü}.**

dūr 5, an irrigated field, vegetable land (L. 460). Cf. **dōr 5, ḍōr,** and **ḍūr^{u}.**

dūr दूर् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a village about 14 miles south of Śrīnagar, once an important town, but now reduced.

dūruk^{u} दूरुकु । ग्रामविशेषभवः adj. (f. **dūrüc^{ü} दूरुचू**), of or belonging to the village of Dūr.

dura दुर دُر **। तोत्रम्** m. a scourge made of twisted thongs, with which offenders are punished. **—din^{i} —दिनि । तोत्रताडनम्** m. pl. inf. to scourge as above. **-raz -रज़् । तोत्ररज्जुविशेषः** f. a kind of whip, consisting of a rope made up of twigs and twisted bark, used by gardeners to keep birds off fruit-trees, etc. Its crack is very loud, i.q. **kura,** q.v. **—ta kura wazán^{i} —त कुर वज़ँनि । परितस्तोत्राहतिः** m. pl. inf. to play the tunes of the whip and the scourge, to crack the whip all round, as in clearing a space at a palace gate or the like. **-ṭās -टास् । तोत्रशब्दः** m. the crack of the **dura-raz** or **kura,** see ab. **—wazán^{i} —वज़ँनि । तोत्राघातवृत्तिः** m. pl. inf. to make the whip sound, to give a criminal a flogging. **—wazanāwán^{i} —वज़नावँनि । बाहुल्येन तोत्रैराहतिः** m. pl. inf. to ply the whip all round one, esp. of one acting with cruelty.

duru, m. a valley (El.) (cf. **dara 5**).

dūr^{u} दूरु or **dūr दूर्** دُور **। सुदूरः** adj. (f. **dūr^{ü} 1 दूरू**; for **2** see s.v.), distant, remote, far, at a distance, a long way off (of place or time, cf. **dūr 1**) (K.Pr. 25, 81, 203, 207, 239; YZ. 36; Śiv. has **dūr^{u}**, 1063, 1834, and **dūr**, 106, 443, 636, etc.); (of a road) long; **bōz^{ü}-nishĕ dūr^{u}**, beyond the intellect, incomprehensible (Gr.M.); so **hōshĕ dūr** (YZ. 219). **—dūr^{u} hyon^{u} —दूरु ह्योनु । संबन्धविभेदनम्** m.inf. to break off mutual visiting, to break off intimacy. **—hyon^{u} —ह्योनु । संबन्धपरित्यागः** m.inf. to put at a distance, cease to have connexion or intercourse (with) (of a business or a person). **—karun —करुन् । निराकरणम्** m.inf. to put far away, keep at a distance; to put away or aside (K.Pr. 56); to expel (El.). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । औदासीन्यवृत्तिः** m.inf. to remain apart (from any person, business, or the like) (Śiv. 106, 878).

dūr^{i}-gāth दूरि-गाथ् । सुदूरत्वदोषः m. (sg. dat. **-gātas -गातस्**), the fault of being distant (e.g. of a village which has the disadvantage of being too far away).

dūri दूरि adv. at a distance (El. *dūrĕ*, K.Pr. 62, 156, H. vii, 18). **dūri dūri दूरि दूरि । दूरे दूरे** adv. (for **dūr^{i} dūr^{i}** see **dōrun**), at a great distance. **-pĕṭh -प्यठ** adv. at a distance (El.).

durĕn gats̈^{a}n दूर्यन् गछ़्न् or **—güts̈^{ü}n —गँछून् । सुदूरव्यापारसाधनेन** adv. by distant goings, (a work, etc., accomplished) by means of long journeys.

dūryuk^{u} दूर्युकु । दूरभवः adj. (f. **dūric^{ü} दूरिचू**), begotten or made at a distance, born or existing a long way off or a long time ago; **—safar** دوریُک سفر m. a journey of distance, a long journey (Gr.M.).

ḍūr^{u} डूरु । आवापः m. (pl. dat. **ḍūrĕn डूर्यन्**, Gr.Gr. 56), a garden-bed, a flower-bed, a parterre (Śiv. 1028; K.Pr. 47, dat. *daurih*, translated 'field'). Cf. **dōr 5, ḍōr,** and **dūr 5.**

ḍūr^{ü} 2 डूरू । गृहमध्यवीथिः f. (for **1** see **dūr^{u}**; sg. dat. **dūrĕ दूर्य**, not **dōre दोर्य**), a narrow lane between houses, an alley (Gr.Gr. 20, 62, K.Pr. 114, Rām. 1720); a street without shops (El.).

dōri-gol^{u} दोरि-गलु । वीथिमुखम् m. the narrow, contracted throat or entrance of such a lane; met. a very narrow lane itself. **-phēra -फेर । वीथीभ्रान्तिः** m. wandering about through lanes, losing one's way in a city's lanes.

ḍūr^{ü} डूरू । डोरकम् f. (sg. dat. **ḍūrĕ डूर्य** Gr.M.), a string, twine; braid, esp. silken braid, a ribbon; the string of a pair of drawers, a breeches' string (Gr.Gr. 20); a bale of cotton (Gr.M.). Cf. **ḍōra.**

ḍūr^{i}-dol^{u} डूरि-दलु । कौशेयडोरोपलक्षिताधस्तनप्रान्तवसनम् m. a coat of which the edge of the skirt is ornamented with braid or cord. **-dār -दार् । डोरकयुक्तः** adj. c.g. braided (of a garment having its edges ornamented with silk braid). **-kār -कार्** m. silk embroidery on *alwand* or plain *pashmīna* cloth (L. 377). See **alwand.**

dūr^{ü} 2 दूरू । आकृष्टिः f. (for **1** see **dor^{u} 1**), pulling, dragging, usually **—°**, as in **kana-dūr^{ü}**, pulling by the ear. Cf. **dara 4.**

drab द्रब् m. the Toon tree, *Cedrela toona* (El.).

drŏb द्रब् । ओषधिविशेषः f. (so reported, but m. in the following phrase), a certain plant growing amidst *dūb*-grass (*Panicum dactylon*) and described as having thin circular leaves, prob. i.q. *drab* of L. 72, *Polygonum* sp., which is eaten boiled with milk.

drŏbas wasun द्रबस् वसुन् । अपथ्यसेवनम् m.inf. to eat unwholesome diet when an invalid; to eat

forbidden food (of one who is performing a fast); to lead a dissolute life.

drub द्रुब् । निमज्जनशब्दः m. the sound caused by anything falling from a height into water, splash, plop.

druba-gāda द्रुब-गाड । मात्स्यसूदविशेषः f.pl. 'splash-fish', a certain kind of fish-soup, the broth made by boiling gobbets of the flesh of fish in a great deal of water. The lumps of fish thrown for boiling into this water make a splash. —**wāyun** —वायुन् । नौसंचालनविशेषः m.inf. to propel a boat in a certain fashion, rowing in a wind, the oars being thrown up in the air and coming splash into the water.

darb दर्ब् । दर्भः f. a certain kind of grass, *Poa cynosuroides*, used by Hindūs in religious ceremonies, the *kuśa* or *darbha* of Sanskrit (Rām. 320, 398, 552, 1291, 1298).

darbi-ḍĕṭônᵘ दर्बि-ड्यॅटोनु or **-ḍĕṭun** -ड्यॅटुन् । दर्भमेखला m. a girdle made of this grass, and worn by certain Hindū ascetics (Brahmacōris). **-gĕḍᵘ** -ग्यॅडु । दर्भग्रन्थिः f. a wisp of this grass; cf. **-gyoḍᵘ** bel. **-gāsa** -गास । कुशः m., i.q. **darb**. **-gyoḍᵘ** -ग्योडु । दर्भभारः m. a load or bundle of wisps of this grass; cf. **-gĕḍᵘ** ab. **-hurᵘ** -हुरु or **-hürᵘ** -हुरु । दर्भखण्डबन्धः f. a wisp or small bundle (as much as can be held in the hand) of this grass in a dried and woody condition as imported from outside Kashmīr. **-kāḍ** -काँड् । दर्भलता m. a stem of ripened *darb* grass in seed, dried and hard. **-kŏñᵘ** -कोञु । दर्भसमुच्चयः f. a pile or heap of this grass, esp. of small quantities (Rām. 1289). **-lŏtshᵘrᵘ** -ल्वछुरु । दर्भबन्धः f. a tied-up bundle of this grass, of such a size that it can be grasped by the two hands. **-lôvᵘ** -लोवु । दर्भमुष्टिबन्धः m. a tied-up bundle or wisp of this grass, of such a size that it can be grasped by one hand. **-māwas** -मावस् । कुशसंग्रहामावस्या f. the festival of the new moon of the month of Bādᵃrapĕth (August–September) on which Hindūs collect this grass. **-raz** -रज़् । दर्भमयी रज्जुः f. a girdle of this grass, put on a bride at the marriage ceremony (Sanskrit *pariṇayadāna*), and on a Hindū boy at the ceremony of his initiation (Sanskrit *upanayana*). **-tᵘjᵘ** -तुजु । दर्भतूलिका f. a small dried stick of imported *darb*-grass; cf. **-hurᵘ** ab. **-tulᵘ** -तुलु । दर्भाल्पसमूहः m. a small bundle of this grass. **-zanḍ** -ज़ंड् । दर्भसमूहः f., id.

dŏrbŏḍᵘ द्वर्बोडु adj. (f. **dŏrbŏzᵘ** द्वर्बोज़ु), evil-minded, wicked (K. 1051).

darbadar दर्बदर् دربدر adv. from door to door; subst. m. a beggar, a vagrant. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । विगुणीभवनम् m.inf. to become a vagrant, to become debased; to become harassed in searching for something hidden or the like. —**karun** —करुन् । विगुणीकरणम् m.inf. to debase, make wicked (e.g. a master or a father debauching a pupil or son); to hide anything so as to harass a person by making it necessary for him to search for it.

darbadarī दर्बदरी دربدری । निरर्थता f. beggary, vagrancy; (in Kāshmīrī) worthlessness of character.

dūrbīn دوربین f. a telescope (Gr.M.).

darbār دربار m. a house, a dwelling; a hall of audience, court (Śiv. 952, 1036); holding of a court, a levee, durbar (K.Pr. 29, 51); a royal audience (Śiv. 10, 1508, 1579); the executive Government; a post of honour, a high position (Śiv. 10). **-gara** -गर m. a master's house, the house of a servant's master (K.Pr. 50). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make a house, to reside, hence met. to apply oneself steadily to any work (Śiv. 1798); to hold a court or levee (Śiv. 1798, with pun on the double meaning). —**murkhas karun** (= دربار مُرخّص کرن), to dismiss a court, to dismiss the courtiers from a levee (H. viii, 11).

darbôrᵘ (= درباری), m. one who attends a court, a courtier; one entitled to a seat at a levee or durbar; vill., a better-class villager who does not work himself and wears white clothes (L. 253).

durⁱbata दुरिबत । सुदायविशेषः m. a present of clothes, jewels, etc., given by her father's people to the mother of a son or daughter on the occasion of the worship of the Mother goddess which takes place on the day before the child's wedding, initiation, or similar solemn occasion. **-dāy** -दाय् । सुदायविशेषहारिणी f. the servant woman who brings and offers this present. —**khārun** —खारुन् । सुदायविशेषोपढौकनम् m.inf. to offer this present. **-mahönyuvᵘ** -महॉनिवु । सुदायविशेषहारकः m. the male servant who carries this present from the house of the mother's father. **-prās** -प्रास् । सुदायविशेषांशप्रतिदानद्रव्यम् m. the fourth part of the above present, which, according to custom, is returned to the giver. **-wājĕñe** -वाज्यञ । सुदायविशेषेण सह संगमय्य यान्त्यः स्त्रियः f.pl. the women relations who escort this gift from the house of the mother's father.

ḍarŏcᵘ डरॉचु, see **ḍarôkᵘ**.

drūchĕ ड्रूछ्य, see **drūṭhᵘ**.

drŏch drŏch karüñᵘ द्रॉछ् द्रॉछ् करुञु or **drŏjⁱ drŏjⁱ karüñᵘ** द्रॉजि द्रॉजि करुञु । कलहपूर्वकतोदनम् f.inf. to continually and angrily scold a child, a servant, a wife, or other member of a family.

drăchĕr द्रॉछ्यर् or **drĕchĕr** द्रॅछ्यर् । कर्कशत्वम् m. hardness, harshness, dryness, esp. of something once soft, such as a fruit, a gourd, a vegetable, or the like. Cf. **drŏthᵘ** (Gr.Gr. 30, 140).

drucyōv द्रुच्योव्, see **drukun.**

drad द्रड्?, **drüd^{u}** द्रुडु?, f.?, hardness, strength; cf. **drot^{u}.** **drüd^{u}-rost^{u}** द्रुडु-रस्तु adj. (f. **-rüćh^{u}** -रछू), wanting in strength, weak, tender, delicate (K. 1107).

dard درد f. pain, ache, trouble, grief, affliction; pity, sympathy, compassion; love, affection (K.Pr. 50; Śiv. 974; H. ix, 8). **—āsüñ^{u}** दर्द् आसंञ् । प्रीतिसंभवः f.inf. love or affection to come into being or to arise.

darda sān दर्द सान् । अतिप्रीतियुक्तम् adv. very affectionately, very lovingly (u.w. vbs. of giving or the like).

dārăd^{i} दारॆदि । दरदेशोद्भवः adj. c.g. born or produced in the Darad country. This is properly the territory round the upper Kishĕngangā, but the name is extended to include the country reaching from Citrāl to Yasīn, across the Indus regions of Gilgit, Cilās, and Bunjī, to the Kishĕngangā Valley in the immediate north of Kashmīr. Cf. RT.Tr. I, 47*n*, and II, 435.

dardar दर्दर् । शीघ्रता m. quick progression, running fast so that one's feet make a noise on the ground. **—karān** —करान् । अतित्वरितम् adv. fast and with noise, u.w. vbs. meaning 'to go' or the like.

dara-dar 2 दर-दर् । आग्रहः f. (for 1 see **dara 4**), obstinacy in bargaining, driving a hard bargain, eager discussion as to market price, long and obstinate chaffering (K. 952). **—karüñ^{u}** —करंञ् । आग्रहविधानम् f.inf. to indulge in lengthy bargaining, to do lengthy chaffering.

dara-dar 3 दर-दर् । ईषत्स्थैर्यम् f. (of one dangerously sick) slight improvement, a slight turn for the better, turning the corner. **—gaćhüñ^{u}** —गछंञ् । स्थैर्यसंभवः f.inf. (of one dangerously sick) slight signs of improvement to occur, a turn for the better to take place, the crisis to pass over; met. (of some business on the brink of ruin) slight signs of improvement to occur. **—sŏpanüñ^{u}** —सॊपनंञ् । स्थैर्यसमापत्तिः f.inf., id.

daridr दरिद्र् । दारिद्र्यम् m. poverty, beggary, destitution.

darid^{a}r दरिदर् or **daridrī** दरिद्री । दरिद्रः adj. c.g. poor, needy, poverty-stricken.

dūradarshī दूरदर्शी adj. c.g. far-sighted, far-seeing, foreseeing (Gr.M.).

drag द्रग् । पर्वतनितम्बः f. the ridge, side, or swell of a mountain, where people rest on their way up. **—dŏyüñ^{u}** —दॊयंञ् । कलहः f.inf. to milk the breast of a mountain; met. to fight a wordy battle, to engage in a war of words.

drāg द्राग् । दुर्भिक्षम् m. a famine, dearth, high price or scarcity of provisions (K.Pr. 9, 60, 128, 147, 204; YZ. 396). **—tulun** —तुलुन् । दुर्भिक्षोत्पादनम् m.inf. to raise a famine, to cause a famine, or to cause provisions to become dear by misgovernment or the like. **—wŏthun** —वॊथुन् । दुर्भिक्षोत्पत्तिः m.inf. a famine, or high price of provisions to arise.

drāga-dāñĕ द्राग-दाञ । दुर्भिक्षधान्यम् m. famine-rice, rice high-priced on account of scarcity; met. anything universally necessary which, owing to its scarcity, has become high-priced. **-drikh** -द्रिख् । दुर्भिक्षहता f. (sg. dat. **-driki** -द्रिकि), a famine-leech; a woman wasted away by hunger owing to dearness of provisions. **-dĕv** -दॆव् । दुर्भिक्षकारणम् m. (f. **-dĕviñ** -दॆविञ्), a famine-demon, one who by misgovernment or other means causes provisions to be high-priced. **-hot^{u}** -हॊतु । दुर्भिक्षहतः adj. (f. **-hüćh^{u}** -हंचू), famine-stricken (of a human being or of a country or city). **-kućur^{u}** -कुचुरु । अनुभूतदुर्भिक्षः adj. (f. **-kućür^{u}** -कुचंरू), a famine-puppy (i.e. one born in a famine season); one who likes or desires a famine or high prices; one who, even in times of plenty, is mean and niggardly in his food expenditure, owing to his having once suffered from famine. **-kućarĕñ** -कुचर्यञ् । समनुभूतदुर्भिक्षा f. a woman who, having once experienced famine, or who, owing to her association with one who has, is niggardly in the distribution of food even in times of plenty. **-warihy** -वरिह्य् । दुर्भिक्षवत्सरः m. a famine-year, esp. a year which is remembered as one in which a famine has occurred (YZ. 406). **-waharuk^{u}** -वहरुकु । दुर्भिक्षवर्षोद्भवः adj. (f. **-waharüc^{u}** -वहरंचू), of or belonging to a famine-year; born, produced, or commenced in a famine-year. **-wär^{i}hyuk^{u}** -वॖरिह्युकु । दुर्भिक्षवत्सरोद्भवः adj. (f. **-wär^{i}hic^{u}** -वॖरिहिचू), born, produced, or commenced in a famine-year, esp. in some particularly remembered famine-year. **-vyot^{u}** -व्यॊतु । दुर्भिक्षव्याप्तः adj. (f. **-vĕćh^{u}** -व्यॆछू), suffering from famine or high prices, (a place) where prices rule high. **-zad** -ज़द् । दुर्भिक्षबाधितः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-zadiñ** -ज़दिञ्), famine-stricken.

drāguk^{u} द्रागुकु । दुर्भिक्षभवः adj. (f. **drāgüc^{u}** द्रागंचू), born, produced, or commenced in a time of famine.

drāgas-kyut^{u} द्रागस्-क्यतु । दुर्भिक्षसमये adv. in or during a time of famine, u.w. vbs. of becoming, being born, commencing, etc.

drŏg^{u} द्रुगु । दुर्मूल्यः adj. (f. **drŏj^{u}** द्रुजू), dear, high-priced (K.Pr. 204); expensive, precious, valuable (Śiv. 1284); (of a quality, action, or conduct) rare.

drŏgi bāzạra द्रुगि बाज़र । दुर्मूल्येन adv. from a dear market, at a high price, for a great price. **—bāzạruk^{u}** —बाज़रुकु । दुर्मूल्येन क्रीतः adj. (f.

—bāzarüc^{u} —बाज़र्चु), bought for a great price. —mŏla —म्वल । अतिमूल्येन adv. at a high price, for a great price. —mŏluk^{u} —म्वलुक । दुर्मूल्यक: adj. (f. —mŏlüc^{u} —म्वलचू), high-priced, costing much, very dear.

darōg, durōg (El.) دروغ m. a lie, falsehood.

darōga दरोग (= داروغه), a superintendent, inspector, manager, intendant, overseer (El.).

dọr^{a}g द्वरग् । फाणितविशेष: f. a kind of candied sugar, usually —°.

dargāh درگاه f. a portal, door; a royal court, palace (**ba-dargāh-i padar,** in the palace of the father, Rām. 1511); a mosque; a shrine or tomb (of some reputed saint) which is the object of worship or pilgrimage.

drāgalad द्रागलद् । दुर्भिक्षखिन्न: adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **drāgaladiñ** द्रागलदिञ्), famine-stricken (Gr.Gr. 135).

dŏrgam द्वर्गम्, **durgam** दुर्गम् adj. e.g. impassable, difficult of access or approach, inaccessible (or nearly so), impenetrable, impervious (Gr.M.); difficult of attainment.

drŏgun द्रुगुन् (also spelt **drugun** द्रुगुन्) । दुर्मूल्यीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **drŏgyōv** द्रुग्योव्), to become dear, to be raised greatly in price, esp. of something usually cheap. **drŏgyō-mot^{u}** द्रुग्यो-मतु । दुर्मूल्यीभूत: perf. part. (f. **drŏgyē-müts^{u}** द्रुग्ये-मंचू), become dear, as ab.

dŏrgand द्रुगन्द् । दुर्गन्ध: e.g. a bad smell, stink, esp. of rotten fruit or food.

dragur द्रगुर् । क्षेत्रांशविशेष: m. (sg. dat. **dragaras** द्रगरस्), a plot (in or near a rice-field) which, owing to its having long lain fallow, is unfit for sowing or the like.

drọg^{a}rāwun द्रुगरावुन् । दुर्मूल्यीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **drọg^{a}rôw^{u}** द्रुगरोवु), to raise the price of anything, to cause something usually cheap to become high-priced (e.g. by misgovernment, or by cornering the market). **drọg^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** द्रुगरोवु-मतु । दुर्मूल्यीकृत: perf. part. (f. **drọg^{a}röw^{ü}-müts^{u}** द्रुगरांवू-मंचू or **drọj^{a}röw^{ü}-müts^{u}** द्रुजरांवू-मंचू), raised in price, as ab.

dīrgashĕnkā दीर्गशंका, **dīshĕkā** दीशेंका, or **dīshĕkhā** दीशेंखा । मलोत्सर्ग: f. evacuation of the fæces, easing oneself.

dirga-s^{a}tår^{i} दिर्ग-सतंरि । चिरक्रिय: m. one who is habitually slow, dilatory; lazy at work.

dŏrgath द्वर्गथ् । दारिद्र्यम् f. (sg. dat. **dŏrgüts^{u}** द्वर्गंचू), poorness, poverty (lit. and fig.); destitution (Śiv. 1246, 1895); defeat (El.).

drih द्रिह् । भ्रुकुटि: f. (sg. dat. **drihi** द्रिहि), contraction of the brows, a frown. —**ladün^{ü}** —लदंनू । भ्रुकुटिविधानम् f.inf. to frown.

darhā (K.Pr. 49) (? **ḍarhā**), fear.

darah (K.Pr. 11), see **dara-dar 1** under **dara 4.**

dārōh दारोह्, see **dārū.**

drihalad द्रिहलद् । भ्रुकुटियुक्त: adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **drihaladiñ** द्रिहलदिञ्), a frowner, one who frowns, frowning.

drŏh^{a}ma द्रुहम । तृणलताभेद: m. a certain kind of grass (*Sorghum halepense*). It is regarded as poisonous till it comes into flower, but its poisonous properties then depart and it is one of the best cattle fodders (L. 71, *durháma*), i.q. **drŏhāma.**

drŏhāma द्रुहाम । तृणलताभेद: f., i.q. **drŏh^{a}ma.**

darham दर्हम् درهم adj. e.g. intricate, confused, entangled, distorted, embroiled; afflicted. —**barham** درهم برهم adj. e.g., id. (Gr.M.; Rām. 229, afflicted, upset). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । स्तब्धीभवनम् m.inf. to become confused or paralysed with astonishment at some unexpected obstacle. —**karun** —करुन् । कुण्ठिती(स्तब्धी)करणम् m.inf. to confuse, paralyse with astonishment, as ab.

drō̃j^{i} द्रौँजि in **drō̃j^{i} drō̃j^{i} karün^{ü}** द्रौँजि द्रौँजि करंनू । कलहपूर्वा वागादितोदना f.inf., i.q. **drōch drōch karün^{ü},** q.v.

drō̃j^{u} द्रौँजु । डोम्ब: m. a Ḍōm, a man of unclean, vile caste, esp. one employed as a spy or messenger.

drō̃j^{i}-bāpār द्रौँजि-बापार् । डोम्बवृत्ति: m. conduct like that of a vile Ḍōm. **-bāy** -बाय् । डोम्बस्त्री f. a Ḍōm's wife.

drō̃j^{i}gī द्रौँजिगी । डोम्बव्यापार: f. the profession or conduct of a vile Ḍōm or spy; vile conduct generally.

drājĕr द्राँज्यर् । डोम्बत्वम् m., i.q. **drō̃j^{i}gī.**

drŏjĕr द्रुज्यर् । दुर्मूल्यम् m. dearness, scarcity, famine (of something usually cheap and easy to get) (Gr.Gr. 140).

drọj^{a}röw^{u}-müts^{u} द्रुजरांवू-मंचू, see **drọg^{a}rāwun.**

dar-jōsh दर्-जोश् درجوش adv. with great excitement, eagerly, fervently, ardently, angrily, indignantly (Rām. 329, 818).

ḍarôk^{u} डरोकु । बिभ्यत् adj. (f. **ḍaröc^{u}** डरांचू), fearful, apprehensive, timid; a coward, dastard.

dr^{a}kh द्रख् or **drikh** द्रिख् । रक्तपा: f. (sg. dat. **dr^{a}ki** द्रकि or **driki** द्रिकि), a leech (El. *darak* and *drik*; K.Pr. 15, with suff. of indef. art. *drakah,* for **dr^{a}khāh;** L. 157, 461).

dr^{a}ka-(or **drika-**)**gor^{u}** द्रक-(or द्रिक-)गरु । रक्तपाविक्रेता m. a leech-seller (El.). **-gür^{u}** -गंरू । रक्तपाविक्रेत्री f. a female leech-seller. **-går^{i}-bāy** -गंरि-बाय् । रक्तपाविक्रेतृस्त्री f. a male leech-seller's wife. —**lāganĕ** —लागञ । रक्तपासंयोजनम् f. pl. inf. to apply leeches. —**pĕnĕ**—प्यञ । व्यग्रतया खेदोद्भव: f. pl.

inf. leeches to fall or be applied; met. to be distraught from grief (as if leeches were sucking away one's life-blood). -*sop*ᵘ -सुंपु । रक्तपाघातचिह्नम् m. the mark of a leech-bite. -**wŏl**ᵘ -वोलु m. (f. -**wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a leech-applier (El.).

drākh द्राख्, see **nērun.**

drēkh (El. *drekh*), m. (sg. dat. **drēkas**), *Pistachia integerrima* (El.). ? i.q. **drēka-tür**ᵘ, q.v.

drŏkh 1 द्रुख् m. (sg. dat. **drŏkas** द्रुकस्), in the following: **drŏka-drŏkh** द्रुक-द्रुख् । क्रीडनम् f. mutual romping, skipping and dancing, gambols (for gender see Gr.Gr. 75).

drŏkh 2 द्रुख् । वमिः f. (sg. dat. **drŏki** द्रुकि), vomiting, sickness, squeamishness (El.). —**anüñ**ᵘ —अनंञू । वमनम् f.inf. to bring on or cause vomiting. —**yiñ**ᵘ —यिञू । वमिसंभवः f.inf. an attack of vomiting to come on.

drŏka diñĕ द्रुक दिञ । भर्त्सनप्रलापः f. pl. inf. to give vomits; met. to utter foul abuse (of one who feels himself superior in rank to the abused). —**mārañĕ** —मारञ । गर्वाविष्कारः f. pl. inf. to bring vomits into action; met. to boast of oneself, in order by so doing to put another to shame.

darkh दर्ख् or **darakh** दरख् m. (sg. dat. **darkas** दर्कस् or **darakas** दरकस्), disputing (El.).

daraka-darakh दरक-दरख् । स्पर्धया विलम्बनम् f. delay caused by disputing or emulous zeal, people getting in each other's way, hurly-burly. Cf. **daranga.** For gender see Gr.Gr. 75.

darka karun दर्क करुन् । आग्रहविलम्बनम् m.inf. to cause delay in this way by disputing or mutual emulous zeal. —**raṭun** —रटुन् । साग्रहाक्षेपः m.inf. (in a quarrel or dispute) to delay it by excess of obstinacy.

durukha दुरुख دورخہ adj. in **durukha-māth** دورخہ مات (in chess) checkmate by both rooks (Rām. 1316).

drūkhᵘrᵘ द्रूख्रु or **drūkhᵘrᵘ** द्रूँख्रु । कुरूपा f. a withered old woman, a hobbling old hag.

drikākañ द्रिकाकञ् । याता f. a husband's younger brother's wife; a term of address used between wives of two or more brothers.

drikākañĕ-bŏdᵘ द्रिकाकञ-बुदु । याताचरणम् m. behaviour like that of the wives of two brothers to each other, mutual quarrelling or dislike between two women. -**tônᵘ** -तोनु । यातृभावः m. the mutual relationship between a younger brother's wife and an elder brother's wife.

drakun द्रकुन् । धावनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **drakyōv** द्रक्योव्), to run, esp. to run in order to get over a long distance quickly, to go along at a steady trot.

drŏkun द्रुकुन् or **drukun** द्रुकुन् । क्रीडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **drŏkᵘ** द्रुकु or **drukᵘ** द्रुकु; 2 p.p. **drŏcyōv** द्रुच्योव् or **drucyōv** द्रुच्योव्), to play, sport, gambol. **drŏkⁱ drŏkⁱ yunᵘ** द्रुकि द्रुकि यिनु । अत्यायासक्रीडनम् m.inf. to come playing playing; hence, (of children) to play till one is weary.

drŏkañĕ द्रुकञ । उत्प्लुतिः f.pl. gambolling (of children, etc.).

darkār दर्कार् درکار adj. c.g. necessary, required, wanted (Śiv. 1079, 1792); required to be done, necessary to be done, proper (course of conduct) (Śiv. 1792).

drēka-türᵘ द्रेक-तरु । औषधिविशेषः f. a certain medicinal plant growing on the shores of lakes, whose juice is used for eye-diseases. Cf. **drēkh.**

drāl द्राल् । मध्यस्थः, विटः m. a broker, an agent (K.Pr. 60); a marriage-broker, a go-between who arranges marriages (L. 268); a go-between, pander. (The fem. **drölᵘ**, q.v., means 'a bawd', while **drāla-bāy** means 'a broker's wife'.)

drāla-bāy द्राल-बाय् । मध्यस्थस्त्री f. a broker's wife. -**har** -हर् । मध्यस्थकलहः (अवास्तवकलहः) f. brokers' quarrelling; sham quarrelling, like that which brokers practise with the sellers in order to deceive their buyer-clients, or vice versa.

drölⁱ द्रालि । माध्यस्थ्यमूल्यम् f. commission paid to a broker, brokerage. —**khĕñ**ᵘ —खेंञू । माध्यस्थ्यभृतिभोगः f.inf. to earn or receive brokerage.

drölᵘ द्रालू । विटी f. a bawd, a female pimp.

drūlᵘ द्रूलु m. the skin of men or animals (El. *drúl*). See **drūrᵘ.**

dārĕl दार्यल् । लम्बितश्मश्रुः adj. (only m.) long-bearded (Gr.Gr. 133, 134). Cf. **dörⁱyāl.**

dŏrlab दुर्लब् adj. c.g. difficult to get (K. 61); rare, scarce (Gr.M.); difficult to get to, hence difficult to do, almost impossible (of a task) (Śiv. 743, 1003, 1758, K. 202).

drölid द्रालिद् । दरिद्रः adj. c.g. poor, needy, poverty-stricken, unfortunate (K. 1090, 1154). -**küṭᵘ** -कंटू । दरिद्रपुत्री f. the daughter of a poor man; a poverty-stricken girl or (sometimes) woman. -**kaṭh** -कठ् । दरिद्रपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. -**kaṭas** -कटस्), a poor man's son; a poverty-stricken boy; a son of misfortune, one miserably poor (K.Pr. 189).

drölidᵃgī द्रालिद्गी । दरिद्रव्यापारः f. conduct like that of one who is poverty-stricken, whether really so or not.

dröliduth द्रालिदुथ् । दरिद्रत्वम् m. (sg. dat. **drölⁱdatas** द्रालिदतस्), poverty.

drölⁱdözᵘ द्रालिदाज़ू । दरिद्रता f. poverty (K. 1090, 1094, 1158).

drālagī द्रालगी । मध्यवर्तिता f. the conduct of a go-between or broker; conduct like that of a broker.

drāl^{a}z द्राल्ज़् । मध्यस्थवृत्तिः f. the profession of go-between or a broker, broker.

drām द्राम्, see **nērun.**

darm द्मर् or **dar^{a}m** द्रम् । धर्मः virtue, morality, customary observance of prescribed conduct, duty, good works, piety, religion (K.Pr. 105, 187; Śiv. 51, 170, 516, 1028, etc.); personified in **darmay,** O Piety! (Śiv. 51); charity, almsgiving (El., K.Pr. 48); virtue, nature, character, essential quality, peculiarity (Śiv. 1673, 1898). **—arth kām mōksh** —अर्थ् काम् मोच् m.pl. religious merit, wealth, pleasure, and final emancipation (the four objects of existence) (Śiv. 1798). **-bĕñĕ** -ब्यञ or **darma-bĕñĕ** द्मर्-ब्यञ । धर्मभगिनी f. a sister in respect of religion; (when referring to a grown-up unmarried woman) a woman who, owing to mutual religious sympathy or after taking religion as a witness to the assertion, is looked upon as a sister, and treated accordingly. **—Dās** —दास् N. of a celebrated Kāshmīrī ascetic. He built several small houses, the biggest of which was sufficient for only two persons. Hence the phrase **Dhar^{a}m Dāsüñ^{u} kuṭhür^{u},** a Dhar^{a}m Dās's chamber, hence any small room. He died in 1877. (See K.Pr. 50.) **—gārun** —गारुन् । धर्मसमाचरणम् m.inf. to remember morality affectionately, zealously to follow moral duties. **-karm** -कर्म् । धर्मक्रिया m. (sg. dat. **darmas-karmas** द्मर्स्-कर्मस्), morality and the performance of religious actions, the sum-total of all one's moral duties and observances (Śiv. 681); cf. **darma-karm** bel. **-möj^{u}** -मांज़ू । धर्ममाता f. a mother in respect of religion; a woman who, owing to community of religious belief or after calling religion as a witness to the assertion, is looked upon as a mother, and treated as such.

darma-aina or **-öna** द्मर्-ऐन । दानार्थादर्शः m. 'a piety-mirror'; a kind of small mirror intended to be used for giving in charity. **-bod^{u}** -बंडु । धर्मेण महान् adj. (f. **-büḍ^{ü}** -बंडू), great in piety, respected owing to good moral character; very virtuous. **-bāg** -बाग् । धर्मार्थोद्यानम् m. a piety-garden; a public garden founded as an act of virtue by a private person. **-bajĕr** -बज्यर् । धर्मवृद्धिः m. greatness in piety, respect paid to a man owing to his good moral character; greatness of virtue, virtuousness. **-bĕñĕ** -ब्यञ । धर्मभगिनी f. a sister in religion, i.q. **darm-bĕñĕ** ab. **-bôy^{u}** -बोयु । धर्मभ्राता m. a brother in religion, a male friend who, owing to mutual religious sympathy or after taking religion as a witness to the assertion, is looked upon as a brother, and treated as such. **-dãd** -दाँद् । उत्सर्जितवृषः m. a piety-bull, a Brahminy Bull, a bull set at liberty by Hindūs as an act of piety, and allowed to roam at will; met. a stout lumpish fool of a fellow who follows his own courses. **—ḍol^{u}-mot^{u}** —डंलु-मंतु । धर्मात्पतितः perf. part. (f. **—ḍüj^{ü}-mütsʰ^{ü}** —डंजू-मंचू), one who has abandoned customary rules and piety, a reprobate. **—ḍalun** —डलुन् । धर्मात्पतनम् m.inf. to abandon customary rules and piety, to become a reprobate. **-dān** -दान् m. pious gifts, charity (Śiv. 1148, 1738). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । धर्माच्चलनम् m.inf. to go from piety, to abandon pious practices, to become a reprobate. **-hān** -हान् । धर्मापवादः f. loss of piety; a reputation for conduct wanting in piety. **-hān khasüñ^{u}** -हान् खसंञू । धर्मकुत्सारोपः f.inf. an accusation of a repute of want of piety to be incurred. **-hān yiñ^{u}** -हान् यिञू । धर्मकुत्सासमापत्तिः f.inf. a repute for want of piety to be incurred. **-hīñĕr** -हीञर् । धर्महीनता m. want of piety. **-hyūn^{u}** -ह्यूनु । धर्महीनः adj. (f. **-hīñ^{ü}** -हीञू), wanting in piety. **-kin^{i}** -किनि adv. according to the rules for pious observance, devoutly. **-kangañ** -कङ्गञ् । दानार्थकङ्कतिका f. 'a piety-comb', a kind of small-sized woman's comb intended to be used for giving in charity (it has teeth on both sides). **-kanguv^{u}** -कङ्गुवु । दानार्थकङ्कतिका m. 'a piety-comb', a man's comb intended for a similar purpose (it has teeth on only one side). **-karm** -कर्म् m. (sg. dat. **darma-karmas** द्मर्-कर्मस्), a work of piety, a religious action; cf. **darm-karm** ab. **-phal** -फल् । धर्मफलम् m. the fruit of piety, the divine reward for good works in this or the other world. **-phāl^{i} baṭañ** -फ़ंलि बटञ् । भिक्षुब्राह्मणी f. a piety-fruit Brāhmaṇ woman, a Brāhmaṇ beggar-woman who in asking for alms reminds each person applied to of the reward earned by pious actions such as giving in charity. **—pyon^{u}** —प्योनु । धर्मान्निपातः m.inf. to fall from piety, to give up pious practices. **-röch^{i}** -रांछि । धर्मस्य रक्षा, धर्मरक्षा f. protection of piety, the upholding of pious practices; protection from harm owing to one's personal piety. **-rost^{u}** -रंस्तु । धर्महीनः adj. (f. **-rütsʰ^{ü}** -रंछू), without piety, a reprobate. **-ratshar** -रछर् । धर्मराहित्यम् m. absence of piety. **-rāza** द्(ध)र्म-राज़ m. a king of justice; hence, a just judge, one who decides justly (Śiv. 1754); N. of Yama, the Lord of the Lower World, who judges the soul after death (Śiv. 810, 1148, 1911; K. 493, 538, 848). **-sabā** -सबा f. an assembly for pious purposes, a holy assembly (Śiv. 65, 969, 1070). **-shös^{a}t^{a}r** -शांस्तर् । धर्मशास्त्रम् m. a code of moral laws. **-shös^{a}t^{a}r^{i}** -शांस्तरि । धर्मशास्त्रज्ञापकः m. one

who teaches a code of moral laws. **-sostᵘ** -संस्तु । धर्मनिष्ठः adj. (f. **-sütshᵘ** -संछू), possessing piety, pious. **-satshar** -सछ़र् । धर्मनिष्ठत्वम् m. piety, a pious disposition, pious conduct. **-wākh** -वाख् m. a word of piety, true words, a truthful statement (K. 722). **-zān** -ज़ान् । धर्मज्ञानम् f. (sg. dat. **-zönᵘ** -ज़ांनू), knowledge of moral law or duty.

darmücᵘ द्‌र्मचू, see **darmukᵘ** bel. **—kath** —कथ् । यथातत्त्वसंभाषणम् f. a word of piety; a truthful statement; good advice or a just decision given by an arbitrator or the like.

darmukᵘ द्‌र्मुकु । धर्मोद्भवः, दानहेतुकः adj. (f. **darmücᵘ** द्‌र्मचू), of or belonging to piety (Śiv. 448, 520, 598, etc.); sprung from good works or piety (e.g. good luck, the reward of virtue); that which is given as a gift for pious purposes.

darmas द्‌र्मस् sg. dat. for virtue, for piety (Śiv. 750, in sense of acc.); used almost as a precative interjection equivalent to the English 'for goodness sake', 'for heaven's sake' (Śiv. 1554, 1630, 1673, 1737). **—āmotᵘ** —आमतु । प्रतिग्रहप्राप्तः perf. part. (f. **—āmütsᵘ** —आमचू), 'come for piety,' hence received as a present, esp. a present given as a pious action. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । दानोत्सर्गः m.inf. to give for piety, to give or endow for pious purposes. **—dyutᵘ-motᵘ** —दितु-मतु । दानेनोत्सृष्टः perf. part. (f. **—ditsᵘ-mütsᵘ** —दिचू-मचू), given for pious purposes, given as an endowment. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । दानतः प्राप्तिः m.inf. to be given as a present, esp. for pious purposes.

darmī द्‌र्मी । धर्मनिष्ठः adj. e.g. faithful to duty, virtuous, pious, just.

daram दरम् in the following: **daram-bôyᵘ** दरम्-बोयु । जाङ्गलिकमनुष्यः m. a forester, one who inhabits the wild hill-country of Kashmīr, and occupies himself with cattle-tending or similar occupations.

durma दुर्म । ऊर्णबृहतिकाभेदः m. a kind of thick woollen blanket, used as a bed-covering in cold weather.

dramb द्रम्ब् । चक्राकारो गोमयकरीषः f. a circular cake of moist cow-dung spread out in the sun to dry for fuel, a cake of cow-dung fuel.

dramba-chal द्रम्ब-छ्ल् । करीषचक्रखण्डम् m. a piece of a cake of cow-dung fuel. **-nār** -नार् । करीषविशेषाग्निः m. a fire of cow-dung fuel, esp. such a fire as used by goldsmiths for melting the precious metals. **—thipañĕ** —थिपञ । अकार्यकरणम् f. pl. inf. to pat cow-dung fuel, to prepare the moist cakes of cow-dung fuel for drying; met. (of a person once prosperous, but reduced to poverty) to take to a lowly occupation for a livelihood. **—wahārañĕ** —वहारञ । शोषार्थं गोमयप्रसारणम् f. pl. inf. to spread out moist cakes of cow-dung to dry; met. to throw filth about in improper places.

darmāda द्‌र्माद् درمیده adv. in the belly, but used met. in the following: **—gatshun** —गछ़ुन् । सविलम्बीभवनम् m.inf. to be delayed (in the accomplishment of any work). **—karun** —करुन् । विलम्बितीकरणम् m.inf. to delay as ab. **—lagun** —लगुन् m.inf. to be in doubt, incertitude (Rām. 1670).

dāra-madāra दार-मदार (= دار و مدار) । सान्त्वना m. adjustment of a dispute; (in Kāshmīrī) causing a person to like something which he has hitherto disliked, reconciling, winning over, propitiating, satisfying.

dramun द्रमुन् । दूर्वातृणम् m. (sg. dat. **dramanas** द्रमनस्; pl. nom. **draman** द्रमन्), a kind of grass, bent grass, *Panicum dactylon* or *Cynodon dactylon*, the *dūb*-grass of India, used as a fodder; (El.) the short grass of the field, green grass. **—zyonᵘ** —ज्युनु । मरणतोऽतिकालव्यत्ययः m. *dūb*-grass to spring up (on a person's grave or at the place where his body was cremated); hence, a long time to have passed since a person's death.

draman bọ̄dᵘ द्रमन् बोंडु । दूर्वासमूहः m. a handful of *dūb*-grass, as much as can be grasped in the hand and plucked from the ground. **-bēra** -बेर । दूर्वाव्याप्तसीमा f. a boundary-mound between fields or surrounding a field, on which *dūb*-grass grows plentifully. **-bọṭhᵘ** -बंठु । दूर्वाकूलम् m. the bank of a river, lake, road, or the like on which *dūb*-grass grows freely. **-kānüjᵘ** -कानंजू । दूर्वानालम् f. the stalk of *dūb*-grass, a decoction of which is used as a medicine in fevers, etc. **-könᵘ** -कांनू । दूर्वालतासमूहः f. a small quantity of *dūb*-grass. **-mŏndᵘ** -मुंडू । दूर्वामूलम् f. (sg. dat. **-mŏnjĕ** -मुंज्य), the tangled clump of roots of the *dūb*-grass. **-tulᵘ** -तुलु । दूर्वासमूहः m. a small quantity of *dūb*-grass, whether torn up from the ground or not. **-tsakul** -च़कुल् । दूर्वाव्याप्तस्थण्डिलभागः m. (sg. dat. **-tsakalas** -च़कलस्), a piece of open ground on which *dūb*-grass grows freely. **-zanḍ** -ज़ंड । दूर्वासमूहः m. a pile of rooted-up *dūb*-grass.

drāmun द्रामुन् । उद्गारास्वादनम् m. (sg. dat. **drāmanas** द्रामनस्), chewing the cud (of ruminants). **—karun** —करुन् । धनादिजीर्णनम् m.inf. to chew the cud; met. to misappropriate property entrusted to one.

darmārth द्‌र्मार्थ् । दाननिमित्तकः adj. e.g. any article, land, or the like, given for or devoted to pious or charitable purposes; a pension (El.).

drāmotᵘ द्रामतु, **drāmütsᵘ** द्रामचू, **drāmay** द्रामय्, see **nērun**.

dran द्रन् । जलाविलपङ्किलस्थानम् f. (sg. dat. **drüñᵘ** द्रंञू), low marshy ground near lakes, covered with thickly grown grass and water-weeds, and engulfing like a quicksand any one who steps upon it.

drin, m. a marmot, *Arctomys hemachalanus* (El. and L. 117).

drina द्रिन । तृणलताविशेषः f. a kind of grass or creeper, described as long, thin, and soft, but nevertheless tough. **-hyuhᵘ** -ह्युहु । दुश्छेद्यः adj. (f. **-hishᵘ** -ह्रिशू), like *drina*, hence of some edible vegetable tough even after being cooked, too tough to chew.

dāran दारन् adj. e.g. bearing, upholding, possessing, retaining, used —° as in **mōha-dāran** (m.c. **mōha-dāranō**), he who possesses or is continually subject to illusion (Śiv. 1425).

dāranā दारना । समाधिः f. concentration of the mind on any subject; intense abstract meditation (esp. when practised with suppression of breath) (Śiv. 62, 132, etc.); firmness, steadfastness. **dāranāyĕ-dār** दारनाय-दार् m. one who possesses steadfastness; N. of the Supreme Being, He Who is firm and sure (Śiv. 1789, with pun on **dāranāyĕ dār,** hold thou fast with abstract meditation).

darun 1 दरुन् । व्रतकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dorᵘ 4** दोरु; for **1, 2, 3** see s.vv.; for an example of **dorᵘ 4** see Śiv. 1905), to maintain or keep a fast, to fast (Śiv. 740, 1749); usually with a cognate accusative such as **vrath** (Śiv. 758, 1168, 1351, 1408, 1583, 1905); **dyān darun,** to meditate, concentrate one's mind upon God (Śiv. 161, 520), but more usually **dyān dārun,** see **dārun,** but cf. **dyān darun** under **darun 2.** In Śiv. 1749 **daronu-y** is fut. pass. part.

darun 2 दरुन् । स्थिरीभवनम्, धृष्टीभवनम्, वृष्टिनिरोधः, स्मृतिगोचरीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **daryōv** दर्योव्), to become steady (of something in motion), to become firm, to stand steady (K.Pr. 80, Śiv. 171, 244, 346, 907, 936, 1066, 1251, 1351, 1584); to become firm, strong; to become well and strong after an illness; (of a child) to be impudent, audacious, naughty; (of rain) to cease falling (K.Pr. 116, Śiv. 1236, 1286); to be known off by heart or by rote; **dyān darun,** abstract meditation to be maintained without distraction (Śiv. 1752, pres. part. **daran**), but cf. **dyān darun** under **darun 1.**

darana-kaṭh दरन-कठ् । अनादृतप्रायबालकः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्; f. **-küṭᵘ 1** -कंटू, sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), a neglected child, not looked after because the parents have too many children or are too poor. **-küṭᵘ 2** -कंटू । ओषधिलताविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), a certain medicinal plant with small but long leaves, usually found in the neighbourhood of lakes or ponds.

darith dyunᵘ दरिथ् दिनु । प्रक्षेपणम् m.inf. to throw away some despised article.

daryō-motᵘ दर्यो-मतु । दृढीभूतः perf. part. (f. **daryē-müṭsᵘ** दर्ये-मंचू), become steady, firm, strong; entirely recovered from illness and again become hale and hearty; (of a child) become impudent, audacious, naughty, etc., as under **darun.**

ḍarun डरुन् । भययुक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ḍaryōv** डर्योव्), to fear, to be or become afraid (Śiv. 1067, K. 180). **ḍaryō-motᵘ** डर्यो-मतु । भीतः perf. part. (f. **ḍaryē-müṭsᵘ** डर्ये-मंचू), one who has become afraid, fearful, a coward; timid, apprehensive.

dārun दारुन् । धारणम्, उद्धारः, पात्रादेः समीपकरणम्, वरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dôrᵘ** दोरु), to bear, to carry, uphold (Śiv. 1392); to put, to place (Śiv. 433, 1361); to owe (money), to have on loan; to reach out (a wallet, the hand, or the like); to receive something (El., K.Pr. 15); to extend or stretch out (a limb) for any purpose (K.Pr. 261); to offer (e.g. one's neck to the sword, YZ. 51, or the head to be bound, Śiv. 1395); to accept, agree to, assent to, acquiesce in; to perform, to carry out, a fast or other religious obligation (cf. **darun 1**). **ös dārun,** m.inf. to open the mouth to receive anything (K.Pr. 145, 171); to swallow up (K.Pr. 76). **dyān dārun,** m.inf. to perform religious meditation, to meditate (Śiv. 1, 62, 132, 156, 198 **dörith-kĕth** = **dörith,** 228, etc.); often with **dāranāyĕ** (see **dāranā**), to meditate with abstract meditation, to meditate profoundly, e.g. in Śiv. 1789, with pun on **dāranāyĕ-dār,** He who is steadfast, God. **dyāna dārun,** m.inf. to hold (someone) in meditation, to meditate (upon someone) (Śiv. 252, 1195). **halam dārun,** m.inf. to hold out the skirt to receive something (K.Pr. 50, 153). **kan dārun,** m.inf. to apply the ear, listen, pay heed (Śiv. 163, 584, 596, 812, 966, 1439, 1517, 1580, 1614). **rūph dārun,** m.inf. to assume a certain form, take the form (of) (Śiv. 94, 100, 739, 861, 975, 977, 1134); so **avatār dārun,** to assume an incarnation, become incarnate (Śiv. 581, 1238, 1739); **libāsāh dārun,** assume an outward appearance (of) (Śiv. 833); **kāyā dārüñᵘ** f.inf. to take a body, assume bodily form (Śiv. 1458); **warn dārun,** to take (a certain) colour, assume (a certain appearance) (Śiv. 840). **samsār dārun,** m.inf. to adopt the world, to give up asceticism and assume the life of a householder (Śiv. 1224). **vairāgyĕ dārun,** m.inf. to adopt asceticism, become

an ascetic (Śiv. 1753). **vrath dārun,** m.inf. to keep a fast, to fast (Śiv. 526, K. 1168). **zīṭhⁱ atha dārânⁱ,** m. pl. inf. to stretch out the arms (in greediness or yearning) (H. vii, 25). **—pārun —पारुन् ।** व्रतपारणा m.inf. to perform or accomplish a fast.

dörⁱ dörⁱ dyunᵘ द्ांरि द्ांरि दिनु । अतिसंभ्रमेण विधानम् m.inf. to perform or complete anything in great haste and confusion, not arranging things in proper order, to do anything hastily and untidily.

dôrᵘ-motᵘ द्रोरु-मतु । धृतः perf. part. (f. **dörᵘ-müṭsᵘ** द्ांरु-मचू), borne, carried, upheld; placed, put; (money) borrowed or owed; (of a vessel or hand) reached out to receive something; accepted, agreed to; (of a fast or the like) accepted, undertaken.

dāran dinⁱ द्रारन् दिनि । सायंप्रातराहुतिदानम् m. pl. inf. (among Hindūs) to perform the morning and evening oblations.

dörith dyunᵘ द्ांरिथ् दिनु । निपातनम् m.inf. to dash down, knock down (Śiv. 324, K. 83, 351, 736), esp. with the intention of breaking. **—gatshun —गछुन् ।** नीचाधीनता m.inf. voluntarily to abase oneself. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् ।** अधःस्थितिः m.inf. to lie before a smiter or executioner so as to allow him to strike the more easily, to be a craven, 'to kiss the rod,' 'turn the other cheek.'

dārunᵘ द्रारुनु । अरघट्टभ्रामणसंग्राहकीलकम् m. the handle of the upper millstone of a hand grinding-mill.

dōrun द्रोरुन्, conj. 3 (2 p.p. **dōryōv** द्रोर्योव्), to run (El., Gr.M., K. 434, 1162). **dūrⁱ dūrⁱ** दूरि दूरि । धावित्वा धावित्वा (शीघ्रम्) freq. part. (for **dūri dūri,** see **dūrᵘ**), running running, hence as adv. very quickly, u.w. vbs. of going, etc.

dūrun दूरुन् । दूरीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **dūryōv** दूर्योव्), to be distant, to become distant (of place or time). **duryō-motᵘ** दूर्यो-मतु । दूरं प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. **duryē-müṭsᵘ** दूर्ये-मचू), become distant, having reached a distant land; (that which has) happened a long time ago.

drānchĕ द्रांछ्य, see **drōṭhᵘ**.

drōnch द्रोंछ्, see **drōch.**

drūnchĕ द्रूंछ्य, see **drūṭhᵘ**.

drānchĕr द्रांछ्यर्, **drēnchĕr** द्रेंछ्यर्, see **drāchĕr.**

dūrandēsh دوراندیش adj. c.g. far-sighted, far-seeing, keen, discerning; provident, foreseeing, sagacious (Gr.M.).

drang 1 द्रङ्ग । निर्झरः m. a waterfall, cascade.

drang 2 द्रङ्ग । शुल्कस्थानम् f. a place where there is a toll-office, the locality of a custom-house, a frontier station. Cf. RT.Tr. II, 399.

dranga-bal द्रङ्ग-बल् । शुल्कगृहम् m. a frontier toll-house, custom-house, passport office. **—pĕñĕ —प्यञ ।** भयापाताद्व्याकुलतापत्तिः f.pl.inf. perturbation or distress of mind to occur when caused by hearing or seeing something causing fear, to be terrified. **-rôchᵘ -रोछु ।** शुल्कस्थानपालः m. a custom-house officer, an examiner of passports.

daranga दरङ्ग (= درنگ) । आग्रहपूर्वको विलम्बः m. hesitation, tardiness; delay caused by obstinacy or excessive eagerness; cf. **darkh. —lagun —लगुन् ।** विलम्बितीभवनम् m.inf. such delay to occur (e.g. by eagerness and overcrowding of the recipients in the distribution of charity). **—lāgun —लागुन् ।** आग्रहाद्विलम्बनम् m.inf. to cause such delay.

darangī दरङ्गी درنگی । विलम्बः f. lateness, tardiness; delay caused by excessive eagerness, esp. when the necessaries for the work delayed run short. **—gatshūñᵘ —गछूञ् ।** विलम्बसंभवः f.inf. delay to occur in some work commenced, but for which materials are found to be insufficient, whether such delay is accompanied by excessive zeal or by neglect.

durāngⁱ दुरंगि (= دورنگ) । द्विप्रकारः adj. c.g. of two colours; of two kinds, of two forms.

durongᵘ दुरंगु (= دورنگ) । द्विवर्णः adj. (f. **durānjⁱ** दुरंजि or **durūnjᵘ** दुरंजू), of two colours, two-coloured.

drangala द्रङ्गल । मनुष्यसमुदायः m. a gang or body of people collected for a sudden robbery or the like.

darengrī (El.) f. the astringent leaves of *Rhus cotinus* or allied species, used in dyeing.

drônjᵘ द्रोंजु, see **drōjᵘ**.

drönjⁱgī द्रांजिगी, see **drōjⁱgī.**

drānjĕr द्रांज्यर्, see **drājĕr.**

drēnka-türᵘ द्रेंक-तरु, see **drēka-türᵘ**.

drēṇth द्रेंठ, etc., see **drēṭh,** etc.

drôṇthᵘ द्रोंठु, see **drōṭhᵘ**.

drūṇthᵘ द्रूंठु, see **drūṭhᵘ**.

daranāwun दरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **daranôwᵘ** दरनोवु), caus. of **darun 1,** to cause a person to keep a fast, to teach to keep a fast according to proper rules (Śiv. 1749).

dāranāwun दारनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dāranôwᵘ** दारनोवु), caus. of **dārun,** to cause to bear, carry, etc. **dyān dāranāwun** ध्यान् दारनावुन् m.inf. to cause (a person) to meditate (Śiv. 451), see **dyān dārun** under **dārun.**

ḍaranāwun डरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍaranôwᵘ** डरनोवु), to frighten (El.). Caus. of **ḍarun,** q.v.

dōranāwun द्रोरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dōranôwᵘ** द्रोरनोवु), to cause to run. Caus. of **dōrun** (Gr.Gr. 174, Śiv. 1479).

dārĕñ दार्यञ् دارِں, see **dār 1.**

dārñe dārñĕ दार्ञे दार्ञे । शनैः शनैः adv. slowly, quietly, gently, gradually.

draupadī, drōpadī द्रौपदी f. N. of the wife of the five Pāṇḍavas, the heroes of the Sanskrit epic the Mahābhārata. Sg. dat. **draupadiyĕ** द्रौपदिय (Śiv. 996, 1329; K. 1017, 1067).

darpēsh दरपेश् دَرپیش adv. in front (of), before (Rām. 235); under consideration, under trial. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to place or lay before, to introduce, bring forward, adduce; **—yun^{u}** —यिनु m.inf. to come in front, be before; to be in hand, be pending; to happen, occur (Rām. 235).

drūr^{u} 1 द्रूरु or **dryūr^{u} 1** द्र्यूरु । चर्म m. (sg. dat. **drīris** द्रीरिस्, abl. **drēri** द्रेरि), the skin of men or animals, hide. (El. has *drúl*, for *drūl^{u}*.) **—wālun** —वालुन् । चर्मोद्धारणम् m.inf. to skin, to flay; met. to skin a person alive with abuse, to put to shame by foul abuse. **—wasun** —वसुन् । चर्मोद्धारः m.inf. to be skinned, to be flayed; met. to be skinned alive by abuse, to be put to shame by foul abuse.

drūr^{u} 2 द्रूरु or **dryūr^{u}** द्र्यूरु (cf. **dyūr^{u}**) । चर्मरसपिच्छः m. (sg. dat. **drīris** द्रीरिस्, abl. **drēri** द्रेरि), glue (made by boiling down skin, etc.); the gum, resin, or resinous pitch that exudes from the bark of certain trees after incision.

drīr^{i} püṭ^{u} द्रीरि-पंटू । द्रुमपिच्छपटिका f. a pitch plaster, a glue plaster, used for uniting broken limbs, healing open sores, splicing wood, etc.

drūr^{ü} द्रूरू । दीपकः f. a large elevated light, a torch, beacon.

darĕr दर्यर् । दृढता m. firmness, strength.

dūrĕr दूर्यर् । दूरत्वम् m. farness, distance (of space, time, relationship, etc.); separation (from a beloved) (Śiv. 157, K. 407, 479); **cyôn^{u} dūrĕr,** separation from thee (YZ. 47, 142, Śiv. 271).

daṛ^{a}run दंरुन् । स्थिरीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **daṛ^{o}r^{u}** दंरु), to make steady; to make firm; to make steady by practice, train by practice. Causal of **darun 2,** q.v. in all its senses.

dras, ? gend., N. of a certain fish taken in August and September. It is doubtful if it is a separate species, being more probably a name given to any fry that comes to the net (L. 158).

drās 1 द्रास्, see **nērun.**

drās 2 द्रास् । प्रदेशभेदः f. Drās, N. of a town and district in Bāltistān, west of Śrīnagar. See D. 222 ff.

drasa द्रस । आकर्षणम् m. pulling at a rope, a cloth, or a like, to detach it from something to which the other end is fixed. Cf. **dara 4.** **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । आकृष्टिविधानम् m.inf. to pull, as ab.

drāsi द्रासि, in **drāsi drāsi din^{i}** द्रासि द्रासि दिनि । अतिप्रलपनम् m. pl. inf. to pour forth a torrent of reproaches or abuse.

drọs^{u} द्रुसु or **dros^{u}** द्रंसु । आविलप्रायः, संसृष्टमलिनशाकादिः adj. (f. **drös^{ü}** द्रुसू or **drüs^{ü}** द्रंसू) (of cooked vegetables or the like), dirty, turbid, mixed up with stalks, leaves, etc., and hence unpalatable, not cleared; as subst. m., cooked vegetables of this description. Cf. **drọsh^{u}.**

drus^{u} द्रुसु । पूर्णः adj. (f. **drus^{ü}** द्रुसू), entire, full, complete in all its parts. Cf. **drust^{u}.**

daras 5 दरस् m. (for 1–4 see **dar, dara**), looking at, esp. looking respectfully at anything, respectful visiting. **-diwayĕ gaṭshun** -दिवय गछुन् । तीर्थयात्रा m.inf. to go on a pilgrimage to a holy place with a troop of pilgrims, to join a pilgrimage, to visit a place of pilgrimage on one of the great days when there is a concourse of people there, to go to a *mēlā*. Cf. **diway.** **—hyou^{u}** —ह्यंनु । आदरविधानम् m.inf. to show respect to anyone.

dīris दीरिस्, see **dyūr^{u}.**

durasa दुरस । द्विरसः adj. c.g. possessing two flavours (e.g. sweet and sour at the same time).

duros^{u} दुरंसु । द्विरसास्वादः adj. (f. **durüs^{ü}** दुरंसू), possessing two flavours (e.g. sweet and sour at the same time).

drọsh^{u} द्रुशु or **drosh^{u}** द्रंशु । असमीक्ष्यकारी, निर्बुद्धिः adj. (f. **drösh^{ü}** द्रुशू or **drüsh^{ü}** द्रंशू), the reverse of an epicure, one who will eat cooked vegetables not cleared of their stalks, etc., or who pays no heed to flavour and will eat unpalatable food, a fellow who will eat anything or do anything without reflecting. Cf. **drọs^{u}.**

darish^{ü} दरिशू, see **daryush^{u}.**

darshun दर्शुन् । दर्शनम् m. (sg. dat. **darshĕnas** दर्शनस), a look, seeing (Śiv. 806, 903, 907); a meeting, an interview (El., Śiv. 167, 190, 238); a visit of respect, or of adoration (to a king or god), homage (Śiv. 101, 433, 1038); a visit paid to the shrine of a deity, a visit of worship to a temple. **ba-darshĕn** ब-दर्शन् adv. in sight, visible (Rām. 1664). **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु m.inf. to grant an interview, to show oneself, to appear (to someone) (YZ. 44, Śiv. 283, 346, 485, 487, 690, 898, etc.). **—hāwun** —हावुन् m.inf. to show oneself (Śiv. 511, 715, 740, 1243, 1527). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to pay a visit of adoration or respect (Śiv. 508, 927).

darshĕn-gāh दर्शन्-गाह् m. a place where one interviews a superior, a palace (El., YZ. 172).

darshĕnī दर्शनी । दर्शनयोग्यः adj. c.g. worthy of being looked at, beautiful.

drashṭ द्रष्ट (K. 932; El. m.), **drēshṭī** ड्रृष्टी f. (Śiv. 1019), or **drēshṭi** ड्रृष्टि f. (Śiv. 1431, K. 230), seeing, viewing, beholding (also with the mental eye) (Śiv. 1061, 1076, 1277, 1492, 1889, K. 932); the sight, the faculty of seeing (Śiv. 1019, 1023); the mind's eye, wisdom, intelligence.

dēha-drashṭ (Śiv. 1545) or **-drēshṭi** (Śiv. 1016, 1431, 1796), looking upon the body as one's Self, confounding the Self with the body, religious ignorance. **sama-drēshṭi,** f. regarding all things impartially (Śiv. 1853). **drēshṭi-tala** ड्रृष्टि-तल adv. visibly, before one's eyes (Śiv. 1621, 1623).

drēshṭānth ड्रृष्टान्थ m. (sg. dat. **drēshṭāntas** ड्रृष्टान्तस्), an example, allegory, instance, exemplification. **—hāwun** —हावुन् m.inf. to show clearly, make evident (Rām. 133, 1707).

dara-sēph दर-स्यफ् । गुक्लमृत्तिका f. (sg. dat. **-sēpi** -स्यपि), a kind of chalk, found mostly in the hills of Kashmīr.

dārāsār दारासार् । धारासंपात: m. a heavy and long-continued fall of rain.

drustᵘ द्रुस्तु (? = درست) । संपूर्ण: adj. (f. **drustᵘ** द्रुस्तू), entire, full, complete in all its parts (Śiv. 1428); certain, correct (Gr.M.). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make correct, rectify (Gr.M.).

drustĕ wati द्रुस्त्य वति adv. all the way, during the whole journey (Gr.M.). **—rōṭsᵘ** —रोँचु adv. all night (Gr.M.).

drustis dŏhas द्रुस्तिस् दुहस् adv. all day (Gr.M.). **—rātas** —रातस् adv. all night (Gr.M.).

drasṭānṭ, adj. c.g. manifest, visible, evident (El.), i.q. **drēshṭānth,** q.v.

drāsay द्रासय्, see **nērun.**

droṭᵘ द्रुटु । दृढ: adj. (f. nom. **drüṭᵘ** द्रूटू, dat. **dracĕ** द्रच्य), strong, tough, not easily broken. Cf. **dorᵘ** 1 and **draḍ.**

drôtᵘ द्रोतु । लवित्रम् m. a kind of sickle (K.Pr. 61, 146; Śiv. 1532). Cf. **drötsᵘ.** **—aṭsun** —अचुन् । लूत्यारम्भ: m.inf. the sickle to enter, reaping to commence. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । नि:शेषतश्छेदनम् m.inf. to apply the sickle; met. to cut off any family or business, to destroy, wipe off the face of the earth. **—lagun** —लगुन् । नि:शेषेण छिन्नीभवनम् m.inf. to be utterly cut off as ab. **—ṭsānun** —चानुन् । लूत्यारम्भणम् m.inf. to cause the sickle to enter, to commence reaping.

dröṭⁱ-dan द्रोति-दन् । दात्रत्सरु: m. the handle of a sickle. **—lāgânⁱ** —लागनि । तप्तदात्रतोदना m. pl. inf. to apply sickles, to brand a person with a red-hot sickle (formerly a common punishment); met. to make a person squirm under abuse. **-nāṭa** -नाट । अनुचिततया भेदनम् f. (carving) flesh with a sickle; met. (in carving meat) to hack and hew, neglecting the joints; similarly, to cut fruit, etc., wrongly, or to cut cloth, etc., wrongly.

duroṭᵘ दुरटु । द्वि:प्रमाण: adj. (f. **durüṭᵘ** दुरटू), twice as heavy, weighing twice as much (as something else).

drath द्रथ । पराग्रह: f. (sg. dat. **drüṭsᵘ** द्रूचु), urging or obstinacy shown by another to one who is performing any action he does not like; (pl.) the diseases and other accidents of childhood (Rām. 1586). **—nakha wālünᵘ** —नख वालॅञ्‌ । अरुचिपूर्वको निर्वाह: f.inf. to pay such urging, i.e. when doing anything against one's will, to carry it through somehow or other at as little expenditure of trouble, etc., as possible.

drēṭh ड्रेँठ m. (sg. dat. **drēṭhas** ड्रेँठस्), the faculty of eyesight (El.). **—āmotᵘ** —आमतु । दृष्टिगोचरीभूत: perf. part. (f. **—āmüṭsᵘ** —आमॅचू), become visible (of something very minute, which one is by some means enabled to see, or of something visible to most people, but which owing to weak sight is generally invisible to some person, and which he is now able to see). **—wasun** —वसुन् । प्रत्यक्षादर्शनम् m.inf. (of something visible), to become suddenly invisible (owing to failure of sight, illusion, or the like). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । दृग्गोचरीभवनम् m.inf. to become visible, as in **—āmotᵘ** ab.; to be seen (Śiv. 104, 180, K. 159, 193, 411, 434, 436–9). This is used as the pass. of **ḍēshun,** to see, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 169). **—yiwawunᵘ** —यिववुनु । दृश्यमान: n.ag. (f. **—yiwawünᵘ** —यिववॅञू), that which becomes visible; visible, that which can be seen by everyone.

drōṭhᵘ ड्रोँठु or **drūṭhᵘ** ड्रूँठु । कठोर: adj. (f. sg. nom. **drōṭhᵘ** ड्रोँठू, dat. **drāchĕ** ड्राँछ्य), become hard, hardened (of something, such as a fruit, a sprouting branch, or the like, formerly soft); (of personality) hard, rough, audacious.

drūṭhᵘ ड्रूँठु । कठोर: adj. (f. sg. nom. **drūṭhᵘ** ड्रूँठू, dat. **drūchĕ** ड्रूँछ्य), i.q. **drōṭhᵘ,** q.v.

darthī दर्थी (El.) or **darᵃthī** दरथी (K.) f. the earth (K. 55, 747).

dāruth दारुथ । ऋणम् m. (sg. dat. **dāratas** दारतस्, pl. nom. **dārath** दारथ), a debt, money, etc., taken on loan. **dārath-waturᵘ** दारथ-वतुरु । ऋणचेटिका m. a bond acknowledging a debt, an IOU. **dāratukᵘ** दारतुकु or **dāratyukᵘ** दारत्युकु । औद्धारिकम् adj. (f. **dāratücᵘ** दारतॅचू or **dāraticᵘ** दारतिचू), of or belonging to a debt, that which is taken on loan; that which has to be paid to clear off a debt.

drēṭhamān ड्रेँठमान् । प्रत्यक्ष: adj. c.g. visible, that which can be seen by anyone.

drēṭhun द्रॆँठुन् । कठिनीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **drāṭhyōv** द्राँठ्योव् or **drēṭhyōv** द्रॆँठ्योव्), to become hard. **drāṭhyō-mot**ᵘ द्राँठ्यो-मतु or **drēṭhyō-mot**ᵘ द्रॆँठ्यो-मतु । कर्कशीभूतः perf. part. (f. **drāṭhyē-müċ**ᵘ द्राँठ्ये-मचू or **drē°** द्रॆँ°), become hard (of something formerly soft, e.g. a fruit, or a young sapling).

draṭha-pōċukh द्रठ-पाँचुख् or **drēṭha-pōċukh** द्रॆठ-पाँचुख् । धनिष्ठादिपञ्चकम् m. (sg. dat. **-pōċakas** -पाँचकस्) (in Hindū ritual), the period of five lunar asterisms, commencing with the second half of Dhaniṣṭhā, and the whole of Śatabhiṣaj, Pūrvabhādrapāda, Uttarabhādrapāda, and Rēvatī, during which it is forbidden to collect earth, wood, or grass.

drēṭhawunᵘ द्रॆँठवुनु । दृश्यमानः m. (f. **drēṭhawüñ**ᵘ द्रॆँठवंञू), that which can be seen by anyone, openly visible, in sight.

draṭhāyĕkh द्रठायख् or **drēṭhāyĕkh** द्रॆठायख् । वेतालविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **draṭhāyĕkas** द्रठायकस्), a certain kind of demon said to have his dwelling in cemeteries, to have the power of moving about invisibly, but able to show himself in some terrible human form, and on dark nights to haunt cross-roads and wild places (K.Pr. 55).

dirtana दिर्तन (? درتن) । लघुसूक्ष्मवसनानि m. a set of garments of very fine muslin; a single garment of very fine muslin.

drētarāshtr धृतराष्ट्र m. N. of a celebrated king, father of Duryōdhana (see Duryōdan). He was blind (K. 539, 543, 1035).

dāratyukᵘ दारत्युकु । औद्दारिकः adj. (f. **dāratic**ᵘ दारतिचू), i.q. **dāratuk**ᵘ, see **dāruth.**

dröċᵘ द्रांचू । दात्रिका f. a kind of small sickle for cutting grass or the like. Cf. **drōt**ᵘ.

drāċi-dan द्राचि-दन् । लवित्रमुष्टिः m. the handle of such a sickle. **-ṭōkh dyun**ᵘ -टूख् दिनु । तोदनवाक्यम् m.inf. to interrupt another speaker by the sudden use of abusive language.

dŏrāċār द्राचार् । दुष्टाचरणः m. one who conducts himself badly, evil-conducted, wicked.

dŏrāċörⁱ द्राचोरि । दुष्टाचारः m. (as subst., f. **dŏrāċārĕñ** द्राचार्यञ्), i.q. **dŏrāċār,** q.v.

drāv द्राव्, see **nērun.**

drawī, m. the toon-tree, *Cedrela toona* (El.).

drŏvᵘ द्रुवु । परिमलः m. smeared over with, fouled all over with, used —°, after some word signifying dirt, mud, or the like.

druv ध्रुव् m. N. of a famous Hindū saint who became the polar star, and who is hence often referred to as a symbol for unmovability. **druva-rāz** ध्रुव-राज़् m., id. (Śiv. 858).

dārav दारव् । महास्तम्भः m. a beam, rafter, esp. the main beam of a roof or ceiling on which the rafters rest.

dāruvᵘ दारुवु । दारुमयः adj. (f. **dārüv**ᵘ दारंवू), made of wood, wooden.

ḍarawol (El.) (prob. incorrect for **dyārawôl**ᵘ, see **dyār**), adj. rich.

ḍarawunᵘ डरवुनु । भीतिमात् n.ag. (f. **ḍarawüñ**ᵘ डरवंञू), fearful, timid by nature, a coward.

dārawunᵘ दारवुनु । बिभ्रत् n.ag. (f. **dārawüñ**ᵘ दारवंञू), one who bears or carries (Śiv. 1258); one who puts or places (Śiv. 1082); (with **awatār**) one who takes an incarnation (Śiv. 851, 862); (with **dyān**) one who meditates (Śiv. 1534); one who bears or is distinguished by (any particular quality, ornament, beauty, or the like) (Śiv. 514, 1260, 1537); one who owes money to any particular person, so-and-so's debtor. Cf. **dārun.**

dōrawun दोरवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dōrov**ᵘ दोरंवु), to cause to run (K. 597).

dōrawunᵘ दोरवुनु n.ag. (f. **dōrawüñ**ᵘ दोरवंञू), a runner.

dīravīr दीरवीर्, see **dīr.**

dīravīrī दीरवीरी f. bravery, heroism (Gr.M.).

darwēsh درویش m. a dervish, a religious mendicant, esp. a recluse who gives himself up to religious meditation (L. 234).

dravy द्रव्य् m. a thing, substance, object; in pl. goods and chattels, property, wealth, goods, money (K. 644).

drōvuy द्रोवुय्, see **nērun.**

darwāza दर्वाज़ دروازہ । द्वारम् m. a door, a doorway (Śiv. 247), esp. the main door for entrance or exit into a house or room; a gate, lock of a canal, or the like, as in **ḍal-darwāza,** the flood-gates of the Dal Lake (K.Pr. 245). **—dyun**ᵘ —दिनु । द्वारपिधानम् m.inf. to shut a door. **-hākh** -हाख् । द्वारभुजकाष्ठम् f. (sg. dat. **-hāki** -हाकि), the side posts of a door. **-hang** -हङ्ग् । द्वारनासा m. the cross beam at the top of a doorway, the lintel. **-poṭ**ᵘ -पटु । अररम् m. the leaf of a door, a door (as distinct from a doorway). **—thāwun** —थावुन् m.inf. to open a door, unlock a door (H. viii, 11). **-ṭang** -टंग् । द्वारकोणरन्ध्रम् m. the hole into which the wooden spike corresponding to the bolt of a door shoots. Cf. **ṭang.** **—trapun** —त्रपुन् m.inf. to close a door, lock it against someone (H. viii, 11).

drāy द्राय्, **drāyā** द्राया, **drāyĕ** द्राय, see **nērun.**

driy द्रिय् । शपथः f. a vow, oath (Śiv. 119, 647, 974); especially a mutual oath, a solemn obligation, or a solemn asseveration made by one person to another

(K.Pr. 70). —**āsüñ^{u}** —आसंज़ू f.inf. an oath to be, an oath to exist, an oath to bind a person, to swear (El.). —**hāwüñ^{u}** —हावंज़ू । शपथकरणम् f.inf. to make a solemn asseveration in order to convince another, to call God, one's guru, or the like to witness (K. 812); El. also gives —**karüñ^{u}** —करंज़ू and —**khĕñ^{u}** —ख्यंज़ू with the same meaning.

driyĕ-dĕgul द्रिय-ड्यगुल् । शपथपात्रम् m. (sg. dat. **dĕgalas** ड्यगलस्), a vow-basin, i.e. that by which an oath is taken, e.g. when a father swears by his son's head. Cf. K.Pr. 70.

driy^{u} द्रियु, see **dryuy^{u}**.

daryā दर्या (Rām. 1078), دریا, **dår^{i}yā** दॖरिया, or **dår^{i}yāv** दॖरियाव् (Rām. 739 et passim) (sg. dat. **daryāwas** दर्यावस् or **dår^{i}yāwas** दॖरियावस्), a river (El.; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 50, 63, 76, 95, 121, 250; Śiv. 253, 737).

dāryau दार्यौ, pl. ag. and abl. of **dör^{u} 3**, q.v. (Śiv. 340, 958).

döry दॊर्य or **dairy** दैर्य, see **dör 1**.

duruye, see **dor^{u}**.

duryōdan दुर्योधन् N. of one of the principal combatants in the war of the Mahābhārata, often used as a symbol of a cruel wicked man (Śiv. 996, 1329, 1372; K. 534, 539, 540, 693, 1068).

drāyĕkh द्रायख्, see **nērun**.

dör^{i}yāl दॊरियाल् । संजातश्मश्रुः adj. (only m.) bearded, one on whom a beard has grown or is growing, one who has passed boyhood (Gr.Gr. 131). Cf. **dārĕl**.

drāyēm द्रायेम्, see **nērun**.

dryūr^{u} द्र्यूरु, see **drūr^{u}**.

drāyēs द्रायेस्, see **nērun**.

daryush^{u} दरिशु । दृढहठः adj. (f. **darish^{ü}** दरिशू), meanly obstinate, one who drives a hard bargain, close-fisted.

daryāwas दर्यावस्, **dår^{i}yāwas** दॖरियावस्, see **daryā**.

dryuy^{u} द्रियु । देवरः m. a woman's husband's younger brother, a brother-in-law younger than one's husband (Gr.Gr. 133).

darz दर्ज़ درز । सूक्ष्मरन्ध्रम् m. a fissure, cleft, crack, flaw; a seam, suture (of a garment, etc.); a joint in plastering, the line or crack along the edge of plaster laid on a wall or the like.

daṛz 1 दॖर्ज़ । भकुंसः m. male actor or dancer who dresses in woman's clothes, and sings and acts in that character. **daṛza-pöth^{ü}r^{ü}** दॖर्ज़-पॊथ्रू । भकुंसवृत्तिः f. the conduct or business of such an actor.

daṛz 2 दॖर्ज़ । कृमिविशेषः f. N. of a darkish grub which injures the roots of maize and cotton and is one of the worst vegetable pests of Kashmīr (L. 157).

dürz^{ü} दॖर्ज़ू f. the actions or conduct of a male actor who dresses as a female. See **daṛz 1**. Used in the following: —**khārüñ^{u}** —खारंज़ू । भकुंसरूपापादनम् f.inf. to paint one's face and otherwise get oneself up like such an actor.

darāz 1 دراز adj. e.g. long, tall, extended, stretched out.

darāz 2 दराज़ m. drawers (of a chest, etc.), a chest of drawers (the English word).

dŏrzun द्ज़ॖन् । दुर्जनः m. (sg. dat. **dŏrzanas** द्ज़ॖनस्), a man who is wicked, vile, malicious, a mischief-maker.

dŏrzan-gī द्ज़ॖन्-गी । दौर्जन्यम् f. the conduct of a **dŏrzun** (q.v.), wickedness, malice, mischief-making.

dŏrzanöz^{ü} द्ज़ॖनॊज़ू । दौर्जन्यम् f. the nature of a **dŏrzun** (q.v.), wickedness, maliciousness, a mischief-making nature.

das 1 दस् । विलम्बः m. (in commencing some urgent work) delay, hindrance, obstruction, checking; voluntary self-hindrance, laziness (K.Pr. 177). Cf. **dọsh^{u} 1**. —**bihun** —बिहुन्, **dosh^{u} bihun** दॊशु बिहुन् । विलम्बसंभवः m.inf. delay (through want of preparation, neglect, indolence, or the like), checking, hindrance to occur in the commencement of anything which one wishes to accomplish. —**lagun** —लगुन्, **dosh^{u} lagun** दॊशु लगुन् । विलम्बसंभवः m.inf., id. —**tulun** —तुलुन् । विलम्बपरिहरणम् m.inf. to avoid or get over such delay, to remove the cause of it, etc. —**wŏthun** —व्वथुन्, **dosh^{u} wŏthun** दॊशु व्वथुन् । विलम्बसद्भावे आरम्भोद्योगः m.inf. to set about commencing a work which has been delayed.

das 2 دس (contr. of دست), a hand, used in the following compounds and phrases: **das-basta** दस्-बस्त (= دست بسته), adj. e.g. having the hands bound; hence, with hands folded in supplication (Śiv. 188, 354). —**dyun^{u}** —द्युनु । हस्तक्षेपविधानम् m.inf. to put the hand to anything, to attempt to do something the commencement of which is impossible. Cf. **das 1**. -**gāh** -गाह् (= دستگاه), m. power, strength, ability; independence (Rām. 1146). —**karun** —करुन् । हस्तक्षेपावमर्शः m.inf. to put the hand to, or interfere with, anything with which one has no concern, to stick the finger into another's pie or to put the hand into another's pocket; to wish to do this.

dās 1 दास् । दासः m. (f. **dösī** दॊसी, q.v.), a servant, slave (K. 728); (in religion) a servant (of God), a humble worshipper, a devotee (Śiv. 232, 599, etc.); often a part of a proper name as in **Bawŏnī Dās**, 'a servant of the goddess Bhavānī,' N. of a man; similarly, Daram Dās (K.Pr. 50).

dāsa-bāv दास-बाव् । दासव्यापारः m. the condition of a servant, servitude, service (K. 1067); the attitude

of a devout man to God (Śiv. 620, 1076, 1100). **-pônᵘ** -पोनु । दासवृत्तिः m. employment as a servant; esp. taking to servitude or acting like a servant (by a one not previously a servant).

dās 2 द्रास् । शिलादारु m. the lower timber of a doorway (Śiv. 1076, 1100; in the latter, with pun on **dās 1**); the sill of a window (H. v, 4).

dāsa-ḍūrᵘ द्रास-डूरु । शिलानाडी f. the long groove cut on one side of this timber. **-kijⁱ** -किजि or **-kijᵘ** -किजु । शिलानिरोधनकीलकम् f. the peg or wedge for fixing this timber in its place. **-kala** -कल । शिलादार्वग्रम् m. the front of this timber. **-kūṭᵘ** -कूटु । शिलोपयोगिदारु m. a piece of wood suitable to be used as the lower timber of a doorway. **-ṭukra** -टुक्र । शिलादारुखण्डः m. a broken piece of such a timber.

ḍās डास् । नाशः m. destruction, desolation (e.g. from an earthquake or flood) (Gr.Gr. 148; Śiv. 737, 852; Rām. 41, 176, 228, etc.; K. 225, 789, 799, 884). **—karun** —करुन् । विनष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to destroy or reduce to desolation (K. 325), esp. of the sudden dissipation of a collection of articles stored up.

ḍāsa-nāv डास-नाव् । सर्वनाशः f. utter desolation, utter destruction, esp. of stored articles (compared to a ship going down with all its cargo). **-pathᵘrᵘ** -पथुरु । इतस्ततः प्रक्षेपेण निर्नाशनम् f. destruction or devastation caused by scattering (e.g. when a heap of grain is scattered abroad and lost).

ḍēs, see **ḍūs**.

dēsⁱ द्यसि sg. ag. and pl. nom. of **dyosᵘ**, q.v.

dis दिस्, give to him, see **dyunᵘ**.

dŏs द्वस् । वप्रः f. a wall of stone, earth, or brick (K.Pr. 7, 87, *dus*; Śiv. 1562). For the method of building an earthen *dŏs*, see L. 249. **—diñᵘ** —दिञु । वप्रनिर्मितिः f.inf. to set up a wall round an open space, garden, or the like.

dŏsa-hoṭᵘ द्वस-हटु । वप्रभागः m. a length of mud wall made at one time in a mould. Cf. **-yĕndᵃr** bel. **-tsôkᵘ** -च़ोकु । वप्रचतुष्किका m. an encircling wall, a wall surrounding a garden or the like on all four sides; usually not of great height; the support of a wall, a buttress. **-tsŏpᵘ** -च़ूपु । लघुवप्रः m. a small, slight wall round a garden or the like. **-yĕndᵃr** -यन्द्रर् । वप्रयन्त्रम् m. a kind of mould used for making a mud wall. It is composed of two long planks facing each other at a distance fixed by a cross-piece at each end, thus forming a long trough. Into this the mud is forcibly pressed and pounded. Cf. L. 249. **-yĕndra-püṭᵘ** -यन्द्र-पटू । वप्रयन्त्रपट्टिका f. one of the planks forming this trough-mould.

ḍŏsa ड्वस, **ḍusa** डुस । अनृजुदेहः, अलसः adj. e.g. one whose body is bent or awry from disease or the like; met. a lazy fellow who goes about with his shoulders up to his ears, a loafer, a lounger.

dösī द्रासी । दासी f. a female servant, a maidservant; a female devotee (Śiv. 1459). Cf. **dās.**

ḍūs डूस् । स्थूलदण्डः m. (pl. dat. **ḍūsan** डूसन्, Gr.Gr. 51), a stout club, a cudgel, such as that carried by door-keepers. This is the word used in Śrīnagar (El., K.Pr. 206, *ḍēs*, 253, *ḍus*). Cf. **ḍāg**. Met. a clumsy fool, one who does nothing but sit and eat. **—dinⁱ** —दिनि । असकृत् दण्डाहतिः m. pl. inf. to give clubs; hence, (of a body of soldiers or the like) to attack and cudgel a crowd.

ḍūsa-dab डूस-दब् । स्थूलदण्डाघातः m. a blow from a club.

ḍusa डुस, i.q. **ḍŏsa**, q.v.

dusᵘ दुसु, see **dabas-pĕth dusᵘ**, s.v. **dab 1.**

dāsdārz दासदार्ज़् । दानसंयोगः f. the mutual giving and accepting of gifts.

dash दश् f. a rag, tatter; a fringe; a votive rag hung up on the wall of a shrine (L. 270, *dush*). In Gr.M. 1588 the word is wrongly used to mean 'seam'.

dashĕ दश । दशाः f.pl. the fringes of a cloth or garment, made by leaving the ends unwoven, or by undoing the weaving of the unhemmed ends (K.Pr. 156). **-dupᵃṭa** -दुपट । दशायुक्तसूक्ष्मपटः m. a sheet worn over the shoulders, fringed at both ends. **-ḍēṭun** -डेँटुन् or **-ḍēṭônᵘ** -डेँटोनु । चिकबन्धन-पटविशेषः m. a fringed waistband, chiefly used by women, but also by men. **—thawañĕ** —थवञ । दशाबन्धनम् f. pl. inf. to place fringes; to tie votive rags, fringes of silken thread, etc., at a sacred place in token of a petition made for the accomplishment of some boon. These are untied when the boon is granted.

dāsh दाश् । दार्ढ्यम् m. strength, lastingness, durability, the property of not being easily worn out (of clothes, etc.). **dāsh na dāsh** दाश् न दाश् । सर्वस्वम् m. a person's entire property (used with reference to loss, robbery, or conversely, collecting, amassing).

dashā दशा । दशा f. (in astrology) the influence of a predominant planet, the position of the planets as to affect a person's good or evil fortune (Śiv. 1477, Rām. 420). Cf. **düshᵘ 3.**

dĕsh द्यश्, or **dish** दिश् । दिशा f. a point of the compass, quarter, cardinal point, of which usually ten are counted, the four main points, the four intermediate points, the zenith, and the nadir (Śiv. 521, Rām. 1770).

dīsh दीश् or देश् । देशः m. (sg. dat. **dīshĕs** दीशस्, but pl. dat. **dēshĕn** देशन्, ag. **dēshau** देशौ), a province, country, kingdom (Śiv. 244, 661, 673, 1881; K. 639, 648, 692); a city (Gr.M.; cf. **shĕhar**); a native country (El., who makes the word f.); the people of a country, the general population, everyone (K.Pr. 57).

dīshĕ drāmotᵘ दीश द्रामतु । देशे निन्दितः perf. part. (f. —**drāmüṭsᵘ** —द्रामंचू), one who has left the country (for his country's good), one who is everywhere of bad repute on account of well-known evil conduct. —**koḍᵘ-motᵘ** —कडु-मतु । देशे निन्दितः perf. part. (f. **küḍᵘ-müṭsᵘ** कडू-मंचू), expelled from the country; hence, one who is of thoroughly bad repute wherever he goes. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । देशान्निष्कासनम् m.inf. to expel from the country, banish (as a punishment) (Gr.M.); to give a person a bad character that pursues him everywhere. —**nērun** —नेरुन् । स्वदेशपरित्यागः m.inf. to leave the country, to abandon one's country under pressure of calamity, famine, or the like; to acquire an evil reputation all over the country on account of bad conduct. **-shūbay** -शूबय् । देशे सुख्यातिः f. a good reputation known over the whole country. **-sāway** -सावय् । देशसौख्यम् f. universal prosperity of a country. **-vĕhᵃwath** -व्यहवथ् । लोकगर्हाभीतिः f. (sg. dat. **-vĕhᵃwüṭsᵘ** -व्यहवंचू), respect for the country, regard for popular opinion as an incentive to good conduct.

dŏ̤shᵘ 1 (for **2** see **dŏshun**) दंशु or **doshᵘ 1** दशु । विलम्बः m. delay, hindrance, in the commencing of some urgent work; indolence, laziness. Cf. **das 1.** —**bihun** —बिहुन् । विलम्बसद्भावः m.inf., i.q. **das bihun.** —**lagun** —लगुन् । विलम्बसंभवः m.inf., i.q. **das lagun.** —**wŏthun** —व्वथुन् । विलम्बापगमः m.inf., i.q. **das wŏthun,** for all of which see **das 1.**

doshᵘ 2 दंशु । आलस्यकारी adj. (f. **düshᵘ 1** दंशू), one who works lazily, a 'slacker'.

dush (L. 270), see **dash.**

dūsh दूश् । दोषः m. (sg. dat. **dūshĕs** दूशस्, but pl. dat. **dōshĕn** दोशन्), a fault, vice, crime (Śiv. 1724, 1814); deficiency, imperfection; an error, mistake (Gr.M.). —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । दोषारोपणम् m.inf. to find fault with, make objections (against = **pĕṭh**) (Gr.M.). —**khārun** —खारुन् । दोषारोपणम् m.inf. to find fault with, to bring a charge, make an accusation against a person. —**laḍun** —लडुन् । दोषारोपणम् m.inf. to make an accusation against a person, to find fault with anything.

dūshĕ-hotᵘ दूश-हतु । दोषकलङ्कितः adj. (f. **-hüṭsᵘ** -हंचू), faulty. **-rostᵘ** -रस्तु । दोषहीनः adj. (f. **-rüṭsᵘ** -रंछू), faultless. **-sostᵘ** -संस्तु । दोषसंयुक्तः adj. (f. **-süṭsᵘ** -संछू), faulty, either by nature or by becoming imperfect. **-vyotᵘ** -व्यतु । दोषपूर्णः adj. (f. **-vĕṭsᵘ** -व्यंचू), full of faults.

düshᵘ 2 दंशू । लेशः f. (for **1** see **doshᵘ 2**), a small scrap of vegetable or the like.

düshᵘ 3 दंशू । ग्रहदशा f., i.q. **dashā,** q.v. **sankaṭā-düshᵘ** संकटा-दंशू f. (sg. dat. **-dashĕ** -दश), N. of a certain ill-omened conjunction (Yōginī) of the stars, in Sanskrit *Saṁkaṭā-daśā* (Śiv. 482).

dashĕ-buz दश-भुज्, the Ten-armed, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 521, 1255, 1688).

dāshdār दाशदार् । दार्ढ्ययुक्तः adj. c.g. strong, durable (of clothes, etc.).

dashĕdār दशदार् । दशोपेतः adj. c.g. fringed (of garments, etc.).

dŏshⁱ-dŏshĕway दंशि-दशवय् । उभावेव card. c.g., i.q. **dŏshĕway,** q.v. and declined similarly, see Gr.Gr. 85.

dashĕhār 1 दशहार् । योगविशेषः m. 'the destroyer of the ten (kinds of sin)', N. of a certain rare astronomical conjunction occurring on the (1) tenth lunar day of the (2) light half of the month of (3) Zēṭh (Sanskrit Jyaiṣṭha) when, on that day, (4) the moon is in the asterism *Hasta,* (5) the weekday is Wednesday, (6) the *karaṇa,* or second half of the lunar day, is Gara, (7) there is *vyatīpāta* (i.e. when the sum of the longitudes of the sun and the moon amounts to not less than 213° 20′ and not more than 226° 40′), (8) there is the Ānanda *yōga* (this seems to be a name for the first *ghaṭikā,* or twenty-four minutes, also for the twenty-ninth and fifty-seventh *ghaṭikās* on a Wednesday), (9) the moon is in Kanyā (Virgo), (10) and the sun in Vṛṣabha (Taurus). Bathing at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna, and similar sacred spots, with appropriate offerings, is believed by Hindūs to be very efficacious on this occasion (K.Pr. 44, where it is confounded with **dashĕhār 2**; Śiv. 1793, with pun on **dashĕhār 3**). This conjunction last occurred in Samvat 1944, equivalent to June 1, 1887.

dashĕhār 2 दशहार् । विजयादशम्युत्सवः m. 'the destroyer of the ten (kinds of sin)', N. of a festival held in honour of Rāma's conquest of Rāvaṇa on the tenth lunar day of the light half of the month of Ōshid (Sanskrit Āśvina = September–October), the Indian Dasahrā (K.Pr. 44, where it is confounded with **dashĕhār 1**).

dashĕhār 3 दशहार् m. in Śiv. 1793, a fanciful compound (equivalent to the Sanskrit *daśēndriyaviṣayāhṛti*) and meaning the employment of the ten (senses). It is made up to pun with **dashĕhār 1,** q.v.

dīshĕkā दीशेँका or **dīshĕkhā** दीशेँखा or **dīrga-shĕnkā** दीर्गशंका । मलोत्सर्गाय गमनम् m. going out to stool, going to the closet; voiding excrement, stooling.

dīshĕkh दीशेँख् । मलोत्सर्गः m. (sg. dat. **dīshĕkas** दीशेँकस्), i.q. **dīshĕkā.**

dashĕl दशल् । दशोपेतः adj. c.g. possessing a fringe or fringes, fringed (of a garment or the like).

dushāla दुशाल । द्विपटको राङ्कवपटः m. a kind of shawl, in which there are two breadths, and worn loosely over the shoulders, a wrapper. In Kashmīr they are usually made of the fine wool of the Central Asian goat (Śiv. 793, 1326).

dūshĕlad दूशलद् adj. c.g. full of faults, faulty, sinful (Śiv. 1738).

dōshĕmba دوشنبه m. Monday (W. 107).

dashĕmōddār दशमोद्दार् m. redemption by the tenth (Sanskrit *daśamōddhāra*), N. of a certain mystic exercise practised by Yōgīs (Śiv. 1655). There are, according to their teaching, ten essential elements (Sanskrit, *dhātu*) of the body, viz. in order of production, skin (*tvak*), blood (*asṛk*), flesh (*māṁsa*), fat (*mēdaḥ*), bone (*asthi*), marrow (*majjā*), semen (*śukra*), vital breath (*prāṇa*), soul (*jīva*), and energy (*śakti*). In this system there are also ten (not the usual nine; cf. **dwār**) doors or openings of the human body, viz. two nostrils, two eye-orifices, two ear-orifices, two mouth-orifices (the windpipe and gullet), and two orifices of excretion. The tenth and most excellent of the bodily elements, i.e. energy, operates through the orifice of rapture, i.e. the urethra (*ānandadvāra* or *śukradvāra*), here compared to immortality-giving ambrosia (*amṛtātmaśukradvāra*). *Uddhāra* means 'redemption', and the whole compound therefore means redemption brought about by operating the supreme and most excellent of the bodily powers.

dushman دشمن m. an enemy, rival (K.Pr. 47, 60, 142; YZ. 24; Rām. 37, 385, etc.); the enemy (in a campaign) (Gr.M.).

dushmanī دشمنی f. enmity, hostility, resistance, discord (El.); enmity, spite (Gr.M.). —**karūñ^{u}** —करूँञ् f.inf. to oppose, hate, resist (El.).

dushmanuth दुशमनुथ् m. (sg. dat. **dushmanatas** दुश्मनतस्), i.q. **dushmanī,** q.v. (Rām. 1437).

d^{a}shĕn दशन् । दोषः f. (sg. dat. **d^{a}shĕñ^{u}** दशंञ्), a fault, flaw. —**diñ^{u}** —दिञ् । दोषयुक्ततापादनम् f.inf. to make faulty, to charge with faults, to blame, malign. —**gatshūñ^{u}** —गछूञ् । दोषापत्तिः f.inf. to become faulty, a charge of faultiness to be brought against anything, to be maligned.

ḍēshun डेशुन् or डेशुन् । अवलोकनम् conj. 1 [1 p.p. **ḍyūṭh^{u}** ड्यूठ् (K.Pr. 47), pl. **ḍīṭh^{i}** डीठि; f. **ḍīṭh^{u}** डीठ् (K.Pr. 47), pl. **ḍēchĕ** डेछ; 2 p.p. **ḍēchyōv** डेछ्योव् (cf. Śiv. 1108); conj. part. **ḍīshith** डीशिथ् (K.Pr. 34, 146, 154; YZ. 15, 167, 203, 247, 465; Śiv. 498, 600, etc.)], to see, look, look at, behold, view, observe, perceive (YZ. 21); **cyāni ḍēshĕna,** by thy seeing, i.e. by seeing thee (Śiv. 1044), (K.Pr. 188 has *ḍūnthum* for **ḍyūṭhum**). The pass. of this verb is **drēṭh yun^{u}** ड्रेठ् यिनु, to be seen (Gr.Gr. 169), see **drēṭh.** For its causal, **hāwun** हावुन्, to show, is used (Gr.Gr. 176); cf., however, **ḍēshĕnāwun.**

ḍyūṭh^{u}-mot^{u} ड्यूठ्-मतु । दृष्टवरः perf. part. (pl. **ḍīṭh^{i}-mat^{i}** डीठि-मति; f. **ḍīṭh^{u}-mütsᵘ** डीठ्-मंचू, pl. **ḍēchĕ-matsa** डेछ-मच), seen, perceived, observed, etc.

dŏshun दशुन् । च्यवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **dŏsh^{u}** 2 दंशु, for 1 see s.v.), to trickle, drop, leak, ooze; to trickle (of a slight shower of rain) (K.Pr. 220). **dŏsh^{u}-mot^{u}** दंशु-मतु । च्युतः perf. part. (f. **dŏsh^{u}-müts^{u}** दंशू-मंचू), (that which has) trickled, oozed, etc.

ḍēshĕnāwun डेशनावुन् । अवलोकने प्रेरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍēshĕnôw^{u}** डेशनोवु), to cause, to see, show. Cf. **ḍēshun.**

dashĕr दशर् । आलस्यम् m. slowness, slackness in work, laziness.

d^{a}sh^{e}ran दश्रन् । दोषारोपणम् f. (sg. dat. **d^{a}sh^{e}rüñ^{u}** दश्रंञ्), blaming, finding fault, picking holes in anything's quality.

d^{a}sh^{e}run दश्रुन् । दुष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **d^{a}sh^{o}r^{u}** दशोरु), to blame, find fault with, malign. Cf. **d^{a}sh^{e}rāwun. d^{a}sh^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}** दशोरु-मतु । सदोषता-मापादितः perf. part. (f. **d^{a}sh^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{u}** दशूरू-मंचू), blamed, found fault with, maligned.

dashĕrath दशरथ् m. (sg. dat. **dashĕrathas** दशरथस्), Daśaratha, N. of a famous king, the father of Rāmacandra (Rām. 40, 67, 70, 102, etc.).

dushĕrth दुशर्थ् دوشرط । शङ्कास्पदम् adj. c.g. having two conditions, doubtful, trembling in the balance (of success or the reverse).

dushĕrtas-pēṭh दुशर्तस्-प्यठ् । सिद्ध्यसिद्धिसंशयितम् adv. in doubt, hesitatingly.

d^{a}sh^{e}rāwun दश्रावुन् । सदोषीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **d^{a}sh^{e}rôw^{u}** दश्रोवु), to blame, charge with an offence, cf. **d^{a}sh^{e}run** (YZ. 466, *dōsh^{e}hrōwin* [*sic*], they were charged by him; Śiv. 1881, *mata d^{a}sh^{e}rārtam*, do not give me a bad name). **d^{a}sh^{e}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** दश्रोवु-मतु । सदोषीकृतः perf. part. (f. **d^{a}sh^{e}röw^{u}-müts^{u}** दश्रांवू-मंचू), blamed.

dashĕ-rāwun दश-रावुन् । दशग्रीवः m. (sg. dat. **-rāwanas** -रावनस्), Rāvaṇa, N. of a celebrated

demon with ten heads, conquered by Rāma-candra (Rām. 583, 841, 1033, 1149), esp. the image of Rāvaṇa borne at the festival of the Rāma-līlā or *daśaharā*. Cf. **dashĕhār 2.**

dᵃshĕṭh दशठ् । दोषोत्पादकः e.g. one who, or that which, being faulty, causes faults in others who consort with or approach him or it; (of a disease or bad quality) contagious, infectious.

dushṭh दुष्ट adj. e.g. corrupted, depraved; corrupt, vicious, bad, evil; a miscreant, vile wretch (Rām. 808, voc. **dushṭa**).

dushīth दुशीथ् or **dŏyĕshīth** द्यशीथ । द्व्यशीतिः card. (pl. dat. **dushītan** दुशीतन्), eighty-two.

dushītyumᵘ दुशीत्युम् or **dŏyĕshītyumᵘ** द्यशीत्युम् । द्व्यशीतितमः ord. (f. **dushītimᵘ** दुशीतिम्), eighty-second.

dushītyunᵘ दुशीत्युन् । द्व्यशीतिकः adj. (f. **dushītiñᵘ** दुशीतिञ्), worth, or costing, eighty-two (rupees, etc.).

dŏshĕwai द्शवै (K. 471, 643), i.q. **dŏsheway,** q.v.

ḍēshĕwunᵘ 1 डेशवुन् । अवलोकयन् n.ag. (f. **ḍēshĕwüñᵘ** डेशवुञ्), one who sees, perceives, observes, etc. (YZ. 68).

ḍēshĕwunᵘ 2 डेशवुन् । समक्षम् adv. visibly, before one's very eyes; immediately on seeing (YZ. 32, 178, 260, 412; Śiv. 654; Rām. 655).

dŏshĕwánⁱ द्शवनि, **dŏshĕwanī** द्शवनी, see **dŏshĕway.**

dŏshĕwunᵘ द्शवुन् । च्यवन् n.ag. (f. **dŏshĕwüñᵘ** द्शवुञ्), that which oozes or trickles; that from which anything oozes or trickles, leaking.

dŏshĕway द्शवय् or (K. 702, 857) **dŏshĕwᵘy** द्शव्य् । उभावेव card. e.g. (pl. dat. **dŏshĕwánⁱ** द्शवनि, **dŏshĕwániy** द्शवनिय् or **dŏshĕwanī** द्शवनी, ag. and abl. **dŏshĕwáyⁱ** द्शवयि, see Gr.Gr. 85), an emphatic form of **zᵃh** ज़ह, two, meaning 'even the two', 'even both' (Rām. 1409, K. 36, 103, 6317). Cf. **dŏnaway** (L. *dushwai*, 458).

ḍiska डिस्क । प्रमीला f. drowsiness, sleepiness, nodding of the head in sleepiness. **-ḍiska** -डिस्क । तन्द्रीतन्द्रि f. mutual nodding of the head in sleepiness (of two persons sitting near each other, whose heads knock against each other in drowsiness). **—lagüñᵘ** —लगुञ् । निपातोद्भवः f.inf. drowsiness or weary sleepiness to come on, esp. (to a person travelling and weary with a long journey or going by night) stumbling along half asleep to take place.

daskhath दस्खथ् دستخط m. (sg. dat. **daskhatas** दस्-खतस्), a signature (Gr.M.). Cf. **das 2. —karun —करुन्** m.inf. to sign, subscribe (Gr.M.); **myŏnis möḷⁱ-sandi daskhata khath,** a letter signed by my father (H. xii, 21); **ath korun möḷⁱ-sondᵘ das-khath,** on it she wrote the father's signature (H. xii, 22).

dŏsil द्सिल् । पलगण्डः m. a wall-builder, a mason, builder, plasterer (Gr.Gr. 142). **-bāy** -बाय् । लेपकस्त्री f. his wife. **-kotᵘ** -कुटु । लेपकपुत्रः m. his son. **-zang** -ज़ंग । लेपकदेयविशेषः f. a present of money, rice, salt, etc., given (as a good omen) to a mason on the occasion of laying the foundation or of other important stages in the building of a house.

dasᵃlad दसलद् । आप्तविलम्बः adj. e.g. (as subst. f. **dasᵃladiñ** दसलदिञ्), one (or that) concerning whom (or which) preparations have been delayed, e.g. a bridegroom at a wedding, or a Hindū boy at the initiation ceremony, in which delay has occurred owing to faulty preparation or indolence.

dŏsilway द्सिल्वय् । लेपकभृतिः f. a mason's wages, the wages of a plasterer (Gr.Gr. 143).

dŏsⁱlözᵘ द्सिलाज़् । लेपकवृत्तिः f. the condition, profession, or trade of a mason (Gr.Gr. 142, 143).

dasun दसुन् । आहननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dosᵘ** दुस्; 2 p.p. **dasōv** दसोव् or **dasyōv** दस्योव्, Gr.Gr. 208, 225), to slap with the open hand, thump with the fist, etc.

dásⁱ dásⁱ दसि दसि freq. part., beating frequently; hence **dásⁱ dásⁱ sŏn** दसि दसि स्वन् । अतिशोधितदृढः adj. e.g. having beaten gold frequently; met. made firm and strong by beating (as gold is heated and beaten to purify it); fine gold, valuable as pure gold (K.Pr. 259).

dosᵘ-motᵘ दुस्-मतु । आहतः perf. part. (fem. **düsᵘ-mütsᵘ** दुस्-मच़्), slapped, thumped.

dasith thawun दसिथ् थवुन् । अतिताडनम् m.inf. to slap, thump, esp. one who is weaker than oneself, to bully. **—trāwun —त्रावुन्** । अतिताडनम् m.inf. to slap or thump severely.

ḍusun डुसुन् । कुब्जीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ḍusyōv** डुस्योव्. This verb is also spelt **ḍŏsun** ड्सुन्, e.g. in Gr.Gr. xxxii), to be bent (of the body), to be hunchbacked; to be unable to rise from one's seat (e.g. from chill, or owing to having eaten too much). **ḍusyō-motᵘ** डुस्यो-मतु । भग्नीभूतः perf. part. (f. **ḍusyē-mütsᵘ** डुस्येमच़्), bent, bowed, become unable to rise from one's seat.

ḍásᵃr डासर् or **ḍásurᵘ** डासुर् । विनाशनशीलः m. (f. **ḍásarĕñ** डासर्यञ्), one who is destructive, who makes a habit of destroying things or of scattering things collected, a destroyer (Gr.Gr. 148).

ḍŏsurᵘ ड्सुर् । देहभुग्नता (sg. dat. **ḍŏsaris** ड्सरिस्, ag. **ḍŏsᵃrⁱ** ड्सरि), a bowed or bent condition of the body owing to old age, disease, or the like. **—atsun**

—**अचुन्** । भुग्नतापत्तिः m.inf. such a condition to enter; the body to begin to be bowed as one of the first symptoms of old age or disease.

dusīr^{i} दुसीरि । खनित्रविशेषः f. a kind of pickaxe, a mattock with two blades, each pointed at the end.

dusīr^{u} 1 दुसीरु । द्विसेटिका f. a weight (of iron, etc.) of two seers, for weighing that amount in a pair of scales.

dusīr^{u} 2 दुसीरु, see **dusyūr^{u}**.

ḍāsarĕñ डासर्यञ् । विनाशिनी f. of **ḍās^{a}r,** q.v., a careless housekeeper who habitually destroys household articles by using them improperly.

dasarāy दसराय् or **dasarāray** दसरारय् । भूषादिबाहुल्यम् f. a great collection of ornaments (such as those given to a bride, or worn by a daughter-in-law).

dĕsis द्यसिस्, sg. dat. of **dyos^{u}.**

dasta 1 دسته m. (for **2, 3,** see **dasth 1, 2**), a handful; a hank or skein of silk, etc.; a quire of 24 sheets of paper (L. 380); a handful, or posy, of flowers (YZ. 69, Śiv. 76, 187, 192, Rām. 573, K. 1, etc.).

dás^{i}tī दसिती । शीघ्रम् adv. quickly, without delay, at once (Śiv. 1874).

dūstī دوستی f. friendship (K.Pr. 60).

dōstdōrī دوستداری f. friendship (El.).

dasth 1 दस्थ् دست m. (sg. dat. **dastas** दस्तस्, abl. **dasta 2** दस्त; for **1** see s.v.), the hand (YZ. 76, Rām. 63). **zabar-dasth** زبردست adj. c.g. having the upper hand, vigorous, powerful, strong (Rām. 925); high-handed, overbearing, tyrannical.

dasth 2 दस्थ् । विरेकः m. (sg. dat. **dastas** दस्तस्), purging or loose stool, diarrhœa. Also occurring in the form **dasta 3** दस्त and then always m.pl.

dasta-ḍōr दस्त-डोर् । विरेकातिशयः m.pl. violent purging, repeated diarrhœa. **-dĕv** -द्यव् । विरेकविकृतियुक्तः m. (f. **-dĕviñ** -द्यविञ्), a diarrhœa demon; hence, one (esp. a child) who has been attacked by diarrhœa. —**gats͡hán^{i}** —गछ़नि । विरेकविकारः m. pl. inf. an attack of diarrhœa to come on. **-kay** -कय् (= قی دست) । विषूचिका m.pl. severe bilious purging and vomiting; cholera. **-kay gats͡hán^{i}** -कय् गछ़नि । विषूचिविकृत्युद्भवः m. pl. inf. an attack of cholera, etc., to occur. **-nôr^{u}** -नोरु । मलनाडिकाविकृतिः m. disease of the rectum caused by excessive diarrhœa. **-nāwa gats͡hañĕ** -नाव गछ़ञ्य । मलातीसारातिशयः f. pl. inf. an attack of excessive watery diarrhœa to occur. **-pakán^{i}** -पकनि । मलातीसारः m.pl., id. **-rōz** -रोज़् । मलातीसारविकारः f. a diseased state of the body due to frequent diarrhœa. —**ts͡alán^{i}** —च़लनि । विरेकातिशयः m. pl. inf. sudden violent diarrhœa to occur. —**ts͡aṭán^{i}** —च़टनि । विरेकबाधोत्पत्तिः m. pl. inf. the pain or gripes due to excessive diarrhœa to occur. —**vĕsarán^{i}** -व्यसरनि । भयान्मलातीसारसंभवः m. pl. inf. to void a loose stool owing to fear.

dāsuth दासुथ् । दासत्वम् m. (sg. dat. **dāsatas** दासतस्; pl. nom. **dāsath** दासथ), servitude, slavery, the condition of a servant.

dōsth دوست m. a male friend, a friend (K.Pr. 60; Rām. 843, 1650). —**sapadun** —सपदुन् m.inf. to befriend (El.). —**thawun** —थवुन् m.inf. to count as a friend, to favour.

das^{a}ták^{i} दसतकि دستکی (but with change of meaning) । काण्डोलविशेषः f. a kind of wide, shallow basket, used for holding fruit, flowers, or the like.

dastalad दस्तलद् । मलातीसारक्षीणः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dastaladiñ** दस्तलदिञ्), worn out or become thin owing to diarrhœa.

dastār दस्तार् دستار । शिरोवेष्टनम् m. the sash or fine muslin cloth wrapped round to form a turban; a turban, a puggaree (El. only a man's) (K.Pr. 51, 56, 86, 126; Rām. 1431, 1458). **syod^{u} dastār,** a straight turban, is an expression indicating prosperity (K.Pr. 137). —**badalun** —बदलुन् । शिरोवेष्टनविनिमयः m.inf. to exchange turbans (a solemn covenant of friendship). **-lāṭh** -लाठ् । शिरोवेष्टनैकपरिवर्तभागः m. (sg. dat. **-lāṭas** -लाटस्), the length of cloth in a single twist of a turban. **-phīṭun** -फीटुन् । लघुशिरोवेष्टनम् m. a kind of small longish turban. **-pōts͡h^{u}** -प्वछ़ु । शिरोवेष्टनप्रान्तः m. the fringe or embroidery at each end of a turban-cloth. **-shikur^{u}** -शिखुरु । छिन्नभिन्नशिरोवेष्टनम् m. a turban made up of old, torn cloth, a ragged old puggaree. **-zang** -ज़ङ्ग् । शिरोवेष्टनशाकुनिकम् f. a present made for the sake of good luck to the teacher of a bridegroom or similar person on the occasion of the ceremonial wrapping the turban round the latter's head; a similar present made on other similar occasions. **-züṭ^{u}** -ज़ुटु । जीर्णशिरोवेष्टनम् f. a turban-rag, an old worn-out turban.

dastūr دستور m. a model, exemplar, rule, canon, formula (Rām. 682); a rule, custom, practice (Gr.M.); a custom, habit (Gr.M.).

dastūr^{i} दस्तूरि دستوری f. 'dustoorie', an allowance of money in a price, a commission.

dusatath दुसतथ् । द्वासप्ततिः card. (pl. dat. **dusatatan** दुसततन्), seventy-two.

dusatatyum^{u} दुसतत्युमु । द्वासप्ततितमः ord. (f. **dusatatim^{ū}** दुसततिमू), seventy-second.

dusatatyun^{u} दुसतत्युनु । द्वासप्ततिकः adj. (f. **dusatatiñ^{ū}** दुसततिञू), worth, or costing, seventy-two (rupees or the like).

dusyūr[u] दुस्यूर् । द्विसेटकमितः adj. [sg. dat. **dusīris** दुसीरिस्, abl. **dusēri** दुसेरि; f. sg. nom. **dusīr[ü] 2** (for 1 see s.v.) दुसीर्], weighing two seers, of the weight of two seers, each equal to about two English pounds.

data दत, etc., see **dath.**

dāta 1 दात । दाता, यजमानः m. [sg. voc. **dātā** दाता (Rām. 946)], a giver (Śiv. 1730); esp. one who is a generous giver, one who gives liberally in charity (Śiv. 859, K. 842); one who is liberal, generous (Śiv. 1776); the client of a sacrificing priest, the person for whom he sacrifices and who gives the sacrifice. In the voc. it is equivalent to our polite 'sir' (Rām. 946). **-bāy** -बाय् । यजमानपत्नी f. the wife of the client of a sacrificing priest. **-dihī** -दिही । दानशौण्डता f. extreme liberality, lavish generosity, esp. in giving charitable gifts on the occasion of a festival, at sacred spots, or the like. **-gara** -गर । यजमानगृहम् m. the house of a sacrificing priest's client. The compound is chiefly used in counting; e.g. such and such a priest has so many houses, i.e. so many clients.

dāta 2 दात f. [voc. sg. **dātā** दाता (Rām. 732)], 'a female supporter,' a nurse, a mother.

dātā 1 दाता, i.q. **dāta 1,** q.v. (Śiv. 667); also voc. of **dāta 1** (Rām. 946) and **2** (Rām. 732).

dit, for **dith** दिथ्, see **dyun[u].**

dita दित, please give, **dit[i]** दिति, see **dyun[u].**

dŏta दत in the following: **dŏta dŏta gatshun** दत दत गछुन् । तन्तुशश्छिन्नीभवनम् m.inf. to be torn or cut into threads (of papers, cloth, etc., eaten by worms, etc.). **dŏta dŏta karun** दत दत करुन् । भिन्नशः करणम् m.inf. to reduce to threads, as ab.

dot[u] द्वतु । असंबद्धगणकः m. (of an accountant or the like) one who cannot count correctly, one who makes mistakes in the simplest rules of arithmetic, a bad arithmetician.

dāt[i]-likha द्वति-लिख । असंबद्धगणना m. incorrect calculation, wrong arithmetic.

dūt[i] दूति f. a loin-cloth, a *dhōtī,* with suff. of indef. art. **dōtyāh** (K. 973).

dutōc[ü] दुतांचू, see **dutōk[u].**

dātagī दातगी । दातृता f. generosity in giving, liberality (Gr.M.).

dath दथ । (मृदादेः) लोष्टम् f. (sg. dat. **dati** दति, Gr.Gr. 70), a lump of earth or mud, a clod (K.Pr. 187, Śiv. 1531); dirty earth, mud, etc. (Śiv. 535). **mĕtsi-datī** म्यत्सि-दती voc. f., O thou who art like a clod of earth (Rām. 1603). **—gatshūñ[ü]** —गछूञ् । अत्यभीप्सा f.inf. a lump of clay to happen (upon the heart), a weight of care, anxiety, or longing (e.g. for the return of some loved one far from home) to lie upon the heart.

data kadañĕ दत कडञ । अत्याक्रोशनम् f. pl. inf. to extract (i.e. pick up) clods (as missiles); met. to vituperate, to scold or abuse with virulence. **-watur[u]** -वतुर् । अत्याक्रोशनम् m. clod-flinging; met. virulent abuse, vituperation. **-watur[u] gatshun** -वतुर् गछुन् । बलान्निर्नष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to be violently overwhelmed or dissipated (as if under a rain of clods). **-watur[u] karun** -वतुर् करुन् । बलान्निर्नाशनम् m.inf. to violently overwhelm or dissipate as ab. **-watur[u] sapazun** -वतुर् सपजुन् । बलान्निर्नष्टीभवनम् m.inf., i.q. **data-watur[u] gatshun,** ab.

dāth दाथ् । ताम्रादिधातुः, भू-आदिधातुः, शुक्रम् m. (sg. dat. **dātas** दातस्), a primary element of the earth; a metal (Śiv. 1556), mineral, ore; an element of words, a grammatical or verbal root or stem; one of the seven humours of the body, semen. **—pakun** —पकुन् । वीर्यातिसारः m.inf. spermatorrhoea to occur. **—tsalun** —चलुन् । वीर्यपातः m.inf. an involuntary emission of semen to occur.

datha दथ । संबद्धपत्रजातम् m. a large mass of *bhūrja*-bark paper (whether written on or not) with the sheets stuck together in a mass.

ḍĕṭha ड्यठ a prefix converting an interrogative word into an intensive affirmative (Gr.Gr. 256), as in the following: **—kana** —कन । चिरेण adv. a long time ago (Gr.Gr. 257). **—kān[i]** —कांनि adv. for a long time (Gr.Gr. 257). **—kani** —कनि । चिरेण adv. a long time ago. **—kar** —कर् । बहुकालात् adv., id. (Gr.Gr. 257). **—kōr** —कोर् । बाहुल्येन adv., very much, exceedingly, esp. u.w. vbs. signifying good bodily health, freedom from sickness, etc. **—kati** —कति । चिरकालात् adv., i.q. **—kar** ab. **—kot[u]** —कतु । बहुशः adv. very much, exceedingly, in great quantity. **—kūt[u]** —कूतु । अतिबहुलः adj. (pl. **—kūt[i]** —कूति; f. **—kūts[ü]** —कूचू, pl. **—kūtsa** —कूच), very much (in quantity), (pl.) in great numbers (Gr.Gr. 257). Equivalent to Hindī *bahut kuch.* **—kyāh** —क्याह् । बहुलं (सर्वमेव) inan. e.g. everything (= Hindī *sab kuch*); a great deal (Gr.Gr. 257).

ḍēṭh ड्येंठ m. sight (El.). Cf. **drēṭh.**

dith दिथ्, see **dyun[u].**

ḍōṭh ड्वोठ् । करकः m. (sg. dat. **ḍōṭhas** ड्वोठस्, abl. **ḍōṭha** ड्वोठ, but ag. **ḍūṭh[i]** डूठि), hail (L. 460, *dont*).

ḍōṭha-chol[u] ड्वोठ-छ्वलु । तीव्रा करकवृष्टिः m. a violent hail-storm, covering a small tract and lasting only a short time, but very destructive to crops, etc. **-chol[u] hyuh[u]** -छ्वलु ह्युहु । अतितीक्ष्णः adj. (f. **—hish[ü]** —हिशू),

very hot-tempered, one who flies into a violent storm of abuse (like a sudden hail-storm). **-nāv** -नाव् । करकातिवृष्टिः f. a 'hail-boat'; hail lying on the ground after a hail-storm. **-phol^{u}** -फलु । करकबिन्दुः m. a single hailstone. **-path^{u}r^{u}** -पथ्रु । समुच्चिता करकवृष्टिः f. a great mass or pile of fallen hail, hail that has collected in heaps. **-rāṭh** -राठ् । तीव्रवेगवती करकवृष्टिः f. (sg. dat. **-rāṭhi** -राठि), a 'hail-swarm', a violent hail-storm.

ḍūṭh^{i} gatshun डुठि गछुन् । करकसाद्भवनम् m.inf. (fruit or crops) to be destroyed by hail; met. the fruit of any action or labour to be lost on the eve of accomplishment. —**karun** —करुन् । करकसात्संपादनम् m.inf. to destroy the fruit of any action or labour on the eve of its being accomplished (as ripe crops are destroyed by hail).

dōth द्वँथ् m. (sg. dat. **dōtas** द्वँतस्), in **dōta-dōth** द्वँत-द्वँथ् । संघर्षः f. tooth to tooth; wordy warfare (wherein the combatants grind their teeth at each other). Cf. **dōth**.

döth or **daith** दैथ् । दैत्यः(कठोरप्रकृतिः) m. (sg. dat. **dötas** or **daitas** दैतस्), a fabled kind of demon, the *daitya* of Sanskrit; met. a cruel, hard-hearted man, who is rough and forbidding in appearance and nature. Cf. **daity**.

dōth द्वँथ् । हस्तिदन्तः m. (sg. dat. **dōtas** द्वँतस्), ivory (El. *dánt*). Cf. **dōth**.

dōta-khünḍ^{u} द्वँत-खंण्डु । हस्तिदन्तखण्डः f. a piece of ivory.

dūth दूथ् । दूतः m. (sg. dat. **dūtas** दूतस्; pl. dat. **dūtan** दूतन्), a messenger; a messenger of God, or of a god, an angel (Gr.M.).

ḍūṭh^{i} डुठि, see **ḍōth**.

dūṭhum or **dūnṭhum** (K.Pr. 188) for **ḍyūṭhum** ड्यूठुम्, see **ḍēshun**.

ḍīṭh^{u}-müts^{u} डीठू-मंचू, see **ḍyūṭh^{u}-mot^{u}**, under **ḍēsh-un**.

dāthur दाथुर् । शिल्पिसामग्री m. (sg. dat. **dātharas** दाथरस्), a general name for all the tools and appliances needed or used by a workman or artisan. Cf. **dŏb^{i}-dāthur** under **dŏb^{u} 1**. —**wahārun** —वहारुन् । सामग्रीप्रसारणम् m.inf. to spread out one's tools preparatory to commencing a work.

ḍath^{u}r^{u} ड्यथ्रु । भेदनशीला f. a woman who is in the habit of splitting or marring (either inanimate objects or friendships, etc.), a mischief-maker (lit. and fig.). **ḍath^{a}ri-nāsh** ड्यथरि-नाश् । कार्यवृत्त्याघाती m. a man who habitually spoils other people's businesses, or corrupts other people's habits or natures.

ḍuṭhay डुठय् । अतिप्रार्थना f. persistent petitioning, begging till the request is granted. —**trāwün^{u}** —त्रावंनु । आसक्ततया प्रार्थनानुसरणम् f.inf. to beg persistently as ab. —**trövith bĕhun** —त्रॉविथ् ब्यहुन् । पश्चाद्गमनम् m.inf. to besiege a person with such persistent petitioning.

dôtöjih, see **dŏyĕtöjī**.

dôtöjihyum^{u}, see **dŏyĕtöjihyum^{u}**.

duṭaka दुटक । द्विखण्डितः adj. e.g. cut in two parts, (of a log or the like) split in two. Cf. **duṭakh**.

duṭok^{u} दुटॅकु । द्विखण्डः adj. (f. **duṭüc^{u}** दुटॅचु), i.q. **duṭaka**, q.v.

dutôk^{u} दुतोकु । द्विद्वारकः adj. (f. **dutöc^{u}** दुतॉचु), possessing two door frames (cf. **tākh**); (a house, etc.) provided with two doors for each story.

ḍōṭakh डँटख् । कठोरप्रकृतिः adj. e.g. rude, harsh-natured, a misanthrope.

duṭakh दुटख् or **ḍuṭakh** डुटख् । खण्डनम् m.pl. (pl. dat. **du(ḍu)ṭakan** दु(डु)टकन्), cutting (something tall) half-way up, so as to divide it into two parts. **duṭakh karân^{i}** दुटख् करँनि or **ḍuṭakh karân^{i}** डुटख् करँनि । द्विधा खण्डनम् m. pl. inf. to make two parts; esp. (of something lofty) to break in two so as to knock down the upper part (e.g. a broken column). Cf. **duṭaka**.

dūtil दूतिल् । दौत्यम् f. the profession or business of a messenger.

ḍūṭ^{u}-mot^{u} डूँटु-मॅतु, see **ḍōtun**.

ḍēṭôn^{u} डेँटोनु or **ḍēṭun** डेँटुन् । कटिबन्धः m. (sg. dat. **ḍēṭanas** डेँटनस्), a girdle, waist-band, cummerbund (El. *ḍenṭon*). Cf. **darb** and **dash**. **ḍēṭan-lāṭh** डेँटन्-लाठ् । लघ्वी कटिबन्धनी m. a light, small, waist-band (chiefly worn by women).

dōtun द्वँतुन् । दन्तधावनकाष्ठम् m. (sg. dat. **dōtanas** द्वँतनस्), a piece of wood used as a toothbrush, a teeth-cleaner. **dōtan-mūr^{u}** द्वँतन् मूरु । दन्तधावनयोग्या शाखा f. a twig suitable to be used as a tooth-cleaner.

ḍōṭun डॉटुन् । द्वेषः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍūṭ^{u}** डूँटु, 2 p.p. **ḍōcyōv** डॉच्योव्), to hate, show hatred to (esp. of some powerful monarch hating some subject); to envy (El. *ḍánṭún*). **ḍūṭ^{u}-mot^{u}** डूँटु-मॅतु । विद्वेषितः (f. **ḍūṭ^{u}-müts^{u}** डूँटू-मंचू), one who has been made the object of hatred.

ḍīṭiñ डीँटिञ् । लघ्वी कटिबन्धनी f. a small girdle or cummerbund. Cf. **ḍēṭôn^{u}**.

duṭop^{u} दुटॅपु । द्विपक्ष्यः adj. (f. **duṭüp^{u}** दुटॅपु), of or belonging to both sides or parties, e.g. **duṭop^{u} sāl**, an invitation (to a wedding) from both sides (i.e. both from the bridegroom's people and from the bride's people).

For words containing dh and ḍh, see under d and ḍ. See articles d and ḍ.

dutôp^{u} दुतोपु । द्व्यातपः adj. (f. **dutöp^{ü}** दुतांपू), twice put in the sun, twice spread out in the sun to dry (of damp grain or the like).

datur^{u} दतुरु । धत्तूरः m. (sg. dat. **dataris** दतरिस्, ag. and pl. nom. **dat^{a}r^{i}** दतुरि), the white thorn-apple, *Datura alba* (El. *Datura stramonium* and *D. fastuosa*; L. 76) (used as a poison); a single leaf, flower, or fruit of this shrub. —**lagun** —लगुन् । धत्तूरमद्योत्पत्तिः, अत्यरुच्युत्पत्तिः m.inf. datura to take effect, intoxication to be induced by eating datura; met. to be felt like datura, (of food proffered) to be regarded with extreme disgust or aversion (as if thought to be poison).

dat^{a}r^{i}-bar^{a}g दतुरि-बरुग् । धत्तूरपर्णम् m. datura-leaf. **-byôl^{u}** -ब्योलु । धत्तूरबीजम् (फलम्) m. datura-seed. **-kād** -काँड् । धत्तूरप्रकाण्डः m. the stem or trunk of the datura-shrub. **-kul^{u}** -कुलु । धत्तूरलता m. the datura-shrub. **-kond^{u}** -कंण्डु । धत्तूरकण्टकः m. the thorns surrounding the seed capsule of the datura. **-kāth** -काठ् । धत्तूरशुष्कलता m. (sg. dat. **-kāthas** -काठस्), a piece of dry datura-wood. **-pan** -पन् । धत्तूरपलाशसमूहः m. a collection of datura leaves. **-pōsh** -पोश् । धत्तूरपुष्पम् m. the datura-flower. **-wath^{a}r** -वथुर् । धत्तूरपत्रम् m. a datura-leaf.

dat^{ü}r^{ü} दतुरू । सूक्ष्मपिपीलिकाभेदः f. a kind of small virulent ant.

dat^{a}rĕ pĕnĕ दतर्य प्यन । सूक्ष्मपिपीलिकाभेदव्यथापातः f. pl. inf. ants to fall, the irritation caused by these ants to be experienced.

dutāra दुतार । द्विगुणतन्तुकः adj. c.g. (of cloth, etc.) woven with doubled thread.

dutröc^{ü} 1 दुत्रांचू । द्विद्रोणी (for 2 see **dutrôk^{u}**), a stone or other article weighing two *trakh* (of 9½ lb. each), used as a weight in a pair of scales.

dôtr^{a}h, see **dŏyĕtr^{a}h**.

dôtr^{a}hyum^{u}, see **dŏyĕtr^{a}hyum^{u}**.

dutrok^{u} दुत्रकु । द्विद्रोणिकः adj. (f. **dutrüc^{ü}** दुत्रचू), weighing, or of the weight of, two *trakh* (of 9½ lb. each).

dutrôk^{u} दुत्रोकु । द्विद्रोणमितः adj. (f. **dutröc^{ü} 2** दुत्रांचू, for 1 see s.v.), i.q. **dutrok^{u}**, q.v.

dutrikh दुत्रिख् । संयोगान्तरेफचिह्नम् f. (sg. dat. **dutriki** दुत्रिकि), N. of the sign ‹ used for the letter *ra* when subscript to and following another consonant in the Śāradā character.

dātru-shĕkth दातृ-शक्थ् । दानसामर्थ्यम् f. (sg. dat. **-shĕk^{ü}ṭs^{ü}** -शकचू), power or ability to grant all that a petitioner asks for.

dutôsh^{u} दुतोशु । द्विवेष्टनः adj. (f. **dutösh^{ü}** दुतांशू), in two layers, folded in two.

dutāsal दुटासल् । द्विशब्दजनकः adj. c.g. giving a bang (*tās*) or explosive sound twice from a single cause (e.g. both barrels of a gun going off together from pulling the trigger only once).

datta-dŏgul^{u} दत्त-दुगुलु । अकस्माद्गाढनिद्रापातः m. (sg. dat. **-dŏgalis** -दुगलिस्, ag. and pl. nom. **-dŏg^{a}l^{i}** -दुगुलि), a sudden fall into deep sleep owing to exhaustion, weariness, or the like.

dātuth दातुथ् । दातृत्वम् m. (sg. dat. **dātatas** दाततस्), a habit of or natural disposition for giving gifts, generosity, a charitable disposition.

dōtuv^{u} दाँतुवु । हस्तिदन्तमयः adj. (f. **dōtüv^{ü}** दाँतंवू), made of ivory.

daity or **dōty** दैत्य m. a demon, an evil spirit hostile to the gods, a Titan (Śiv. 446, 677, 709, 856, 1392; Rām. 38, 550, 738; K. 736). See **dōth.**

dutay दुतय् (= دوتہی) । संयोजितयुग्मवसनम् f. a garment made of two breadths of cloth. Cf. **chiṭh.**

dōtyāh दोत्याह्, see **dūt^{i}.**

ditsa दित्स, **dits^{ü}** दित्सू, etc., see **dyun^{u}.**

dŏṭsh दछ् । अञ्जलिः f. (sg. dat. **dŏṭshi** दछि), a certain position of the hands, with the fingers extended, and the open palms placed side by side and slightly hollowed (as if by a beggar to receive food, and hence used as an indication of supplication); the hand similarly hollowed for drinking (YZ. 163). —**gandün^{ü}** —गण्डंनू । अतिविनीतवत्प्रार्थनम् f.inf. to put the hands in this position; hence, to make a humble supplication.

dŏṭshi dŏṭshi ŏhī karün^{ü} दछि दछि ओही करंनू । अञ्जलिबन्धपूर्वाशंसनम् f.inf. (of a suppliant) to bless a donor in token of gratitude, with the hands placed in this position.

dū̃ṭsh दूँछ् or **dū̃ṭsh^{ü}** दूँछू f. (pl. nom. **dōṭsha** दाँछ), separating out, pulling out (e.g. wool, etc.), sorting out. Cf. **atha-dū̃ṭsh,** and Gr.Gr. 127. —**dĩn^{ü}** —दिनू । अन्वेषणम् f.inf. to search for anything hidden in a mass of other articles, to hunt for anything lost amongst rubbish, to "look for a needle in a bundle of straw".

dōṭsha kadanĕ दाँछ कडन । अंशांशतो भिन्नीकरणम् f. pl. inf. to separate anything out into its component parts, to open out; to explain a book section by section.

dū̃ṭsh^{u} 1 दूँछु । वनमक्षिका m. a kind of wild honey-bee.

dōṭsh^{i}-sond^{u} दाँछि-सन्दु or **dū̃ṭsh^{i}-sond^{u}** दूँछि-सन्दु । वनमक्षिकासंबन्धी adj. (f. **-sünz^{ü}** -संज़ू), of or belonging to such a bee (e.g. its honey, or its hive).

dū̃ṭsh^{u} 2 दूँछु । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a pargana about 10 miles to the west of Śrīnagar (RT.Tr. ii, 476)

dō̃tshyuk^u^ दाँछ़्युकु or **dū̃tshyuk^u^** दूँछ़्युकु । प्रदेशविशेषभवः adj. (f. **dō̃tshic^ü^** दाँछ़िचू or **dū̃tshic^ü^** दूँछ़िचू), of, belonging to, produced in, or existing in this pargana.

dū̃tsh^a^r दूँछ़र् । पृथक्पृथक्कृतिः f. the act of separating out, sorting out, opening out wool, etc. Cf. **dū̃tsh** and **aḍ-dū̃tshari,** s.v. **aḍ.**

dū̃tsh^a^ran दूँछ़रन् । पृथक्पृथक्कृतिः f. (sg. dat. **dū̃tsh^a^rüñ^ü^** दूँछ़रंञ्), separating out, sorting out, sifting out; opening out matted cotton-wool or the like.

dū̃tsh^a^run दूँछ़रुन् । पृथक्पृथक्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dū̃tsh^o^r^u^** दूँछ़रु), to separate out, sort out a collected mass, so as to collect what is rubbish and throw it away; to open out matted cotton-wool or the like. The verbal noun is **dū̃tsh** (Gr.Gr. 127). **dū̃tsh^o^r^u^-mot^u^** दूँछ़रु-मतु । पृथक्पृथक्कृतः perf. part. (f. **dū̃tsh^ü^r^ü^-müts^ü^** दूँछ़रू-मंचू), sorted out, as ab.; opened out, as ab.

dū̃tsh^a^rāwun दूँछ़रावुन् । पृथक्पृथक्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dū̃tsh^a^rôw^u^** दूँछ़रोवु), i.q. **dū̃tsh^a^run,** q.v. **dū̃tsh^a^-rôw^u^-mot^u^** दूँछ़रोवु-मतु । पृथक्पृथक्कृतः perf. part. (f. **dū̃tsh^a^röw^ü^-müts^ü^** दूँछ़रांवू-मंचू), i.q. **dū̃tsh^o^r^u^-mot^u^,** see **dū̃tsh^a^run.**

dutsôr^u^ दुच़ोरु । द्विमुखचुल्ली m. a fire-place or kitchen range with two openings in the top to receive the cooking vessels.

ditsōv द्विच़ोव्, etc., see **dyun^u^.**

dutsyot^u^ दुच्यतु । द्विचेतनम् m. (sg. dat. **dutsĕtis** दुच्यतिस्), having a twofold impression in the mind, mistaking one thing for another (e.g. a rope for a snake, and so on); (in religion) the error of seeing two when there is only one, dualism, as opposed to monism (Śiv. 1756, also with the meaning of losing one's way). **—gatshun** —गछ़ुन् । भ्रान्त्युत्पत्तिः m.inf. to mistake one thing, action, or course of conduct for another, to be deceived. **—karun** —करुन् । भ्रमोत्पादनम् m.inf. to cause another to make such a mistake, to deceive, cheat. **—mēlun** —मेलुन् । भ्रमोत्पत्तिः m.inf. such a mistake or such a confusion of ideas to occur (e.g. a rope for a snake, a mirage for water, a false track for a path, an enemy for a friend, and so on).

ḍwā̃ ड्वाँ । गोशब्दानुकरणम् m. onomat. the cry of a cow, 'moo!'; the imitation of this cry by a human being. **—karun** —करुन् । गोध्वन्यनुकरणेनापह्नवः m.inf. to utter 'moo!', to moo (as when one utters it when defeated in a gambling match or quarrel, or when one denies the possession of property entrusted to one), to utter a grunt of dissatisfaction or denial.

dav 1 दव् । सहायाशा m. the hope or expectation of help from any person in endeavouring to obtain anything.

dav 2 दव् دو । धावनम् f. running (Gr.Gr. 128); the swift current of a stream (Śiv. 506); **āb-dav,** a water current, a water drain (H. iv, 4). **—tulüñ^ü^** —तुलंञ् to raise running, to set off or set out at a run, to run off, hasten away (Śiv. 699).

dava-dav दव-दव् (=دوا دو) । शीघ्रगतागतम् f. running to and fro or in every direction, bustling about; being active or energetic in any business. **-dav gatshüñ^ü^** -दव् गछ़ंञ् । अतिशीघ्रतासंभवः f.inf. such running to and fro to occur.

davi-davi दवि-दवि । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. running to and fro; hence, quickly, eagerly, not only u.w. vbs. of motion, but also met., as in the case of eating.

dav 3 दव्, a stake, a wager. **—gatshun** —गछ़ुन् । पणारोहः m.inf. a wager to be laid, a bet to be made. **—khārun** —खारुन् । पणारोपणम् m.inf. to raise a stake; hence, to wager, make a bet, lay a stake. **—khasun** —खसुन् । पणारोहः m.inf. a stake to ascend, a wager to be laid, a bet to be made. **—karun** —करुन् । आक्रमणम् m.inf. to challenge one to a wager, to offer a bet. **—ladun** —लदुन् । पणारोपणम् m.inf. to lay a bet, (in a dispute) to offer a bet.

dāv 1 द्राव् । तन्तुः m. a piece of thread, so much as is put on a needle at one time. Cf. **dôw^u^.**

dāv 2 द्राव् داو । आक्षेपः m. a time, turn; opportunity, chance (K.Pr. 41); a stroke or cast in a game; a charge or counter-charge in a dispute, a retort; an attack or counter-attack in gaming or in a dispute (Rām. 1349). **—yun^u^** —यिनु । अभियोगावसरः m.inf. an opportunity to come (K.Pr. 41); (in gaming or a quarrel, of one previously conquered) fortune to turn, an opportunity for a counter-move or counter-charge to occur.

dāwa-har द्राव-हर् । आक्षेपाक्षेपि f. mutual retort, a quarrel consisting in accusations and counter-accusations, or in attacks and counter-attacks.

dāwas bihun द्रावस् बिहुन् । आक्षेपसंमुखीभवनम् m.inf. to sit under an attack, esp. in gaming or in a quarrel to be subject to a violent attack resulting in loss. **—log^u^-mot^u^** —लगु-मतु । अभियुक्तीभूतः perf. pass. (f. **—lüj^ü^-müts^ü^** —लंजू-मंचू), one who is subject to an attack, esp. a person who, owing to his being alone and friendless, is being forcibly dragged into some losing business. **—lagun** —लगुन् । अभियुक्तीभवनम् m.inf. to be attacked as ab.

dawā دوا, i.q. **dawāh,** q.v.

dāwa द्राव । सूक्ष्मनाड्यः f.pl. a general name for the finer 'strings' (i.e. muscles, veins, arteries, etc.) of the body. Cf. **dāv 1.** **—galañĕ** —गलञ । अतिक्षीणतासंभवः f. pl. inf. the 'strings' to melt away, to

become weak and lean from disease, sorrow, or the like.

dāwā دعوی, i.q. **dāwāh**, q.v.

daiv दैव्, see **döv**.

dĕv द्यव् دیو । राक्षसः m. (sg. abl. **dĕwa 1** द्यव; f. **dĕviñ** द्यविञ्), a devil, demon, spirit, ghost, hobgoblin (K.Pr. 55, Rām. 445, 641, etc.); like our 'devil' the word is often used humorously, or even half-affectionately, esp. with reference to children, as in **bōma-dĕv**, a passion-devil, a naughty child who is a spoil-sport; **dasta-dĕv**, a poor devil of a child that is a victim of diarrhœa; **banga-dĕv**, a bang-sot; **b**ᵃ**sari-dĕv**, a scald-devil, a pot too hot to hold. **-draṭhāyĕkh** -द्रठायख् । रक्षोभूतपिशाचादिः m. a general word for demons of all kinds (K.Pr. 55). Cf. **draṭhāyĕkh**. —**pyon**ᵘ —प्यनु । रक्षःसंपातः m.inf. the devil to fall, a sudden calamity to happen.

dĕwa gindun द्यव गिन्दुन् । रक्षःक्रीडनम् m. the sport of a devil, i.e. a sudden death or similar unexpected calamity. **-ṭsūṭh** -चूँठ् । रक्षोवृत्तिः f. a fat, ugly, foolish woman, who practises devilry, i.e. worries and interferes with other people. See **ṭsūṭh**.

dēv देव्, i.q. **dīv**, q.v.

dĕwa 2 द्यव । स्वित् adv. a particle of interrogation, inquiry, or doubt, often translatable by 'do you think?' 'perhaps', 'pray', 'indeed?' (W. 25; Śiv. 75, 287, 974, 1699; Rām. 50, 79, 368, 1169; K. 157, 163, 357, 503, 623, 841).

dēvi देवि, i.q. **dēv**, q.v. (Rām. 109, 805, both •—).

dēvī देवी, see **dīvī**.

div दिव् m. a god, a deity, esp. a *mātṛkā*, or divine mother, cf. **diwath 2**. The word is used in the following compounds:—

diva bögⁱ दिव बॉगि । देवनिमित्तकः adj. c.g. or adv. for the sake of a god, (devoted) for a god, (sacred) to a god, and so forth. **-dŏh** -द्वह् । दैव्यमहः m. a god's day, a day sacred to a god or to gods (as distinct from a day sacred to ancestors, or devoted to memorial ceremonies or the like). **-dār** -दार् or **dēwa-dār** देव-दार् । देवदारु, काष्ठविशेषः m. the Himalayan cedar, the deodar (*Cedrus deodara*, El.); the wood of this tree. See El. s.vv. *deodár*, *diár*, and *divadár*. Divadār is the word in use in Srīnagar. The wood is used as a substitute for sandal-wood in Hindū religious ceremonies (Śiv. 1080, 1613). **-dôr**ᵘ -द्रोरु । देवदारु-मयः adj. (f. **-dör**ᵘ -द्रॉरु), made of deodar wood. **-dör**ⁱ -द्रॉरि । देवदारुमयः adj. c.g., id. **-dār-mŏkun** -दार्-मौँकुन् । देवदारुखण्डः m. a small ball of deodar wood, used for rubbing on a rough stone, the resulting powder being employed instead of sandal-wood as a material for the forehead marks worn by Hindus. Cf. **mŏkun**. **-gŏn** -ग्वन् or **-gōn** -गोन् । मातृकार्चनम् m. the Hindū worship of the divine mothers (the sixty-four Yōginīs), usually on the day before any important ceremony, such as the initiation of a boy (*upanayana*) or a wedding. Cf. L. (*deogun*) 260, 261, and El. s.v. **-gōn dyun**ᵘ -गोन् द्युनु । मातृकार्चनयागविधानम् m.inf. to perform this worship. **-gŏn** (or **-gōn**) **mahārāza** -ग्वन् (-गोन्) महाराज़ । मातृकार्चनदीक्षितो वरः m. the hero of this worship, i.e. the boy whose initiation or marriage is to follow. **-gŏn** (or **-gōn**) **mahārĕñ** ग्वन् (-गोन्) महार्यञ् । मातृकार्चादीक्षिता कन्या the heroine of such a worship, i.e. the girl who is to be married a few days afterwards. Her formal initiation into Brahmanism dates from this *diva-gŏn* (L. 261). **-gŏn ras** -ग्वन्‌रस् । मातृकार्चनार्थसूदरसः m. the soup or gravy of the sheep's flesh offered to the divine mothers at the *diva-gŏn* ceremony. **-gōn thöj**ⁱ -गोन् थॉजि । मातृकार्चनार्थस्थाली f. the vessel in which the meat offered at the *diva-gŏn* ceremony is cooked. **-gōn-wôl**ᵘ -गोन्-वोलु । मातृकार्चने यष्टा m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), the person at whose expense the *diva-gŏn* ceremony is performed. **-gōn zang** -गोन् ज़ंग् । मातृकार्चन-शाकुनिकम् f. the ceremony of securing good omens at the commencement of the *diva-gŏn* ceremony. **-gōnas bihun** -गोनस् बिहुन् । मातृकार्चनारम्भः m.inf. to set to work at, i.e. to begin, the performance of the *diva-gŏn* ceremony. **-kāv** -काव् । दात्यूहः m. a certain bird, described as a large crow, dark-coloured all over, even on the neck; perhaps *Cuculus melanoleucus*. **-pĕt**ᵃ**r** -प्यत्र् । देवपितृतर्पणम् m. a libation to the gods (*pitṛs*) and deceased ancestors made by Hindūs at the morning bath.

dīv दीव् or देव् دیو । देवः, सौम्यप्रकृतिः m. (**dīv**, Śiv. 69, 71, 1718, 1724, etc., K. 255, 604; **dēv**, Śiv. 120, 123, 124, 128, 131, etc., K. 416, 451, etc.), a god of the Hindū pantheon; met. a person of upright and noble character; a title added to the name of a god or a great man or hero, as in **arzuna-dēv**, the revered hero Arjuna (Śiv. 1178, 1734); **ātma-dēv**, the self-god, the deity who is the great Self of all things, Śiva (Śiv. 1761, 1772); **ādi-dēv**, the primeval god, Śiva (Śiv. 1160, 1788).

dēva-dēv देव-देव् m. a god of gods, a chief god, such as Brahmā (Śiv. 627). **-lūkh** -लूख् m. the world of the gods, heaven (Śiv. 36, 1913, K. 591, 1049). **-sar** -सर्, see **div**ᵃ**sar**. **-sthalī** -स्थली f. a god's place, a place frequented by gods, a place hallowed by the presence of many gods (Śiv. 1170).

diwai, see **diway**.

dīvī दीवी or **dēvī** देवी । दिव्यस्त्री f. a goddess of the Hindū pantheon (Rām. 1444, K. 84); esp. Dēvī, the *śakti* or wife of Śiva (Śiv. 63, 81, 82, etc.; Rām. 50, 55, etc.; K. 268, 269, 654, 655). **-bal** -बल् । देवीक्षेत्रम् m. a place sacred to Dēvī and hallowed by her special presence, such as Jwālāmukhī, etc. **-diwatā** -दिवता । देवतच्छक्तिसमुदाय: m. a general term for all the gods and goddesses of the Hindū pantheon.

dôw[u] दोवु । वेष्टिततन्तुविशेष: m. a kind of fine cord or twisted thread used for fastening along the ends of a garment (partly for the sake of ornament and partly for strength), binding-cord. Cf. **dāv 1.**

döv[i]-dār दोवि-दार् । वेष्टितसूत्रचित्रस्यूतियुक्त: adj. e.g. (a garment) embroidered with binding-cord. **-höshī** -हांशी । चित्रस्यूतिमयडोरकविशेष: f. a braid embroidered with binding-cord for use as ab. **-köm[ü]** -कांमू । वेष्टितसूत्रचित्रस्यूति: f. embroidery with this binding-cord. **-kurta** -कुर्त । डोरकसमुदाय: m. sufficient of this binding-cord for one garment. **-kūṭ[ü]** -कूटू । डोरकैकशाखा f. one branch or sprig of this embroidery. **-nāl** -नाल् । गलिकाविशेष: m. embroidery on the collar of a garment.

döv or **daiv** दैव् m. divine power, destiny, fate, fortune (Śiv. 1475). **—phērun** —फेरुन् । भाग्यविपर्यय: m.inf. fate to turn, a sudden change from prosperity to the reverse to take place. **—wunun** —वुनुन् । भाग्यविपर्यय: m.inf. fate to be bad, hard luck to occur, as when one is on the eve of success to be met by failure.

döwa or **daiwa wunun** दैव वुनुन् । दैववञ्चना m.inf. to have bad luck by fate, i.q. **döv wunun,** ab.

ḍuv ड्डुव् or **ḍuv[u]** ड्डुवु । विनाश: m. sweeping away; hence, utter destruction, total disappearance (Gr.Gr. 124). **—dyun[u]** —दिनु । सर्वतोऽपहरणम् m.inf. to carry entirely away another's property, to loot out and out. **—karun** —करुन् । विनाशनम्, अपहरणम् m.inf. utterly to destroy (e.g. the supplies, etc., of an enemy's army which has been defeated); to carry entirely away as booty, to loot out and out. **—lagun** —लगुन् । विनष्टीभवनम् m.inf. sweeping away to occur; (of any collected property) to be destroyed utterly.

ḍuwan-phash ड्डुवन्-फश् । रेखादिसंमार्जनम् m. sweeping, clearing away dust, etc.

duwa दुव । द्वित्वविशिष्ट: adj. e.g. of two, composed, etc., of two; marked with the number 2; subst. m. the two or deuce (at cards, dice, etc.).

duwācĕ दुवाच्य, see **duwôt[u].**

duwách[i] दुवंछि or **duwüch[ü]** दुवंछू । द्विकालिकी, see **duwokh[u].**

davīda दवीद دوید । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. running, very quickly, at once, u.w. vbs. of motion.

dāwādār दावादार् دعوی دار । स्वत्वाभिमानी m. (f. **dāwādārĕñ** दावादार्यञ्), a claimant; the plaintiff in a lawsuit (K.Pr. 54).

dēwa-dār देव-दार् (Śiv. 1080, 1613), i.q. **diva-dār,** q.v. s.v. **div.**

dīvīdār दीवीदार् । शक्तिक्षेत्रम् m. a place sacred to Dēvī or other great Hindū goddess, and hallowed by her special presence. Cf. **dīvī.**

dwādashī द्वादशी f. the twelfth lunar day of either fortnight of the Hindū luni-solar month (cf. L. 265, *shrāwun dwādashī*).

dwādashānth द्वादशान्थ् m. (sg. dat. **dwādashāntas** द्वादशान्तस्), 'the twelfth end.' **dwādashānta-manḍal** द्वादशान्त-मण्डल् m. in Yōga philosophy, the circuit called the **dwādashānth,** a name given to the **brahmarandr,** q.v. s.v. **brahm** (Śiv. 1656).

dēwādēv देवादेव् । दिनवेध: f. (in calculating dates for Hindū religious ceremonies) when a lunar day ends during a solar day, to continue the ceremonies of that lunar day during the rest of that solar day into the next lunar day.

dāwug[u] दावुगु । अवग्राह: m. a drought, a total failure of rain when it is required. Cf. **drāg.**

dāwāgīr दावागीर् دعوی گیر । अभियोगी e.g. one who holds a claim, a persistent claimant, one who will carry his claim even into a future life.

döwāgath or **daiwāgath** दैवागथ् । ईश्वरेच्छा f. (sg. dat. **döwāgüṭs[ü]** दैवागंछू), the course of destiny, the will of God, destiny.

dawāh दवाह् or **dawā** دوا । औषधम् m. medicine, physic (K.Pr. 116, Rām. 897, 1320). For gender see W. 18. **khōrākh dawāhuk[u],** a dose of medicine (Gr.M.). **—khyon[u]** —ख्यंनु m.inf. to take medicine. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to do medicine, to attend (a patient) (Gr.M.).

dāwāh दावाह् or **dāwā** دعوی । अभियोग: m. a pretension, claim, demand; a complaint founded on a claim (W. 142, K.Pr. 170); a plaint in an action at law; charge, accusation; an objection, contention, assertion (Rām. 987; El. *dáwá*). **—āsun** —आसुन् । स्वत्वाभिमानसंपत्ति: m.inf. a claim for property to occur. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make a claim; to raise an objection (Gr.M.). **—thawun** —थवुन् m.inf. to make a claim, put in a claim (Gr.M.).

duwohur[u] दुवंहर् । द्विवार्षिक: adj. (f. **duwarish[ü]** दुवरिशू), of or belonging to two years; two years old; lasting for two years; occurring every two years (Gr.Gr. 75).

dēvakī द्वेवकी f. N. of the mother of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 706, 1384; K. 22, 23, 26, 42, 43, 377, 404, etc.). **-nandan** -नन्दन् m. Dēvakī's son, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 1435, 1436).

dēwakh द्वेवख् m. (sg. dat. **dēwakas** द्वेवकस्), Dēvaka, N. of the father of Dēvakī, the mother of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (K. 445, 464).

duwakh दुवख् । द्विकालम् adv. at two times, twice (a day, etc.).

duwokhᵘ दुवंखु । द्विकालिकः adj. (f. **duwach**ⁱ दुवंछि or **duwüch**ᵘ दुवंछू), of or belonging to two times, occurring twice (a day, etc.).

dāwal दावल् । व्यभिचारिणी f. an unchaste woman (Gr.Gr. 107), a woman unchaste in practice and by inclination; when —° this word is masc. (Gr.Gr. 107), cf. **bĕñĕ-dāwal, mājĕ-dāwal.**

dēwŏlⁱ द्वेवांलि । वाङ्मात्रेण धनव्ययशीलः m. a bankrupt, an insolvent (Gr.M.); a spendthrift, one who recklessly spends all his money. **-dās** -दास् । नित्यं धनव्ययशीलः m. 'Mr. Bankrupt', one who is beggared by reckless extravagance.

dēwôlᵘ द्वेवोलु (= دیوالی) । निष्किञ्चनत्वम् m. bankruptcy, insolvency. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । अकिञ्चनत्वापत्तिः m.inf. to become bankrupt (Gr.M.).

dawun द्वुन् । धावनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dow**ᵘ द्वोवु. This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles. Thus **dowun** द्वोवुन्, it was run by him, he ran), to run, go quickly, hasten (Śiv. 880, 1494).

dawān द्वान् । अतिशीघ्रम् pres. part. c.g. running, hence, as adv. very quickly, u.w. vbs. of going, eating, reading, etc.

dawŏnⁱ द्वांनि । अतिशीघ्रम् adverbial part. while running; hence, adv. very quickly, u.w. any verb.

davyō-motᵘ द्व्यो-मतु । द्रुतधावनः 2 perf. part. (f. **davyē-müts**ᵘ द्व्ये-मंचू), running, going at a great speed.

dāwun दावुन् । दापनम् conj. 1 [poet. pres. part. **dāwan** दावन् (Śiv. 1094, 1756), 1 p.p. **dôw**ᵘ द्वोवु], to cause to give (Śiv. 130, 605, 646, 691, 1817); to cause to be given, to give through another person (Śiv. 26, 519, 736, 1182, 1787, 1879). Causal of **dyun**ᵘ (q.v.) in all its meanings (Gr.Gr. 172). El. spells this word *dyāwun*. Cf. **dāwanāwun. gŏta dāwun,** to cause (so and so) to dive (Śiv. 1397); **ṭakh dāwun,** to cause lopping to be done, to be lopped (W. 149, K.Pr. 260); **pānas tshĕpa dāwañĕ,** to cause oneself to become invisible (Śiv. 1756); **wŏṭh dāwüñ**ᵘ, to cause (so and so) to leap (Śiv. 1815).

dôwᵘ**-mot**ᵘ द्वोवु-मतु । दापितः perf. part. (f. **dŏw**ᵘ**-müts**ᵘ द्वांवू-मंचू), caused to be given, given through another person.

dēwān, dīwān दीवान् دیوان m. a royal court; a tribunal (of justice or revenue); a council of state, senate, divan; a court or hall of audience; a finance minister, head of revenue or financial department (cf. L. 401); a secretary; a steward; the collected writings of an author. **dīwān-khāna** दीवान्-खान دیوان خانه m. a tribunal, office; a hall of audience, hall, court (Śiv. 968); a palace (El., K.Pr. 161).

dēwāna, dēwānā, dīwāna, dīwānā दीवान, दीवाना دیوانه adj. c.g. mad, insane, lunatic (YZ. 164, 193, 564; K.Pr. 66; Rām. 638, 907, 1050, 1467, 1529); in an ecstasy, frenzied; inspired; mad (of a dog) (K.Pr. 146).

diwān द्विवान्, **diwŏn**ⁱ द्विवांनि, see **dyun**ᵘ.

ḍuwun डुवुन् । संमार्जनम्, अपहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍuw**ᵘ डुवु), to sweep (dust) away, to sweep (a floor) clean (Rām. 582); met. to sweep clean, carry off the total of someone else's possession, to rob and clean out.

ḍuwᵘ**-mot**ᵘ डुवु-मतु । संमार्जितः perf. part. (f. **ḍuw**ᵘ**-müts**ᵘ डुवू-मंचू), swept clean (of a floor); swept clean, utterly robbed of everything; carried off, plundered (of property).

ḍuwith tshunun डुविथ् छुनुन् m.inf. to sweep something away (Gr.M.).

ḍuwan-wôlᵘ डुवन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. **ḍuwan-wājĕñ** डुवन्-वाज्यञ्), one who sweeps, a sweeper; esp. a man of the Wātul caste, who earns his living as a Mihtar or sweeper (K.Pr. 231).

dēwānagī or **dīwānagī** दीवानगी دیوانگی f. madness, insanity (W. 137, K.Pr. 77, Rām. 266).

dawanāwun द्वनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dawanôw**ᵘ द्वनोवु), to cause to run, make to run (El.).

dāwanāwun दावनावुन् or (Gr.Gr. 172) **diwanāwun** द्विवनावुन् । दापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dāwanôw**ᵘ दावनोवु), i.q. **dāwun,** q.v. **gōsa diwanāwun,** to provoke anger (Gr.M.); **dēv tshĕpa diwanŏwin,** he caused the gods to (run away and) hide themselves (Śiv. 123), cf. **pānas tshĕpa dāwañĕ** under **dāwun.**

dāwanāwüñᵘ दावनावंञ् । व्यभिचारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. f. **dāwanŏw**ᵘ दावनांवू), to cause (a woman) to be unchaste with some third person, to prostitute a woman. Caus. of **dāwüñ**ᵘ, q.v.

dŏwanzāh द्वव्ज़ाह् or **duwanzāh** दुवज़ाह । द्वापञ्चाशत card. c.g. fifty-two (Gr.Gr. 84).

duwanzāhan-hondᵘ दुवज़ाहन्-हंन्दु । द्वापञ्चाशता क्रीतः adj. (f. **-hünz**ᵘ -हंज़ू), of or belonging to

fifty-two; bought for, costing, or priced at fifty-two (rupees, etc.).

dŏwanzŏhyumᵘ द्वज़्ांह्युमु or **duwanzŏhyumᵘ** दुवज़्ांह्युमु । द्वापञ्चाशत्तमः ord. (f. **dŏwanzŏhimᵘ** द्वज़्ांहिमू), fifty-second.

dāwūñᵘ द्रावंञ् । व्यभिचारः conj. 1 (1 p.p. f. **dŏwᵘ** द्रांवू), to be unchaste (of a woman).

dĕviñ द्यविञ् । राक्षसी f. a she-devil, a she-demon; met. a woman who is a she-devil, ugly, gross in form and feature, without discrimination, and habitually injuring others. The word is f. of **dĕv** in all its meanings.

ḍuviñᵘ डुविञ् । संमार्जनी f. a sweeping brush, a broom (Gr.Gr. 120).

duwôpᵘ दुवोपु । द्विवापः adj. (f. **duwöpᵘ** दुवांपू), (of a field, etc.) twice sown, i.e. either with two different crops in the same year, or sown a second time with the same seed owing to the first sowing having failed.

dwāpar द्वापर् m. the third of the four *yŏg* (Skt. *yuga*) or ages of the world. **-yŏg** -युग् (K. 12) or **dwāpara-yŏg** द्वापर-युग् (K. 606) m., id.

dwār द्वार् m. a door, gate, passage, entrance (Śiv. 688, 829, 955, 972, 1033, 1099, 1473, 1911, esp. 1074–82; K. 71, 73, 79, 1123, 1161, etc.); an opening or aperture in the human body (of which there are nine, viz. the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation; but according to others there are ten, made up by counting the windpipe and gullet separately; cf. **dashĕmŏddār**) (Śiv. 340, 520, 1078, 1469).

dwāra-kōñᵘ द्वार-कांञ् । स्तम्भपट्टिकादिदारुसमूहः f. the wood collected for building the framework of a house; the entire wooden framework of a house below the attics, including door-posts, etc. See **kōñᵘ 4.** **-pūz** -पूज़् or **-pūzā** -पूज़ा f. the worship of the inferior deities at the entrance to a temple; met. the propitiation of the underlings hanging round the entrance to a royal court or the like by one who desires to obtain an audience; (on the occasion of marriages, etc.) the ceremony of worshipping the god of the threshold (Śiv. 1073, 1074, 1097).

dwörᵘ द्वांरू । लघु(पक्ष)द्वारम् f. a small side door, a shutter. Cf. **dörᵘ 3.**

dĕwāra देवार دیوار । प्राकारः m. a wall (YZ. 394, 409; K.Pr. 227; Rām. 22, 574, 799) (El. makes the word f. as in Hindōstānī, but cf. W. 18).

diwurᵘ दिवुरु । चैत्यम् (देवमन्दिरम्) m. (sg. dat. **diwaris** दिवरिस्), a lofty stone-built shrine or temple for receiving the image of a god, a *linga*, or the like.

diwārⁱ-kūñᵘ दिवंरि-कंञ् । शिलाविशेषः f. a squared, polished, block of stone, such as would be used in building such a shrine.

duwôrᵘ दुवोरु । द्विगुणसूत्रयुक्तः adj. (f. **duwörᵘ** दुवांरू), wrapped or lapped round with two strings or with a string consisting of two strands (of an ornament, a girded rope, or the like).

dwārakā द्वारका f. N. of the capital of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (on the western point of the modern Gujarāt, and supposed to have become submerged by the sea) (Śiv. 865, 949, 1330, 1469; K. 589, 592, 593, 632, etc.). **-nāth** -नाथ् m. Lord of Dwārakā, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 1409).

duwarishᵘ दुवरिशु, see **duwohurᵘ**.

duwörishunᵘ दुवांरिशुनु । द्विवार्षिकः adj. (f. **duwörishiñᵘ** दुवांरिशिञ्), of the age of two years, two years old.

dwēsh द्वेश्, द्वेष् m. hatred, dislike, repugnance, enmity (Śiv. 1048, 1312, 1558, 1755).

dwēshĕ-rostᵘ द्वेश-रस्तु adj. (f. **-rüṭshᵘ** -रछू), free from hatred, incapable of hate, amicable, loving (Śiv. 587).

divᵃsar दिवसर् or **dēvasar** देवसर् (Śiv. 1170), m. N. of a pargana in the Marāz division of Kashmīr, the ancient Dēvasarasa (RT.Tr. II, 470).

dēwatā देवता or **dīwatā** दीवता m. (pl. ag. **dēwatav** देवतव्, K. 606), i.q. **diwatā**, q.v. (Śiv. 64, 76, 127, 130, 188, 201, 211, etc.; K. 14, 17, 18, 53, 56, 85, etc.), the image of a deity, an idol.

diwatā दिवता । दैवतम्, देवस्वभावः m. a god, a deity (there are three times ten millions of them, Śiv. 635); met. a god-man, a man of godlike nature, one of handsome appearance and virtuous character.

duwotᵘ दुवतु । द्विमार्गः m. a place where two roads join a main road, a place where a road forks.

duwôṭᵘ दुवोटु । द्विसंधानः adj. (f. **duwöṭᵘ** दुवांटू, sg. dat. **duwācĕ** दुवाच्य), having two joints, joined in two places.

dawāth द्वाथ् دوات । मषीपात्रम् f. (sg. dat. **dawöṭsᵘ** द्वांछू), an inkholder, an inkstand, an inkhorn, a portable case with receptacles for ink, writing-reeds, etc.

diwath 1 दिवथ् । बुद्ध्यनुभवः f. (sg. dat. **diwüṭsᵘ** दिवंछू), sagacity, comprehension, quickness of apprehension, power of inference, acumen; ability to understand the condition even of something invisible. **—āsūñᵘ** —आसंञ् । बुद्ध्यनुभवसंभवः f.inf. such power of inference to exist. **—niñᵘ** —निञ् । बुद्धिहापनम् f.inf. (of one formerly possessed of great acumen) such power of inference to be lost (by a change of circumstances, etc.). **—tulūñᵘ** —तुलंञ् । बुद्ध्यनुभवविबाधनम्

(अवमानना),f.inf. ' to lift sagacity ', to abuse or revile one who is honoured on account of his sagacity. —wöthün[u] —व्वथ्नू । सद्बुद्ध्यनुभवापगमः f.inf. sagacity to rise (and go away); (of one previously endowed with great sagacity) power of inference to depart (owing to some change of circumstances). —yin̄[u] —यिनू । सद्बुद्ध्यनुभवसमायोगः f.inf. sagacity to come; (of one who has previously not grasped a thing even when before his very eyes) understanding suddenly to come.

diwüts[u]-band द्विवृ-बन्द् । परोक्षवृत्ताभिज्ञानी adj. c.g. one who is habitually able to infer conditions of actions, etc., even when they are not seen by him; sagacious. **-wôl[u]** -वोलु । स्वबुद्ध्यानुभववत् adj. (f. **-wājĕn̄** -वाज्यन्), id.

diwath 2 द्विवथ् । देवताविशेषः, मातृकार्चने ऽर्चिता स्त्री f. (sg. dat. **diwati** द्विवति or **diwüts[u]** द्विवृ), one of the *mātṛkās* or divine mothers or personified energies of the principal Hindū deities, usually reckoned as seven in number, viz. Brāhmī (or Brahmāṇī), Mahēśvarī, Kaumārī, Vaiṣṇavī, Vārāhī, Indrāṇī (or Aindrī or Māhēndrī), and Cāmuṇḍā, but sometimes as eight, nine, or sixteen (cf. **div**) (Śiv. 1453). The word is also applied to one of the seven married women who personate the *mātṛkās* on the occasion of their worship, and are adored in their behalf. **-thöj[u]** -थाजू । मातृकार्चनभक्तादिस्थाली f. the dish containing food, etc., offered to the *mātṛkās* on the occasion of their worship.

diwata gūl[u] द्विवत-गूलु । मातृकार्चने पूज्यो भक्तगोलकः m. a ball of rice, etc., used in the worship of the *mātṛkās* on the evening of the fifteenth day of the waxing moon and on similar occasions. Hindū women take these with songs to the river bank, where they worship them, and then allow them to float away. **-khir** -खिर् । मातृकाबलिविशेषः m. an offering of rice-milk, etc., made to the *mātṛkās*. **-mūn[u]** -मूनु । मातृकार्चननिमित्ता चित्रितभित्तिः m. the plastered wall of the *mātṛkās*, a plastered representation of the *kalpavṛkṣa*, or celestial wishing-tree, on the north-east wall of the place on the river bank used for the worship of the *mātṛkās*. **-wör[u]** -वारू or **diwatsa-wör[u]** द्विवत्स-वारू । मातृकार्चनकुम्भिका f. an earthenware pitcher filled with fruit, water, and simples, placed in the north-east corner of the place on the river bank used for the worship of the *mātṛkās*; the ceremonial placing of this pitcher in this position by women with songs on the evening fixed for the worship.

diw[a]tsa-tabüc[u] द्विवत्स-तबचू । मातृकाबलिपात्रम् f. the dish of offerings of food made to the married women who personate the *mātṛkās* as ab. and who eat the offerings.

divatsa-wör[u] द्विवत्स-वारू । मातृकार्चनकुम्भिका f., see ab.

dāwawun[u] दाववुनु । दापकः n.ag. (f. **dāwawün̄[u]** दाववंन्), one who causes to give; one who causes to be given, one who gives by the hand of another (Śiv. 855, 867).

diwawun[u] द्विववुनु n.ag. (f. **diwawün̄[u]** द्विववंन्), one who gives, a giver, etc., n.ag. of **dyun[u]**, q.v., in all its meanings (Gr.Gr. 105; Śiv. 209, 851, 858, 861, etc.; f. 1511).

diwawan̄ द्विववन् f. the wages of giving (Gr.Gr. 129).

diway द्विवय् । तीर्थयात्रायोगः f. (sg. dat. **diwayĕ** द्विवय), the special conjuncture of the planets on which it is right to visit a holy place (cf. **daras 5**); hence, the *mēlā* or fair brought about by the concourse of people on these occasions (K.Pr. 55, 159; Rām. 1420, 1452); the fun of the fair, a *tamāsha* (K.Pr. 126). In K.Pr. the word is spelt *diwai*. —**karün̄[u]** —करंन् । तीर्थयात्रापारणा f.inf. to make a pilgrimage to a religious *mēlā*, as ab. —**lagün̄[u]** —लगंन् । तीर्थे यात्रिकसमागमः f.inf. a religious *mēlā* as above to begin, the pilgrims to commence to assemble.

diwayĕ-rang द्विवय-रंग् । तीर्थयात्रावत्समागमः m. that which resembles a religious *mēlā*, a temporary, non-religious assembly or fair.

duvēz[a]r दुव्यज़र् । द्वैतेन समीक्षणम् f. distinguishing between two; hence, distinguishing in the honour to be shown respectively to a number of honourable persons, deciding as to the relative precedence of such persons.

day द्य् । ईश्वरः(दैवम्) m. [sg. abl. **dayĕ** द्य, often written **dayi** द्यि; voc. **dayĕ** द्य (Śiv. 513, 1288, etc.)]. The Supreme Deity conceived as a person, the personal Deity, God, Providence, Fate, the Arbiter of destiny (often written *dai* or *daī* in the Roman character) (K.Pr. 54, 201; Śiv. 159, 282, 915; Rām. 1709, 1729; K. 35, 112, 528). **bod[u] day,** the great god, a N. given to Viṣṇu in Śiv. 1383, 1487 (voc. **badi dayĕ**).

dayĕ-bata द्य-बत । दम्पत्योर्वैवाहिकं भोजनम् m. the first ceremonial eating together of a bride and bridegroom (Śiv. 1202, 1223). **-dana** -द्न । दैवधनम् m. wealth devoted to God, church property, money devoted, or intended to be devoted, to God (Śiv. 952); God's wealth, heavenly riches, i.e. true wealth, complete union with the Deity, extreme and real holiness (Śiv. 1067, 1216, 1240, 1347, 1554, 1754).

-dayĕ karun -द्य करुन् । मनःशान्त्या स्थितिः m.inf. to say "O God, O God", to console oneself when at the end of one's resources by repeatedly calling God to mind. -gara -गर । देवस्थानम् m. God's house, paradise, heaven (Rām. 583); a mountain or forest hermitage. -gath -गथ् । ईश्वरगतिः, दैवयोगसंपत् f. (sg. dat. -güts^{u} -गंचू), God's going, the way of God, God's actions (Śiv. 1652, 1787; Rām. 30, 122, 1296; K. 45, 78, 210, 313, 608, 1105); a piece of good luck (Śiv. 693). —gatshun —गछुन् । अत्यनुग्रहोन्मुखीभवनम् m.inf. 'to become of Providence', to be providence to anyone, to show a person extreme favour, granting more even than he hoped for. -gazab -गज़ब । ईश्वरकोपः m. 'the wrath of Providence', harsh fate, being reduced to utter poverty by some sudden calamity. -kah^{a}r -कहर् । ईश्वरकोपः m. 'fury of Providence', being overwhelmed by some sudden calamity. -krapā -क्रपा । ईश्वरानुग्रहः f. the favour of Providence; complete success even when one has not had the necessary means for securing it. -lôn^{u} -लोनु । विधिः m. fate, Providence (Śiv. 1546, 1628, Rām. 1604, K. 34). -muts^{u} -मुचु । भाग्यपूरणम् m. profit from Providence, the cup of prosperity being filled to overflowing. -röch^{i} -रांछि । ईश्वरपालना f. protection by Providence, the being in God's keeping. -wŏtsh -वोंछ् । दैववञ्चना m. (sg. dat. -wŏtsas -वोंछस्), 'deceiving by Providence,' sudden and unexpected failure when apparently on the brink of success. —wŏtsun —वोंछुन् । ईश्वरवञ्चना m.inf. cheating by Providence to occur, unsuccess as ab. to take place.

dây^{i} gatshun दैयि गछुन् । प्रसादोन्मुखीभवनम् m.inf., i.q. dayĕ gatshun ab. —wūts^{u}-mot^{u} —वूँचु-मतु । दैववञ्चितः perf. part. (—wūts^{u}-müts^{u} —वूँचु-मंचू), become cheated by Providence, finding oneself unexpectedly unsuccessful when on the brink of success.

dāy 1 दाय् । मन्त्रशिक्षा m. advice, counsel. —dyun^{u} —दितु । शिक्षणम् m.inf. to give advice, to advise. —hyon^{u} —ह्यनु । मन्त्रशिक्षाग्रहणम् m.inf. to take advice, receive counsel. —wanun —वनुन् । शिक्षासंभाषणम् m.inf. to address advice (to a person), to advise.

dāy 2 दाय् । दासी f. (often spelt *dāi* in the Roman character), a maidservant; esp. a maidservant in attendance on a woman, a lady's maid; a nurse (Gr.M., YZ. 20, Śiv. 437, 1237, Rām. 1038). zanāna-dāy, f. a maidservant (Gr.M.).

dāyĕ-bāpār दाय-बापार् । दासीव्यवहारः m. conduct like that of a maidservant, fondness for serving (esp. on the part of a woman who is not a servant). -küṭ^{u} -कंटू । दासीकन्या f. a female servant's daughter. -kaṭh -कठ् । दासीपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. -kaṭas -कटस्), her son. -kâth^{a}r -कंथर् । दासीपुत्रः m. a female servant's son (an affectionate term used in the presence of her mistress). -wôl^{u} -वोलु । दासीवान् adj. (f. -wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्), possessing maidservants, a rich man (or woman) whose household is well supplied with them.

ḍāy डाय् । सार्धद्वयम् card. (f. ḍāy डाय् or ḍāyĕ डाय), two and a half (often written ḍai or ḍāī in the roman character) (K.Pr. 80, W. 105, 106). -gaz -गज़् pl.m. two yards and a half (Śiv. 1235, 1284).

ḍāyĕ gür^{u} डाय गंरू f. two and a half gür^{u}s (or space of twenty-four minutes each and thus roughly equivalent to one English hour) (K.Pr. 102); so ḍāyĕn^{u}y garĕn डायनुय् गर्यन्, for only two and a half gür^{u}s, for but an hour (K.Pr. 105). See gür^{u} 1. —khôr^{u} —खोरु । सार्धद्विखारीमितः adj. (f. —khör^{u} —खांरू), weighing two and a half *kharwārs* of about 152 lb. each; also, in fem. subst. f., a weight for weighing that amount. —mon^{u} —मनु । सार्धद्विमनमितः (पादोनचतुःसेटकमितः) adj. (f. —müñ^{u} —मंञू), weighing two a half *manwaṭās* or *mans* (cf. man 2) of 3 lb. each, i.e. weighing $3\frac{3}{4}$ *sērs* or $7\frac{1}{2}$ lb. —pôw^{u} 1 —पोवु । सार्धद्विवितस्तिमितः adj. (f. —pöv^{u} —पांवू), measuring two and a half spans (of twelve finger-breadths each); a span is about 96 barley-corns, cf. ongul. —pôw^{u} 2 —पोवु । सार्धद्विपावमितः adj. (f. —pöv^{u} —पांवू), weighing two and a half *pāvs* (of 20 *tōlās* each, a *pāv* being a quarter of a *sēr*); as subst. m. or f., a weight used for weighing that amount. —syūr^{u} —स्यूरु । सार्धद्विसेटकमितः adj. (f. —sīr^{u} —सीरू), weighing two and a half *sērs* of about two pounds each; as subst. in f., a weight for weighing that amount.

ḍöy^{i} bāgay डांयि बागय् । सार्धद्विशो विभाजनम् f. division into two and a half portions, i.e. three shares, two of two-fifths each, and the remaining share of one-fifth.

ḍāyĕ-y pōsh tula डायय् पोश् तुल । अतिकोमलाङ्गः adj. e.g. weighing but two and a half flowers; hence, met. very delicate-limbed, tender in limb.

dayā दया । दया f. sympathy, mercy, compassion, pity, (to, for = pĕṭh) (Śiv. 17, 105, 189, 452, etc.; K. 137, 764, 983, 1103); humanity (Gr.M.); favour, kindness (El. *daiyá*); mercy personified, the goddess of mercy (Śiv. 1495); hence often used as a name of the goddess Durgā or Pārvatī, the wife of Śiva (Śiv. 36, 103, 1129, 1139, 1155, 1223). —karüñ^{u} —करंञू f.inf. to show mercy, to show kindness (on = pĕṭh) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 36, 466, 628, 645, 760, 987, 1129, 1296, 1534, 1851). —karith —करिथ् conj. part. having shown mercy, used as an interj. = 'please' (Gr.M.).

dayāyĕ दयाय or **dayāyi** दयायि sg. dat. ag. and abl. used as interj., in (your) mercy, please, have the kindness to. —**kinⁱ** —किनि or —**sūty** —सूत्य (Śiv. 192, 1319, 1483), id. **-pĕṭh āmotᵘ** -प्यठ् आमुतु । अनुग्रहोन्मुखीभूतः perf. part. (f. —**āmüṭsᵘ** —आमच़ु), one (e.g. a god, a master, or a spiritual preceptor) who has become kindly disposed (to any person). **-pĕṭh yunᵘ** -प्यठ् यिनु । सानुग्रहीभवनम् m.inf. 'to come upon kindness', to become kindly disposed (towards any person) (Śiv. 1236).

diyi द्दियि, see **dyunᵘ**.

dŏy द्दय । द्वितीया (तिथिः) f. the second lunar day of a lunar fortnight (Rām. 1767).

dŏyĕ-hondᵘ द्दय-हुन्दु । द्वितीयाभवः adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ** -हुंज़ु), of or belonging to this second day, e.g. the moon of this day (Śiv. 513); (of a work, business, etc.) commenced or occurring on this day.

dŏyĕ द्दय, **dŏyi** द्दयि, see **zᵃh.**

duy दुय् f., i.q. **duyī** (Rām. 1361, dualism).

duyī दुयी । द्वैतम्, विरोधः f. duality; the considering anything which is essentially one to be two; dualism, the assertion of two principles, or the existence of the human soul as separate from the Supreme Being, opp. to monism (Śiv. 336, 513, 554, etc.; Rām. 10, 178, 179, 1499); hostility, mutual opposition. —**bōzünᵘ** —बोज़ुनु । द्वैतबुद्धिः f.inf. to consider as distinct two persons who should be looked upon as equal, to treat two such persons with different degrees of favour, to show partiality to one of two persons with equal claims. —**karünᵘ** —करुनु । द्वैतोत्पादनम् f.inf. to make a distinction between two things which are exactly the same (e.g. the two eyes in the same head), or between two similar things, beings, actions, etc. —**karith dinᵘ** —करिथ् दिनु । विरोधापादनम् f.inf. to breed disunion between two people who mutually love each other.

dyobᵘ ड्योबु । शिथिलः adj. (f. **dĕbᵘ** ड्यबु), loose, slack, not compact, soft through and through, pliant (esp. of anything made of wood or metal).

dyudᵘ ड्युडु । धृष्टः adj. (f. **didᵘ** ड्रिडु, dat. **dijĕ** ड्रिज्य), impudent, audacious, insolent, rude; one who disregards authority, one who sticks at nothing in robbing or the like, one who threatens with the object of robbery, one who bluffs for that purpose. —**lāgun** —लागुन् । बलात्कारप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to threaten or bluff with the intention of robbing some person. —**matun** —मतुन् । लुण्ठकबलात्कारः m.inf. general plundering by violence to occur (when authority is lax and despised). —**pyonᵘ** —प्योनु । लुण्ठनावाप्तिः m.inf. plundering to fall, to be plundered of one's property, to be robbed (of a person).

dyūgᵘ ड्यूगु । गुलिका m. (sg. dat. **digis** ड्रींगिस्, ag. **digⁱ** ड्रींगि, abl. **dĕgi** ड्येंगि), a large-sized ball, esp. of cotton, thread, etc. (Gr.Gr. 30, 36; Śiv. 589; K.Pr. 136, *dyong*). Cf. **dījᵘ**. —**watun** —वटुन् । गुलीभवनम् m.inf. (of cotton, thread, or the like), to be made into a ball; a ball to form in the body, a lump, boil, glandular swelling, or the like, to occur.

digⁱ-phamb ड्रींगि-फम्ब् । गुटिकोद्भवतूलः m. cleaned cotton (in balls), as distinct from uncleaned cotton.

dayū-gath दयू-गथ् । द्दैवगतिः f. (sg. dat. **-güṭsᵘ** -गच़ु), i.q. **dayĕ-gath,** q.v. under **day.**

diyihē द्दियिहे, **diyⁱhīv** द्दियिहीव्, see **dyunᵘ.**

dyojᵘ ड्योजु or **dyojyᵘ** ड्योज्यु । कर्णभूषणविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **dĕjis** ड्यजिस्), a pair of ear pendants worn suspended from the lobe of each ear; esp. the kind worn by a married Brāhmaṇ woman so long as her husband is alive (L. 262).

dĕji-horᵘ ड्यजि-हुरु । ताटङ्कयुग्मम् m., id. (El. *dejihor* and *dijahur*) (Gr.Gr. 81, L. 262). **-hārⁱ-kan** -हारि-कन् । ताटङ्कभूषणैकतरकर्णकभागः m. a single one of such a pair. **-hārⁱ-shitin** -हारि-शितिन् । क्षुद्रताटङ्कम् f. a small ear-pendant of little value.

dāyĕkh 1 दायख् । धीसचिवः, मन्त्रणाशिक्षकः m. (sg. dat. **dāyĕkas** दायकस्), a wise counsellor, adviser, prompter (Śiv. 667); the person who teaches the necessary procedure in any festival, marriage, etc.

dāyĕkh 2 दायख् m. (sg. dat. as in 1). —°, one who is accustomed to give, a provider, as in **mokshĕ-dāyĕkh,** he who gives salvation; **phala-dāyĕkh,** he who gives the fruit (of virtuous actions, etc.).

dayākar दयाकर् adj. c.g. one who shows mercy, compassionate (Śiv. 234, voc. **dayākarō**).

dyal, see **dĕl.**

dyolᵘ ड्योलु । कच्छोद्भवतृणविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **dĕlis** ड्यलिस्), a soft kind of grass growing in marshy land. There are said to be two varieties, one of which is twisted into string for use as thongs for wooden sandals (*khrāv*), while the other is used for making twine for tying up parcels in shops. —°, the word is used to indicate rough rope made of other materials, as in **bangi-d.,** rough rope of hemp bark; **brana-d.,** ditto of elm-bark. Cf. **banga** and **bran** (Gr.Gr. 25).

dĕlⁱ gĕdᵘ ड्यलि-ग्यडु । कच्छतृणमुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. **-gĕjĕ** -ग्यज्य), a bundle of this grass, as much as can be held in one hand. —**gĕdūrᵘ** —ग्यडूरु । कच्छोत्थतृणभेदमुष्टिः f., id. —**gyodᵘ** —ग्योडु । कच्छतृणभेदवद्बृहन्मुष्टिः m. a larger bundle of this grass. **-pulahorᵘ** -पुलहुरु । कच्छतृणमयपादुका m. a pair of sandals made of this grass, worn by Kāshmīrīs in the mountains. **-pushĕṭh** -पुशठ् । कच्छतृणमयडोरकविशेषः

(sg. dat. **-push^{e}ṭi** -पुश्टि), a thong made of this grass, for tying on a wooden sandal (*khrāv*); cf. **pushĕṭh.** **-ṭsür^{u}** -त्सुरु । कच्छतृणमुष्टिः f. a small handful of this grass. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यन् । कच्छतृणविक्रेत्री f. a woman who gathers and sells this grass.

ḍyol^{u} ड्यलु । शिथिलः adj. (f. **ḍĕj^{ü}** ड्यजू or **ḍĕj^{i}** ड्यजि), loose, slack, flabby; loose, unsteady (of something requiring support, cf. **aḍa-ḍ,** s.v. **aḍ**); (of a knot) loose, easily untied; (of a tied-up parcel or the like) loose, untied. **ḍyol^{u}-mot^{u}** ड्यलु-मतु । शिथिलीभूतः adj. (f. **ḍĕj^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** ड्यजू-मचू), become loose, slack, flabby, etc., as ab. Cf. **ḍĕlun.**

dyôl^{u} द्योलु । महाकुद्दालः m. a kind of large mattock, esp. used in the cultivation of rough, stony, mountain land.

dayāl दयाल् (Śiv. 1217) or **dayālu** दयालु (Śiv. 159), adj. c.g. merciful, compassionate. (Voc. **dayālā,** Śiv. 1697; **dayālō,** Śiv. 466, 915.)

ḍöyim^{u} डॊयिमु, see **ḍöyyum^{u}.**

döyum^{u} द्वयुमु । द्वितीयः ord. (f. **döyim^{ü}** द्वयिमू), second (K.Pr. f. sg. nom. *duyim*, 70; YZ. 13; Śiv. 703, 886, 997, 1189; Rām. 180, 324; K. 669, 684); other, another (Rām. 384, 683); (with nouns of time) next, as in **döyimi rĕta pata,** after next month (Gr.M.).

ḍöyum^{u} डॊयुमु, incorr. for **ḍöyyum^{u},** q.v.

dyān द्यान् । ध्यानम्, मूर्तिचित्रम् m. [with a suff. of indef. art. **dyānāh** द्यानाह् (Śiv. 1165, 1726)], meditation, contemplation (esp. profound religious contemplation) (Śiv. 24, 107, 165, etc.; K. 11, 202, 379, etc.); attention, regard, advertency; consideration, reflection (Gr.M.); mental representation of the personal attributes of the divinity to whom worship may happen to be addressed (Rām. 1769, 1775); the object of meditation (Śiv. 1418); (in Kashmīr) a pictured representation of a god or venerated human being (such as a spiritual preceptor, parent, etc.), used as an object of contemplation. **dyānaki dyānō,** O thou that art the object meditated upon in religious meditation (Śiv. 1418). **-dāranā** -दारना f. meditation and concentration of the mind (joined with suppression of breath) (very common in Śiv., e.g. 279, 1484). **—darun 1** —दरुन् m.inf. to meditate, concentrate the mind upon God (Śiv. 161, 520). **—darun 2** —दरुन् m.inf. meditation to be maintained without distraction (Śiv. 1752). **—dārun** —दारुन् । स्मरणावलम्बः m.inf. to apply the mind to contemplation; to concentrate the mind on the attributes of a deity the object of worship, to perform religious meditation (Śiv. 1, 62, 132, 156, 198, 228, etc.); to pay attention or regard (to), to observe, notice. **dyāna-dāranāyĕ dyān dārān,** contemplating (the deity) with meditation and concentration (Śiv. 307). **—dāranāwun** —दारनावुन् m.inf. to cause a person to meditate (Śiv. 451). **—karun** —करुन् । सम्यक्स्मरणम् m.inf. to contemplate, meditate (on), give thought or attention (to), to think over; esp. to meditate profoundly on past experiences. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । स्मृत्यपरित्यागः m.inf. meditation to remain; the mind to be concentrated on some object, in spite of distractions, and even when busied on other work. **—thawun** —थवुन् । स्मरणासक्तिः m.inf. to keep meditation, to concentrate the attention on some object in spite of distractions and even when busied on other work.

dyāna-pūzā द्यान-पूज़ा f. worship carried out by means of contemplation (Śiv. 1178). **-sŏran** -स्वरन् m. calling to mind in meditation (Śiv. 155, 983, K. 112). **-warukh** -वरुख् । मूर्तिचित्रपत्त्रम् m. (sg. dat. **-warakas** -वरकस्), a paper on which is painted a pictorial representation of a god or venerated person, and which is used as an object of contemplation. **-yōg** -योग् m. profound meditation (Śiv. 1028).

dyôn^{u} द्योनु । प्राकाराधारभागः m. the solid foundation of a wall or the like (El., Gr.Gr. 12).

dyun^{u} दिनु or द्युनु conj. 1 irreg. Inf. and fut. p.p. (Gr.Gr. 112, 192) m. sg. nom. **dyun^{u}** दिनु or द्युनु (Rām. 150, 179; Śiv. 1464, 1737, 1798; fut. pass. part. Śiv. 707); acc. **dinas** दिनस् (Śiv. 1387) or **dinis** दिनिस्; abl. **dina** दिन (Śiv. 107, 1430) or **dini** दिनि (Śiv. 1910); gen. **dinuk^{u}** दिनुकु (Śiv. 1219, 1651, 1714); pl. nom. **din^{i}** दिनि (Śiv. 535); f. sg. nom. **diñ^{ü}** दिञू (Rām. 359, 613); pl. nom. **diñĕ** दिञ; pres. part. **diwān** दिवान् (Gr.Gr. 103; YZ. 41, 247; Śiv. 428, 439, etc.); impers. fut. part. **dinī** दिनी (Gr.Gr. 111); conj. part. **dith** दिथ् (Gr.Gr. 104; K.Pr. 26; Śiv. 451, 792, etc.); neg. conj. part. **dinay** दिनय् (Gr.Gr. 111); freq. part. **di di** दि दि (Gr.Gr. 105), or **dī dī** दी दी (Śiv. 322), or **dith dith** दिथ् दिथ् (Gr.Gr. 105); adverbial part. **diwön^{i}** दिवॊनि (Gr.Gr. 196); n.ag. 1 **diwawun^{u}** दिववुनु (Gr.Gr. 105, K. 992); 2 **dinawôl^{u}** दिनवोलु (Gr.Gr. 107).

Fut. (Gr.Gr. 202) sg. 1 **dima** दिम (YZ. 437; Śiv. 976, 1136, etc.); **dimay** दिमय्, to thee (Śiv. 440, 1382, etc.); 2 **dikh** दिख् (Śiv. 667); **diham** दिहम्, to me (Śiv. 1634); **dihas** दिहस्, to him (Śiv. 703); 3 **diyi** दियि (Śiv. 122, 228, 452, etc.); **diyiy** दियिय्, to thee (Śiv. 690, 1708); pl. 1 **dimav** दिमव् (Śiv. 1444); 2 **diyiv** दियिव (Rām. 514, 794); 3 **din** दिन् (Śiv. 698, 1860).

Cond. past. (Gr.Gr. 253) sg. 1 **dimahö** दिमहो (Śiv. 912); **dimahöy** दिमहोय्, to thee (Śiv. 593, 1595, 1681); 2 **dihökh** दिहोख्; 3 **diyihē** दियिहे; pl. 1 **dimahöv** दिमहोव्; **dimahōs** दिमहोस्, to him (Śiv. 1285); 2 **diy^{i}hīv** दियिहीव्; 3 **dihön** दिहोन्.

Impve. pres. (Gr.Gr. 247) sg. 2 **dih** दिह (Śiv. 916, 938, etc.); **dim** दिम्, to me (Śiv. 485, 737, etc.); **dis** दिस्, to him (K.Pr. 12, Śiv. 1160); 3 **diyin** दियिन्; **diy^{i}nay** दियिनय् may he give to thee (K.Pr. 168); pl. 2 **diyiv** दियिव् (K. 901); **diyūs** दियूस्, to him (K. 1056); 3 **diyin** दियिन्; pol. (Gr.Gr. 250) sg. 2 **dita** दित (Śiv. 14, 103, 898, etc.); **ditam** दितम्, to me (Śiv. 283, 450, 936); **ditas** दितस्, to him (Śiv. 1856); 3 **diy^{i}tan** दियितन्; pl. 2 **diy^{i}tav** दियितव्; 3 **diy^{i}tan** दियितन्; fut. **dizi** दिज़ि (Gr.Gr. 250, K. 375); **dizēn** दिज़्यन्, it (Rām. 117); past. **dizihē** दिज़िहे (Gr.Gr. 251).

1 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 211) m.sg. **dyut^{u}** दितु or द्युतु (YZ. 206; Śiv. 641, 844, etc.); **dyututh** दितुथ्, by thee (Śiv. 641, 704, 735); **dyut^{u}thas** दितुथस्, by thee to him (Śiv. 708); **dyutun** दितुन्, by him (Śiv. 492, 532, etc.); **dyut^{u}nakh** दितुनख्, by him to them (Śiv. 1249); **dyutukh** दितुख्, by them (Śiv. 1102); pl. **dit^{i}** दिति (Rām. 1090); **dit^{i}thas** दितिथस्, by thee to her (Śiv. 706); **ditin** दितिन्, by him (Śiv. 730); **dit^{i}nakh** दितिनख्, by him to them (Śiv. 959); f.sg. **diṭs^{ü}** दिचू (K.Pr. 246, Śiv. 973, 1610); **diṭs^{ü}th** दिचूथ्, by thee (Śiv. 709); **diṭs^{ü}n** दिचून्, by him or her (Śiv. 828, 873, 1715); pl. **diṭsa** दिच (Śiv. 968); **diṭsath** दिचथ्, by thee (Śiv. 660).

2 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 228) m.sg. **diṭsōv** दिचोव्; **diṭsōnas** दिचोनस्, by him to him (Rām. 1408); pl. **diṭsöy** दिचोय्; f. sg. and pl. **diṭsöyĕ** दिचोय (K. 1077).

3 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 237, 238) m.sg. **diṭsāv** दिचाव्; **diṭsām** दिचाम्, by me (K. 520); **diṭsānas** दिचानस्, by him to him (Rām. 1444); pl. **diṭsöyēy** दिचोयेय्; f. sg. and pl. **diṭsöyĕ** दिचोय.

1 perf. part. **dyut^{u}-mot^{u}** दितु-मतु (Śiv. 1206).

The causal is **dāwun** दावुन् or **diwanāwun** दिवनावुन् (Gr.Gr. 172), or **dāwanāwun** दावनावुन्, qq.v.

To give, grant (*passim*); to impart, yield, produce, emit; to give (a blow, etc.) (Śiv. 873); to lay (eggs); to create (Śiv. 1306); to cause, occasion (as pain, etc.) (Gr.M. 1680); to allow, let, permit (after the abl. of an inf., e.g. **pakana dyun^{u}**, to allow to go); to appoint (to an office, etc.) (Rām. 869); to inflict (a punishment) (Gr.M. 673); to put, place (Gr.M. 215; Śiv. 492, 792, 968); to put on, wear (a crown, a helmet, etc.) (Rām. 979, 1001); to apply, put (to) (K.Pr. 12, Śiv. 1111); to give forth, raise (a cry, etc.) (Gr.M. 231, Śiv. 828); to do, make, perform (an action) (Śiv. 660, 709, 1161); to close (a door) (K.Pr. 26, Rām. 16, 22, 31); to aim (a gun, etc.); to fire (a bullet, arrow, etc.) (Rām. 109, 320, 499, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1455); to have sexual intercourse with a woman (K.Pr. 246).

This verb is very commonly used with a substantive to form a nominal compound verb. Such so-called compounds are often hardly compounds at all, each member retaining its own meaning, as in **bāg dyun^{u}**, to give a share, to divide; **bal dyun^{u}**, to give an offering, make a sacrificial offering. At other times the compound acquires a special meaning, as in **ách^{i} dĩñ^{ü}**, to apply the eye, hence, to cast the evil eye; **ongul dyun^{u}**, to apply the finger, hence, to tickle the throat so as to promote vomiting. Such compounds will be found under the various substantives which form the first member.

The verb **dyun^{u}** is often added to the conjunctive participle of another verb, without materially altering the latter's sense, as in **barun** or **barith dyun^{u}**, to fill.

dinī दिनी । देयम् impers. fut. part. e.g. that which is to be given, the amount due to another.

dina-wôl^{u} दिन-वोलु । दानशील: n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a giver, one who gives; hence, a charitable, or generous person; m. an unchaste man, an habitual adulterer or fornicator. Cf. **dinal** and Gr.Gr. 107.

dyut^{u}-mot^{u} द्युतु-मतु perf. part. (f. **diṭs^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** दिचू-मचू), given, etc., as ab. (YZ. 211).

dyūn^{u} द्यूनु or दीनु । दीन: adj. (f. **dīñ^{ü}** दीञू), depressed, afflicted, wretched, miserable.

d^{a}yun दुयुन् । अनुशोचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **d^{o}y^{u}** दुयु; 2 p.p. **d^{a}yyōv** दुय्योव), to regret, deplore, be sad (L. 463, *diyun*) (K. 502, 641, 664).

diyin दियिन्, see **dyun^{u}**.

dŏyun द्वुन् । दोहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dŏy^{u}** द्वयु), to milk (a cow, etc.); to express liquid by a process similar to milking.

dŏy^{u}-mot^{u} द्वयु-मतु । दुग्ध: perf. part. (f. **dŏy^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** द्वयू-मचू), milked (of milk, or of the udder, or, in the f., of a cow, etc.); milked or squeezed out (of any other liquid expressed by a process similar to milking).

dŏyĕn-nör^{u} द्वयन्-नारू । दोहनपात्रिका f. a kind of earthen pitcher used as a milk-pail. **-ṭsod^{u}** -चंडु । दोहनकुम्भिका m., id., but globular in shape, with a wide mouth. **-wör^{ü}** -वारू । दोहनपात्रिका f. a small kind of pitcher used as a milk-pail.

ḍyong^{u} ड्यंगु । असम्यक्स्थित: adj. (f. **ḍĕnj^{u}** ड्यंजू or **ḍĕnj^{i}** ड्यंजि), having an insecure base, tottering, unsteady (of something resting on uneven ground, etc.).

ḍyūng^{u} ड्यूंगु, i.q. **ḍyūg^{u}**, q.v.

dyön^{i}shŏr द्यांनिश्वर् । क्षेत्रविशेष: m. N. of a sacred place in the Khuy^{e}hōm (the ancient Khōyāsrama) Pargana of Kashmīr, some 30 miles north-west of Śrīnagar in the hills bordering on the Wôlur lake. Cf. RT.Tr. II, 488. Here is a cave sacred to Pārvatī containing a *Śiva-liṅga* and a stone image of a cow with streaming udders.

dyānath, diyānath دیانت f. conscience, honesty, probity, piety, virtue (Rām. 1240).

dyöñ^{e}ran द्यान्ररन् । स्मृति: f. (sg. dat. **dyöñ^{e}rüñ^{u}** द्यान्रंजू), remembrance, recollection.

dyöñ^{e}run द्यान्ररुन् । संस्मरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dyöñ^{o}r^{u}** द्यान्रु), to remember, recollect accurately. **dyöñ^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}** द्यान्रु-मतु । संस्मृत: perf. part. (f. **dyöñ^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{ü}** द्यान्रू-मंचू), remembered, recollected, called to mind.

dyöñ^{e}rāwun द्यान्ररावुन् । स्मारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dyöñ^{e}rôw^{u}** द्यान्ररोवु), to cause to recollect, to bring to mind. **dyöñ^{e}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** द्यान्ररोवु-मतु । स्मारित: perf. part. (f. **dyöñ^{e}röw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** द्यान्ररांवू-मंचू), caused to be recollected, brought to a person's memory by someone else; (of a person) caused to remember.

dāyĕpôn^{u} दायपोनु । दासीवृत्ति: m. conduct like that of a maidservant (of a woman who is not a servant, but acting as one); nursehood (Gr.Gr. 144).

dyār द्यार् । धनानि m. (when used alone this word is generally plural) money, coined money, cash (K.Pr. 8, 33, 153, 188; YZ. 120, 245; K. 478); monetary wealth (Śiv. 59, 365, 952, 1079, 1092, 1819; Rām. 1240; K. 123, 945, etc.). [This word is a corruption of the Sanskrit *dīnnāra*, which itself is the same as the Latin *denarius*. The word therefore in the plural means literally *denarii*; hence, coined money. Cf. RT.Tr. II, 308 ff.] **-dana** -दन । धनसमूह: m. wealth consisting in money, wealth, possessions. **-vyār** -व्यार् m.pl. (a rhyming jingle of **dyār**) money and the like, money, etc., the various things which together constitute wealth (Gr.Gr. 95).

dyāra-bôg^{u} द्यार-बोगु । धनभाग: m. a share of wealth after it has been divided out. **-bāgay** -बागय् । धनविभाग: f. division of wealth, sharing out a common fund or store. **-böj^{i}bath** -बांजिबठ् । धनसंबन्ध: f. (sg. dat. **-böj^{i}baṭi** -बांजिबटि), joint wealth, a common fund or store of money. **-böj^{a}ran** -बांजरन् । धनविभाजनम् f. (sg. dat. **-böj^{a}rüñ^{u}** -बांजरंजू), division into shares of a common fund. **-bŏk^{u}** -बुकु । धनमुष्टि: m. a handful of money, as much as can be received in the hollowed palm with the fingers extended. **-chalin-wôñ^{u}** -छलिन्-वोञु । निष्कक्षालनरस: m. water in which copper money has been washed, used as an emetic in cases of poisoning or the like. **-dādi** -दादि । धनदु:खप्रीत्या adv. with the pain caused by the love of money, see the following. **-dôd^{u}** -दोदु । धनदु:खप्रीति: m. 'the pain of wealth', the pain inevitably associated with the love of money, the pain endured in the process of gaining or losing money or in working hard to gain it, *auri sacra fames*. **-daham** -दहम् । तिथिविशेष: f. 'the money tenth'; N. of the tenth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (in Sanskrit *Phālguna* = February–March) on which a father-in-law expends money lavishly in the purchase of presents to be sent to the bride, his daughter-in-law, in honour of the Śivarātri festival commencing on the following day. **-danḍ** -दण्ड् । धनदण्ड: m. compensation paid in money for any loss or damage caused by the payer; a money fine. **-dunḍ** -दुण्ड् । बहुलधनव्यय: m. free expenditure of money for any purpose. —**ḍĕr** —डेर् m. a heap of money, plenty of money (K.Pr. 137). **-har** -हर् । धननिमित्तकयुद्धम्, धनेनायोधनम् (बहुलधनव्यय:) f. a quarrel about money, a struggle for the possession of any specific sum of money; reckless expenditure of money for any specific object (as if bullets of silver and gold were being fired in a battle). **-kāḍay** -काडय् । बहुलधनव्यय: f. extravagant wasteful expenditure, expending much money to gain a little. **-kŏla** -कुल । धनप्रवाह: m. a flow of money (either as income or expenditure), money flowing like that in the stream of a canal. **-karawôñ^{u}** -करवोञु । धनात्मा द्राविततरस. m. money-juice; **karawôñ^{u}** is water boiled with or without herbs and given as a drink to allay the thirst of fever; here money is represented as being drunk in this way to allay thirst; hence, spending money on necessaries of life when they are very dear, like our 'eating solid gold'. **-kaṭ^{a}ra** -कंत्र । धनसंचय: m. a small stock of stored money, esp. when secret, a 'nest-egg'. **-kŏts^{ü}** -कुछू । धनस्यूतविशेष: f. a kind of money-purse carried under the armpit; met. so much money as would go into such a purse, a purseful. **-mad** -मद् । धनगर्व: m. arrogance due to the possession of riches. **-mŏṭh** -मुठ् । धनमुष्टि: f. (sg. dat. **-mŏṭhi** -मुठि), a fistful of money. **-shĕr** -शेर् । धनसंताप: (खेद:) m. intense unsatisfied longing for money. **-sōr** -सोर् । धनाढ्यकृपण: m. (f. **-sūriñ** -सूरिञ्), one who is secretly rich, but putting on the outward seeming of poverty, a miser. **-sösyun^{u}** -सांसिनु । धनसाहस्री m. 'a cash thousander'; a **sösyun^{u}**

is a monetary term meaning the value of a thousand cowries, a hundred of which are considered to be equivalent to the pice (*paisā*) of British India. A 'cash thousander' is therefore ten pice in coined money, not in cowries. Cf. RT.Tr. ii, 312. **-sôv^{u}** -सोवु । अतिधनपूर्णः adj. (f. **-söv^{ü}** -सांवू), abounding in money, full of money, rich (of a person, a house, a treasury, a business, etc.). **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । बहुधनाढ्यः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ), a rich man, a millionaire, Dives (Gr.Gr. 136, K.Pr. 62, W. 118). **-wan** -वन् । धनराशिः m. a great quantity of money. Cf. **ban** and **wan.** **-wôñ^{u}** -वोञु । धनद्रवः (अतिधनव्ययः) m. money-water = **dyāra-karawôñ^{u}**, ab.

dyarav-bāgī द्यारव्-बागि । धननिमित्तकम् adv. in exchange for money.

dyôr^{u} द्योर् m. (f. **dyör^{ü}** द्यांर्), a rich man (or woman) (Gr.Gr. 12).

ḍyūra ड्यूर m. in —**hyon^{u}** —ह्यंनु । चमत्कारणपूर्वमुपेक्षणम् m.inf. to surprise by refusing to interfere in or to have connexion with a quarrel, a conversation, or some business being carried on in one's presence, even when grounds for such interference, etc., exist.

dyūr^{u} द्यूर् । स्निग्धरसविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **dīris** दीरिस्, ag. **dīr^{i}** दीरि, abl. **dēri** देरि), glue. Cf. **drūr^{u}**.

dīr^{i}-püt^{ü} दीरि-पंटू । औषधविशेषलिप्तपटखण्डः f. a kind of plaster applied to wounds for causing them to close up, made of a rag smeared with medicaments resembling glue. **-wāṭh** -वाठ । मेदोविशेषेण संद्रापनम् m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** -वाटस्), the patching up of a wound with such a plaster.

dīyār दीयार्, i.q. **diva-dār**, see **div.**

döyira दांयिर دایِرہ । अङ्गुलीकटकः m. circuit, compass; a ring, a circle; a kind of light stoneless finger-ring, worn chiefly by women (El.).

dyārun द्यारुन् m. a quasi-infinitive formed from **dyār**, and used in the following phrase: **dyāranas dah sās** द्यारनस् दह सास् । अत्यल्पधनसंचयः m. ten thousand for talking of money, (but the ten thousand are only cowries, and are equal merely to a hundred pice or one rupee and nine anas. Hence the phrase is something like our "great cry and little wool"). Cf. **dyāra-sösyun^{u}**, s.v. **dyār.**

dyārath द्यारथ् in the following: **dyārath-nŏsh** द्यारथ्-न्वश् । देवरस्नुषा f. the daughter-in-law of a husband's younger brother, i.e. the wife of a husband's nephew. Cf. **dyārath^{a}r. dyārath-zāmatur^{u}** द्यारथ्-ज़ामतुर् । देवरजामाता m. the son-in-law of a husband's younger brother, i.e. the husband of a husband's niece.

dyārath^{a}r द्यारथर् । देवरपुत्रः m. the son of a husband's brother (Gr.Gr. 133). **-nŏsh** -न्वश् । देवरपुत्रस्नुषा f. i.q. **dyārath-nŏsh,** q.v., s.v. **dyārath.**

dyār^{a}z द्यारज़् or **dyāraza** द्यारज़ । देवरकन्या f. the daughter of a husband's brother (Gr.Gr. 133).

dyos^{u} द्यसु । अभिनयः m. the sound caused by snapping the middle finger and thumb in time to music and as a kind of accompaniment.

dŏyēshīth द्वयशीथ् card. c.g. eighty-two.

dŏyēshītan-hond^{u} द्वयशीतन्-हंन्दु adj. (f. **-hünz^{ü}** -हंज़ू), costing eighty-two (rupees, etc.); belonging to eighty-two (persons, etc.).

dŏyēshītuk^{u} द्वयशीतुक adj. (f. **dŏyēshītüc^{ü}** द्वयशीतंचू), born, produced, begun, etc., in the eighty-second year.

dŏyēshītyum^{u} द्वयशीत्युम् ord. (f. **dŏyēshītim^{ü}** द्वयशीतिमू), eighty-second.

dyot^{u} द्यतु for **dyut^{u}**, in the compound **hyot^{u}-dyot^{u}**, taking and giving, see **hyon^{u}.**

dyut^{u} दितु or द्युतु, see **dyun^{u}.**

ḍyūṭh^{u} ड्यूठु, see **ḍēshun.**

dayuth दयुथ् । गृहाधिदेवः (sg. dat. **dayĕtas** दयतस् pl. nom. **dayĕth** दयथ्), a house-god, one of the tutelary deities of a house.

dayĕth-gāḍa दयथ्-गाड । मीनवलिदानविशेषः f.pl. an offering of cooked rice and fish made in the dark half of the month of Pŏh (Sanskrit *Pauṣa* = December–January), on a Tuesday or Saturday, to the tutelary gods of a house. Cf. **gāḍa-bata,** s.v. **gāḍ.** —**rāza** —राज़ । वास्तुपुरुषः m. the chief of the tutelary gods of a house, the archetype or ideal pattern of a house personified as a deity.

dŏyĕth द्वयथ् । द्वैतम् m. (sg. dat. **dŏyĕtas** द्वयतस्), duality, twoness; (in religion or philosophy) dualism as opposed to monism, (according to a monist) considering that which is really one to be two.

ḍyūṭh^{u}-mot^{u} ड्यूठु-मतु, see **ḍēshun.**

dŏyĕtöjī द्वयतांजी or **dŏyĕtöjih** द्वयतांजिह । द्वाचत्वारिंशत् card. c.g. forty-two (El. *dótājih*, i.e. **dôtöjih**).

dŏyĕtöjihan-hond^{u} द्वयतांजिहन्-हंन्दु । द्वाचत्वारिंशन्मूल्यकः adj. (f. **-hünz^{ü}** -हंज़ू), costing forty-two (rupees, etc.); belonging to forty-two (persons, etc.).

dŏyĕtöjihyuk^{u} द्वयतांजिह्युक । द्वाचत्वारिंशवार्षिकः adj. (f. **dŏyĕtöjihic^{ü}** द्वयतांजिहिचू), born, produced, begun, etc., in the forty-second year.

dŏyĕtöjihyum^{u} द्वयतांजिह्युम् or **dŏyĕtöj^{i}hyum^{u}** द्वयतांजिह्युम् । द्वाचत्वारिंशत्तमः ord. (f. **dŏyĕtöjihim^{ü}** द्वयतांजिहिमू), forty-second (El. *dótājihyum*, i.e. **dôtöji-hyum^{u}**) (Gr.Gr. 78).

dāyĕtôn^{u} दायतोन् । दासीत्वम् m. the condition or nature of a servant-maid, readiness to work, or the habit of working, as a servant-maid.

diy^{i}tan द्यितन्, see **dyun^{u}**.

dŏyĕtr^{a}h द्वयत्रह् । द्वात्रिंशत् card. c.g. thirty-two (El. *dótráh*, i.e. **dôtr^{a}h**) (Rām. 1525).

dŏyĕtr^{a}han-hond^{u} द्वयत्रहन्-हंन्दु । द्वात्रिंशन्मूल्यकः adj. (f. **-hünz^{ü}** -हंज़ू), costing thirty-two (rupees, etc.); belonging to thirty-two (persons, etc.).

dŏyĕtr^{a}huk^{u} द्वयत्रहुकु । द्वात्रिंशत्तमवार्षिकः adj. (f. **dŏyĕtr^{a}hüc^{ü}** द्वयत्रहुचू), born, produced, begun, etc., in the thirty-second year.

dŏyĕtr^{a}hyum^{u} द्वयत्रह्युमु । द्वात्रिंशत्तमः ord. (f. **dŏyĕtr^{a}him^{ü}** द्वयत्रहिमू), thirty-second (El. *dótráhyum*, i.e. **dôtr^{a}hyum^{u}**).

diy^{i}tav द्यितव्, **diyiv** द्यिव्, see **dyun^{u}**.

dyāwun द्यावुन्, i.q. **dāwun**, q.v. (El.).

dyuwun द्युवुन् conj. 1, i.q. **dyun^{u}**, q.v., noted only in Rām. 275, **dyuv tāj**, put thou the crown (on thy head).

dayāwān दयावान् । दयाशीलः adj. c.g. pitiful, merciful by nature, tender-hearted, mild, gentle, kind, humane (Śiv. 158, 238, 427, etc.; Rām. 1388); N. of God, the All-Merciful (Śiv. 364, 466, etc.).

d^{a}yĕwun^{u} द्यवुनु । वैमनस्ययुक्तः n.ag. (f. **d^{a}yĕwüñ^{ü}** द्यवंञू), one who regrets or deplores, a habitual repiner; sorrowful (El. *daiyiwun*).

d^{a}yĕwüñ^{ü} dŏy द्यवंञू द्वय् । तिथिविशेषः f. the regretful second, N. of the second lunar day of the light half of the month of Tsith^{a}r (Sanskrit *Caitra* = March–April), which often follows the day of an eclipse of the sun or moon.

ḍöyyum^{u} डांयिमु or डांय्युमु । सार्धद्विसंख्याकः ord. (f. **ḍöyim^{ü}** डांयिमू), the ord. of **ḍāy**, q.v., two-and-a-halfth. **ḍöyyum^{u}-kan** डांयिमु-कन् । कर्णप्रान्तोर्ध्वभागः m. the upper part of the cartilage of the car, which is bored by Brāhman women to receive the thread of an ear-pendant.

daza 1 दज़ f.pl. of **dod^{u}**, see **dod^{u}** and **dazun**.

daza 2 दज़ m. burning; ostentatious pride or self-conceit, such as is calculated to arouse jealousy; rage, indignation against some person or thing.

daza-buza दज़-बुज़ । अत्यहंकारः m. 'burning-parching', pride of wealth or beauty, extreme self-conceit, extreme vanity. **-buza āsun** -बुज़ आसुन् । अतिमदोद्भवः such pride or self-conceit to exist continually (in a person). **-buza gatshun** -बुज़ गछुन् । द्वेषरोषोद्भवः m.inf. jealous hatred to arise owing to another flaunting his or her wealth, beauty, high rank, or the like. **-buza hyon^{u}** -बुज़ ह्यंनु । द्वेषरोषप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. jealous hatred to spring up at the sight of another's qualities, wealth, honours, beauty, or the like.

daza-daza दज़-दज़ । द्वेषः m. burning, a feeling of burning; burning pain (K.Pr. 16); hatred caused by the prosperity of another, envious hatred. **-daza āsun** -दज़ आसुन् । सदा द्वेषसंभवः m.inf. envy or jealousy to exist continually (in a person's heart). **-daza gatshun** -दज़ गछुन् । रोषद्वेषसमापत्तिः m.inf. jealous hatred owing to another's prosperity to arise (in a person's heart). **-daza hyon^{u}** -दज़ ह्यंनु । द्वेषोद्भवः m.inf. rage owing to opposition to arise. **-daza karun** -दज़ करुन् । द्वेषोद्भवः m.inf. jealous anger to arise at the spectacle of another's prosperity. **-nār pyon^{u}** -नार् प्यंनु । अतिखेदोद्भवः m.inf. 'burning-fire to fall'; the rage or indignation caused by an enemies' success, or by opposition to oneself, to occur. —**ta buza hyon^{u}** —त बुज़ ह्यंनु । अतिमदाविर्भावः, अतिज्वरसंतापोद्भवः m.inf. burning and parching to take (a person), intoxication of pride of place or of pride of wealth, etc., to become manifest; violent fever to occur.

dizi द्रिज़ि, see **dyun^{u}**.

dŏz द्वज़ । ध्वजम् m. a flag, banner, ensign (K. 797).

dūz दूज़ دوز m. one who sews, used —°, as in **jālakh-dūz**, q.v.

dizah द्रिज़ह् interj. an exclamation used to drive away a dog (El.).

dizihē द्रिज़िहे, see **dyun^{u}**.

dōzakh دوزخ m. (sg. dat. **dōzakhas** دوزخس or **dōzakas** दोज़कस), Hell (Gr.M., H. 19, 20).

duzôl^{u} दुज़ोलु । शाखायुग्ममूलसंबन्धः m. the place where two branches of a tree (Rām. 603), or the roots of two fingers, meet and from which they start.

dazun दज़ुन् । दाहः, द्वेषोद्भवः conj. 2 [1 p.p. **dod^{u}** दंदु (often written **dŏd^{u}** द्वदु), f. **düz^{ü}** दंज़ू (K.Pr. 80, 178); 2 p.p. **dazōv** दज़ोव्, pl. **dazöy** दज़ांय्, f. **dazöyĕ** दज़ांय (Gr.Gr. 227)], to burn, to be burnt (K.Pr. 8, 9, 61, 150, 210; YZ. 10, 397; Śiv. 1650, 1818); (of a woman) to be burnt as a *satī* (Śiv. 117); (of a flower, a garden, etc.) to be burnt, parched, by drought (Śiv. 948); met. to be touched, moved, or inflamed (with pity, etc.) (YZ. 557); to feel pain, sorrow, anguish (K.Pr. 2); to be enraged; to be jealous, be consumed with envy or jealousy (K.Pr. 161). The caus. of this verb is **zālun** (Gr.Gr. 176).

dod^{u}-mot^{u} दंदु-मंतु । दग्धः, अतिक्रोधाविष्टः perf. part. (f. **düz^{ü}-müts^{ü}** दंज़ू-मंचू), burnt (Rām. 759); (of a flower, a garden, etc.) burnt, parched, withered by heat (Śiv. 345, 1611, 1686); filled with anger and hatred; burnt, filled with agony (YZ. 298, 514, Rām. 1393).

dazan-ākh **दज़न्-आख्** । **दाहकिण:** m. (sg. dat. **-ākhas** **-आखस्**), a mark or scar left on the skin after a burn has healed, a brand. **-dāg** **-दाग्** । **दाहचिह्नम्** m. a mark of burning (on cloth, wood, etc.). **-dawāh** **-दवाह्** । **दाहौषधि:** m. (sg. dat. **-dawāhas** **-दवाहस्**), a healing ointment for application to a burn. **-mŏshᵉkh** **-मुश्ख्** । **दाहगन्ध:** m. (sg. dat. **-mŏshkas** **-मुश्कस्**), the smell of burning.

dazana yunᵘ **दज़न यिनु** m.inf. pass., i.q. **dazun** (Gr.Gr. 169).

dazanas dôdᵘ **दज़नस् दोदु** m. (there is) pain from a burn (K.Pr. 54, W. 124).

dazith pyōmotᵘ **दज़िथ् प्योमंतु** । **प्राप्तमहावृद्धि:** perf. part. (f. **—pyēmüṭsü** **—प्येमंचू**), risen to extreme prosperity, esp. when the rise is undeserved. **—pyonᵘ** **—प्यंनु** । **अतिवृद्ध्याप्ति:** m.inf. to become extremely prosperous, esp. when this is undeserved.

duzongᵘ **दुज़ंगु** । **द्विजङ्घ:** adj. (f. **duzünjü** **दुज़ंजू**), two-legged (esp. of human beings, but also of birds, etc.), biped.

dazanᵃlad **दज़न्लद्** adj. c.g. of a burning nature; esp. used with reference to a certain kind of rice-soil, chiefly found in low-lying ground near swamps, but also sometimes in the uplands. It is hot and feverish, and special precautions must be taken to run off irrigation water when the rice plant shows signs of a too rapid growth (L. 320).

duzōr **दुज़ोर्** । **द्विबलम्** m. having two sources of strength, having twofold resources.

duzuvᵘ **दुज़ुवु** । **दृढदेह:** adj. (**duzuvü** **दुज़ुवू**), having two lives or two bodies; met. very able-bodied, very powerful or strong (of a man, a horse, etc.).

dazawunᵘ **दज़वुनु** n.ag. (f. **dazawüñü** **दज़वंञू**), on fire, burning (K.Pr. 54); alight (of a candle, lamp, etc.) (Rām. 721).

duzyovᵘ **दुज़्यंवु** । **द्विजिह्व:** adj. (f. **duzĕvü** **दुज़्यंवू**), two-tongued, double-tongued; false, insincere of speech; self-contradictory, one who intentionally makes contradictory statements.

For words containing dh and ḍh, see under d and ḍ. See articles d and ḍ.

N II

F ف

The sound represented by this letter does not occur in Kāshmīrī, although the character is often met with in borrowed Persian words, written in the Perso-Arabic character. Except by Persian scholars, the character is usually pronounced **ph,** or, when initial, sometimes as **p.** When Persian words occurring in Kāshmīrī are written in the Śāradā or Roman character the letter ف is represented by **ph फ्**. Hence, for all words commencing with **f** ف, see under **ph फ्**.

G ग् گ

g ग् گ. The sixth (or, if we count the aspirate **ch** as a separate letter, the seventh) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet, the third consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the twenty-ninth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It has the sound of the letter **g** in the English 'game'.

The Sanskrit aspirate sonant **gha घ** does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmīrī. When a Hindī or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmīrī, the **gh घ्** is represented by **g ग्**. Thus, the Hindī **ghōrā घोड़ा**, a horse, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **gur^{u} गुरु**. Some writers retain this **gh घ्** in writing. Thus, they write **घर** for **gara गर**, a house, on the analogy of the Hindī **घर**; but this custom is both useless and misleading. In the present work such words will always be spelt with **g ग्**, and hence words found in any native book spelt with **घ्** should be looked up in the English order under **g ग्**.

The character **ग** is named **gagar-gö,** and **घ gös^{i}-ga.**

The letter غ sometimes occurring in words borrowed from Arabic or Persian is also represented in Kāshmīrī by **g,** like which it is pronounced. Thus غالب is pronounced **gölib.**

gāo गाव्, see **gāv.**

gī गी گي a sec. suff. forming abs. nouns, as in **dātagī,** generosity, from **dāta,** generous; **zindagī,** life, from **zinda,** living. It is derived from an older **-ak-ī.**

gu, see **guh^{u}.**

gab 1 गब् । अङ्कुरः m. the sprout of a plant (vegetable, tree, etc.); the womb, see bel.

gaba phaṭun गब फटुन् m.inf. to burst forth from the womb, to be born (W. 141, K.Pr. 255).

gab 2 गब् in **gaba-kôn^{u} गब-कोनु । दण्डविशेषः** m. the first and the last of the row of sticks set up in the ground on which the warp is arranged, prior to putting it in a loom for weaving.

gaba गब । आस्तरणपट्टभेदः m. a kind of wadded woollen quilt. **-chiṭ^{ü} -छिटू** or **-chiṭh -छिठ् । आस्तरणपट्टसंबन्धिचित्रपटः** f. (sg. dat. **-chiṭi -छिटि**), cotton cloth stamped with a coloured pattern, and suitable for making such a quilt; the act of stamping such cloth. **-ḍūr^{ü} -डूरू । आस्तरणपट्टप्रान्तरज्जुविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-ḍūrĕ -डूर्य**), the binding round the four edges of such a quilt, usually made of variegated cord. **-kātsan -कात्सन् । वेष्टनविशेषः** f. a kind of turban made up of woollen patchwork of various colours. **-tol^{u} -तलु । आस्तरणपट्टाधोवर्तिपटः** m. the cotton under-cloth of a padded woollen quilt.

gaib, göb गैब्, गांब् غيب or **gaibī, göbī** غيبي (YZ. 38), adj. e.g. invisible, unseen; concealed (K.Pr. 28); the Invisible, Fate. **gaibüc^{ü} balāy,** heaven's misfortune, evil fate (K.Pr. 4). **—gatshun —गछुन्** m.inf. to disappear (H. iii, 6). **—sō̃panun —सॉँपनुन्** m.inf., id. (Rām. 1193, 1589).

gọ̆b^{u} 1 ग्वबु । गुरु adj. (f. **gọ̆b^{ü} ग्वबू**), heavy, weighty (Gr.Gr. 138, Śiv. 1027, 1868); (of motion) ponderous, slow; **gọ̆b^{u}** (or **gọ̆b^{u} gọ̆b^{u}**) **chuh pakān,** he is progressing slowly (Gr.Gr. 76).

gabi-bāri ग्वबि-बारि । गर्भिणी adv. heavily with child (of women or female animals), used with verbs of rising, standing, or the like. Possibly really connected with **gab 1** and not with **gọ̆b^{u}. -khŏra -खुर** or **-khōra खोर । गर्भिणी** f. 'heavy-footed' (cf. **khŏr 1** and **khōr 2**), hence, a woman heavy with

For words containing **gh,** see under **g.** See article **g.**

child, one who is at least five months gone in pregnancy.

gǫ̆bᵘ 2 ग्वबु । विनीतः m. a man who is trained, educated, well-behaved, polite.

gübᵘ गंबू । अविका f. a female sheep, a ewe (El. *gaub* and *gŏb*, K.Pr. *gub*, *gabi*, or *gabih*), (K.Pr. 5, 36, 119, 192, 218; W. 18; L. 463, *gab*; Rām. 94).

gabi-buthᵘ गबि-बुथु । भीषणमुखः m. 'ewe-faced', one whose face shows that he is easily frightened, timid-faced. **gabi-buthi rāmahūnᵘ**, a wolf with a sheep's face (K.Pr. 63, W. 21). **-dŏd** -द्वद् m. ewe's milk (YZ. 90). **-gūdᵘ** -गूदु । अतिपामरः m. one who is vile and impotent, a mean worthless fellow. Cf. **gūdᵘ**. **-māz** -माज़् । अविमांसम् m. ewe's flesh, ewe-mutton (considered to be flavourless). **-rôchᵘ** -रोछु । अविरक्षकः m. a ewe-guardian, a shepherd. **-rôchⁱ-bāy** -रोछि-बाय् । अविरक्षकस्त्री f. a shepherd's wife.

gabgab غبغب m. a dewlap; the wattle (of a cock); a double chin (El.).

gabīn गबीन् । गर्भपुटः m. the womb.

gǫ̆bun ग्वबुन् । गुरूभवनम्, अलसीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gǫ̆byōv** ग्वब्योव), to be heavy, to be too heavy (K.Pr. 49, Rām. 415); to become heavy, to begin to be felt heavy (of load on a journey) (K.Pr. 76); the body to become heavy, to be unable to support oneself (through illness, etc.); to become tired; to become lazy at any work. **gǫ̆byō-motᵘ** ग्वब्यो-मतु । भारीभूतः perf. part. (f. **gǫ̆byē-müṭsᵘ** ग्वब्ये-मंचु), become heavy (of a load, or a work); wearied, become lazy, etc.

gabiñ गबिञ् । व्यभिचारिणी f. a woman suffering from prolapsus uteri; esp. one in this condition owing to habitual profligacy.

gǫ̆bĕr 1 ग्वब्यर् । गुरुत्वम् m. heaviness, weightiness (Rām. 603, 1153); deafness. El. spells this word *gŏbar*, *gŏber*, and *gŏbir*. Cf. Gr.Gr. 138.

gǫ̆bĕr 2 ग्वब्यर् । विनयः m. well-educatedness, politeness.

gǫ̆bur ग्वबुर् or (H. viii, 1, 3) **gobur** गंबुर् । पुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **gǫ̆bᵃras** ग्वबरस् or **gabaras** गबरस्), a youth, a boy, esp. one who is healthy and sturdy; a young son (esp. used in this sense as a term of endearment) (Rām. 1283); a son generally, a male child (El.; K.Pr. 12 voc., 22, 63, 76, 142, 174 abl., 163, 253; W. 135; YZ. 414, 429; H. viii, 1, 3; Rām. 28, 74, etc.). **ōra-gǫ̆bur**, a stepson (K.Pr. 236, spelt *wurah-gabar*).

gǫ̆bᵃra-gūlᵘ ग्वबर-गूलु । स्निग्धपुत्रः m. 'a son-kernel', a son who is especially loved, e.g. on account of his handsomeness or his good behaviour (esp. when an only son). **-tandal** -तन्दल् । बहुपुत्रता f. (sg. dat. **-tandali** -तन्दलि), a row of sons, the existence of a large family of sons.

gubār गुबार् غبار । अनिच्छा, पीडा m. dust, clouds of dust; vexation, soreness, ill-feeling, affliction, grief; hence (in Kāshmīrī) the suffering from a violent internal pain (such as headache, etc.); unwillingness to do some work ordered by another.

gǫ̆bᵃrun ग्वबरुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gǫ̆bᵒrᵘ** ग्वबरु), i.q. **gǫ̆bᵃrāwun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 175).

gǫ̆bᵃrāwun ग्वबरावुन् । गुरूकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gǫ̆bᵃrôwᵘ** ग्वबरोवु), to make heavy, cause to be heavy; to load another heavily, to impose a heavy load on another; to distress a person by bringing serious charges against him, putting him in debt, or the like. Caus. of **gǫ̆bun** (Gr.Gr. 173).

gaibath, gǫ̆bath غيبت m. slander, backbiting (El., K.Pr. 174).

gācĕ गाच्य । पटविशेषः m. linen cloth, cloth made of hempen-flax.

gǫ̆cĕ 1 गोच्य, in **-büdᵘrᵘ** -बंद्रु । हस्तमुद्राभेदः f. an insulting gesture made by shaking in a person's face the closed fist with the top of the thumb projecting between the second and third fingers. Cf. **gūṭh**.

gǫ̆cĕ 2 गोच्य in **-kǫ̆thᵘ** -क्वठु । (गवेधु)मकुष्टककाष्ठम् f. the cob of Indian corn after the seeds have been extracted, the core of the Indian corn cob. It is dried and used as fuel (L. 337).

gūc (? spelling), m. *Viburnum cotinifolium*, *V. fœtens* (El. *gúch*).

gᵃch गछ् । उद्भिच्छाकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **gᵃchas** गछस्), a kind of edible mushroom, morel (L. 462 *guchī*). Cf. **kana-gᵃch**.

gach गछ् گچ । सुधा m. (sg. dat. **gachas** गछस्), plaster, lime plaster, whitewash (Gr.M.); gypsum (L. 63).

gachi-kuthᵘ गछि-कुठु । सुधालिप्तकोष्ठम् m. a room of which the walls are plastered (Rām. 1627, 1783).

gãch गाँछ् । वसा m. (sg. dat. ?), marrow. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । अतिताडनम् m.inf. to extract marrow; met. to thrash a person unmercifully, so that he has not even strength to arise.

gōcam-shāh गोचं-शाह । सोपहासकलङ्कनम् m. 'King Gōcam'; putting some mark on a person as a joke, e.g. putting a piece of cloth sticking on the top of his turban and so on, in order to make him an object of ridicule.

gacĕr गच्यर् । आविलत्वम् m. darkness (Gr.Gr. 140); hence, met. foulness, dirtiness caused by contact with something else; e.g. muddiness (of water), dimness (of a mirror), opacity (of the atmosphere), and so on. Cf. **gotᵘ**.

gaḍ 1 गड् । दुर्गः m. a fort, citadel, castle (K.Pr. 17); esp. a small masonry fortress built in the hills by some local rājā.

gaḍ 2 गड् । समग्रः adj. c.g. whole, entire; esp. of something bought or sold as one whole.

gāḍ गाड् । मीनः f. a fish (K.Pr. 14, 38, 63, 140, 150, 168, 258; H. i, 8, 9). Regarding the fish of Kashmīr, see El. s.v. *gád*. **—āp^{a}rüñ^u** —आप्रंञू । निस्त्तरीकरणम् (प्रतिहननम्), f.inf. to feed fish into a person's mouth; met. to confound a person in argument; to defeat a person in a scolding match, to render him speechless by giving him abuse so foul that he is at a loss to invent anything fouler in reply. **—raṭüñ^u** —रटंञू f.inf. to fish (El.). **—raṭanwôl^u** —रटन्वोलु n.ag. m. (f. **raṭanwājĕñ** रटन्वाज्यञ्), a fisherman (El.).

gāḍa-bāha गाड-बाह । मत्स्यधूमौषधम् m. fish-steam, a diet of fish combined with the application of the steam and juice of cooked fish, employed as a remedy in cases of impotence and the like. **-bata** -बत । बलिदानविशेषः m. N. of an offering of cooked fish and rice, usually made in the month of Pōh (Skt. *Pauṣa* = December–January) to the *Vāstupuruṣa*, or personified archetype of a house worshipped as a deity; cf. **dāyĕth-gāḍa**, s.v. **dāyuth**. **-dĕgul^u** -दगुलु । मत्स्योखाभेदः m. an earthenware vessel used for cooking a spiced stew of fish previously fried in oil. Cf. **-töv^u**, bel. **-güñ^u** -गंञू । मत्स्यखण्डः f. a piece or slice of fish, cooked or uncooked, sliced fish as a dish (K.Pr. 205, *-gani*). **-gañĕ khārañĕ** -गञ खारञ । अतिताडनम् f. pl. inf. to raise bits of fish; met. to cudgel or whip the naked body so as to raise weals (considered to resemble fishes in shape). **-hönz^u** -हांज़ू । मत्स्यवधाजीवो m. (f. **-hānzañ** -हाञ्ज़ञ्), a fish boatman, a man who lives by netting fish, a fisherman. The f. is a woman who lives by selling fish so caught (Gr.M.). **-kāh** -काह । तिथिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-kösh^u** -कांशू), the eleventh lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (Skt. *Phālguna* = February–March), on which offerings of fish are made to the **böravs** (*bhairavas*) in preparation for the Śivarātri festival culminating on the ensuing thirteenth lunar day of the dark half of the same month (cf. **börav**). **-khŏḍ** -खुड् । मत्स्यगर्तः m. a hollow flooded in the rainy season and filled with fish. When the water dries off the fish remain behind and are caught. **-khôr^u** -खोरु । काण्डोलविशेषः m. the outer basket-work of a **kāg^{u}r^u**, or portable brazier, of which the inner earthenware receptacle for burning fuel has been broken, and which is commonly used as a fish-basket; see **khôr^u 1**. **-khāv** -खाव् । पक्षिविशेषः m. fish-eater, a kind of fish-eating bird, described as small, of a dark colour, and possessing a long beak. **-kala** -कल । मत्स्यशिरः m. the head of a fish; a person with a head shaped like that of a fish. **-kan** -कन् । मीनकर्णास्थि m. the ear-bone of a fish, i.e. the flat bones at the side of the head of a large fish, supposed to cover the ears. These are used in the manufacture of little boxes or the like. **-koṇḍ^u** -कंण्डु । मत्स्यास्थि m. a fish-bone. **-kând^i-dôv^u** -कंण्डि-दोवु । चित्राल्परज्जुविशेषः m. a kind of embroidery resembling the backbone of a fish, herring-boning. **-k^{a}nañĕ** -कनञ । गृहे गृहे निन्दाख्यापनम्, वाग्युद्धविधानम् f. pl. inf. to sell fish; met. to go about from house to house uttering scandalous tales against a person; to engage in a verbal quarrel, to use Billingsgate. **-krāy** -क्राय् । मत्स्यपाककटाहः f. large iron pan for frying fish. **-lĕj^i** -ल्यजि or **-lĕj^u** -ल्यजू । मत्स्योखा f. an earthen pot for cooking fish; such a pot full of cooked fish. **-lüṭ^u** -लंटू । मत्स्यपुच्छभागः f. the tail end of a fish. **-pakh^{a}sh** -पख्श् । मत्स्यपक्षः m. the fin of a fish. **-parmāna** -पर्मान । मत्स्यमानप्रस्थः m. a stone or iron weight for weighing fish (usually heavier than similar weights used for other purposes). **-shĕhalun** -शहलुन् । मत्स्यदुर्गन्धः m. the smell of unwashed fish; genl. a fishy smell. **-shikār** -शिकार् m. fishing (W. 114). **-ṭhyup^u** -ठिपु । मत्स्याधानी m. a kind of deep basket made of withies, built like a cage, in which fish are kept. **-ṭĕpun** -ट्यपुन् । मत्स्यान्तरङ्गसमूहः m. (sg. dat. **-ṭĕpanas** -ट्यपनस्), fish-guts. **-töv^u** -तांवू । मत्स्यर्जीषम् f. a pan in which pieces of fish are fried before making them into a stew. Cf. **-dĕgul^u** ab. **-wŏr^u** -वारू । लघुनौका f. a fishing-boat; genl. a small boat used as tender to a larger one.

gā̃d गाँद्, see **gānd**.

gadā گدا m. a suppliant (El. *gada*) (YZ. 322, sg. dat. **gadāyĕs**); a mendicant, a beggar (Śiv. 1238).

gaḍa गड । कमण्डलुपात्रम् m. an earthen waterpot, pitcher, jar, pot (Gr.M.).

gāḍ^i गंडि । राजद्वारम् f. a royal palace, esp. that portion of it in which the king transacts business, the royal court.

gĕḍ^u ग्यंडू । बद्धशाकादिमुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. **gĕjĕ** ग्यज्य), a bunch or handful of potherbs, greens, etc. (H. xi, 10; K.Pr. 49, *gĕḍ*; 80, 232, *gyaḍ*). Cf. **gĕḍur^u** and **dā-gĕḍ^u**, s.v. **dāñĕ**. El. spells this *gyiḍ*. Cf. **gaddi** and **gyoḍ^u**. **—gatshüñ^u** —गछंञू । संकटेन बद्धीभवनम् f.inf. (of a crowd of men or number of animals) to be crowded together, e.g. by being all shut up in a small room or by fastening all together by a single rope.

—karünᵘ —करंञ् । संकटेन बन्धनम् f.inf. to crowd men or animals together as ab.

gīd गीड् or **gīdᵘ** गीडु । बालादिविष्ठा f. (sg. dat. **gīdĕ** गीद्य, Gr.Gr. 62), the excrement of a newly born child or other newly born animal (usually loose). —**kaḍünᵘ** —कड्ंञ् । अतिताडनम् f.inf. to beat a person severely (quasi to such a degree that he involuntarily befouls himself).

gŏḍ ग्वड् । आरम्भः, मूलभागः, जङ्घामूलम् m. the beginning, commencement, of anything (K.Pr. 15, Śiv. 46, 774); the part of the stem or trunk of a tree immediately above the root (K.Pr. 118, Rām. 606); the ankle (as the beginning of the shin-bone), the malleolus, external malleolus (El.); the leg (the part being put for the whole (El.)). El. makes this word f. —**barun** —बरुन् or **gŏḍa barun** ग्वड बरुन् । मूले पूरणम् m.inf. to fill up the root or from the root, i.e. to fill in earth, etc., round the roots of an old and decaying tree in order to revive it; met. to strengthen the foundation or base of any work or action, esp. of one which is in a bad way.

gŏḍa ग्वड । प्रथमम् adv. at first, firstly (K.Pr. 70, *guḍah*; Śiv. 8, 33, 1160, 1367, 1792; Rām. 474, 1174; H. iv, 2; v, 9; viii, 3; xi, 5; xii, 5). -**ôchᵘ** -ओछु । रज्जुविशेषः m. the ankle-string used for fastening the grass-sandals commonly used in Kashmīr. Cf. **ôchᵘ**. —**örᵘ gatshünᵘ** —ओरु गछुंञ् । निरुद्धीभवनम् f.inf. to be fettered on the ankles; met. to be prevented from seizing the opportunity of undertaking some wished for and profitable work, owing to being previously inextricably involved in something unwished for and unprofitable, to suffer estoppel. -**barun** -बरुन् । मूलेन पूरणम् m.inf., i.q. **gŏḍ barun** ab. -**holᵘ** -ह्वलु । वक्रगुल्फकः adj. (f. -**hüjᵘ** -हुजु), crooked-ankled. -**korᵘ** -कोरु । हंसकाख्यभूषणम् m. an ankle-bracelet, an anklet. —**rab karünᵘ** —रब करुंञ् । विश्वासघातविधानम् f.inf. to put mud on the ankle; to break faith by refusing to perform a promise made (to someone on condition of his performing some difficult work). -**shutᵘ** -शुतु or -**shutun** -शुतुन् । आदितः adv. from the first, from the beginning. -**sütⁱ** -सुति or -**süty** -सुत्य । आदितः adv., id.

gŏḍukᵘ ग्वडुकु । मूलभवः adj. (f. **gŏḍücᵘ** ग्वडुचु), of or belonging to the beginning, etc., first (El.); (of a branch or the like) springing from the root (of a tree, etc.).

gōḍ गोँड् । गण्डकः m. a rhinoceros.

gōḍa-nyothᵘ गोँड-न्योठु । गण्डकास्थिमयमङ्गुष्ठभूषणम् m. a thumb-ring made of rhinoceros-horn and worn by women. -**pötᵃr** -पात्र् । खड्गास्थिभवं पात्रम् m. a cup made of rhinoceros-horn, often used in making offerings at a Hindū *śrāddha*. -**wöjᵘ** -वाजु । गण्डकास्थिमयोर्मिका f. a finger-ring made of rhinoceros-horn and worn by both men and women.

gōḍa गोड । कुत्सितगुदम् m. an anus foul owing to bad conduct or disease, a term of abuse. Cf. **gūdᵘ**.

gŏḍⁱ गाडि । गन्त्री f. a cart, wagon, carriage, coach. —**khasünᵘ** —खसुंञ् f.inf. to mount a carriage, to get into a carriage. —**khasith gatshun** —खसिथ् गछुन्, to go in a carriage, to travel in a carriage, to drive (Gr.M.).

godᵘ गडु । रन्ध्रम् m. a hole (in cloth, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 9). **zamīnas godᵘ**, a hole in the ground (Gr.M.). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to pierce (El. *gaud*).

goḍᵘ 1 गडु । अभिषेकः m. aspersion, ceremonial sprinkling with water or other liquid (as in the consecration of a king, asperging on an idol or *liṅga*, etc.); a swarm (Gr.M.); **machi-goḍᵘ**, a swarm of flies (Gr.M.). —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु m.inf. to asperge (Śiv. 1160, 1741).

goḍᵘ 2 गंडु (? spelling) in **goḍᵘ-prān** गंडु-प्रान् m. a leek (El. *gauḍa-prán*). It is not eaten by Hindūs of the Valley.

gôḍᵘ गोडु । मत्स्यः m. (f. **göḍᵘ** गाडु), a male fish, esp. one of a small kind (Śiv. 1815); —° used as a kind of surname appended to the name of a fish-seller. The f. means a female fish of any size (Rām. 723). Cf. **āra-göḍᵘ**, s.v. **āra**, and **gāḍ**.

gūḍ गूड् or **gūḍᵘ** गूडु (Gr.Gr. 20) । गूढः, मूढतरः adj. (f. **güḍ** गूड् or **güḍᵘ** गूडु, Gr.Gr. 20), hidden, invisible; (of a story, poem, etc.) difficult to understand, difficult, mysterious; (of a road or the like) difficult to be traversed or travelled over, almost impassable, difficult of access or issue; (of a person) a dolt, an idiot, one who no matter how one teaches him cannot learn what is taught.

gūdᵘ गूदु । गुदम् m. obsc. the anus, cf. **gōda**; vulva (El.). Cf. Gr.Gr. 19.

guḍᵘ गुडु f., i.q. **gurᵘ 1**. This is the form in use towards Islāmābād (El.).

gaddi (? spelling), a certain measure for rice-straw (L. 243). 50 *gaddis* = one *trakh* of about 11 lb. ? the same as **gĕdᵘ**.

gadādar गदाद(ध)र् m. N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), the club-bearer, Gadādhara (Śiv. 938).

gadᵃgad गद्गद् adj. e.g. inarticulate, speaking thickly or convulsively, faltering. **gadᵃgada wōnī** गद्गद वानी । गद्गदा वाक् f. a sobbing statement, a sorrowful statement full of sobs.

gadājⁱ गद्ज़ि or **gadüjᵘ** गद्ज़ु, see **gadulᵘ**.

gadajyār गद्ज्यार् । बाहुल्यम् m. (of cattle, houses, children, wealth), abundance, a great quantity (whether existing or coming in).

gadul^{u} गदुलु । बहुलः adj. (f. **gadüj^{ü}** गद्ंजू or **gadạj^{i}** गद्ंजि), abundant, multitudinous (of prosperity, offspring, cattle, wealth, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 145). —**prasun** —प्रसुन् । निरन्तरप्रसवः m.inf. to produce offspring in large quantities, to be excessively fertile (of women, or female cattle).

gūdil गूदिल् । व्यभिचारिणी f. an unchaste woman (one who by her unchastity has diseased private parts). Cf. **gōda** and **gūd^{u}**.

gạd^{i}lad गंदिलद् । रन्ध्रयुतः adj. e.g. (of a garment, cloth, or the like), having a hole, holed. Cf. **god^{u}**.

gudôm^{u} गुदोमु । दाम m. a cow's tethering rope (one end fastened round the neck and the other to a peg in the ground) (K.Pr. 219).

gadun गडुन्, i.q. **garun**, q.v.

gŏḍañ ग्वडञ । प्रथमम् adv. at first, first, in (or at) the beginning; for the first time (Śiv. 124, 131, 722; Rām. 384, 670; H. iii, 1; x, 12; xi, 2, 3, 10); especially (El. *gŏḍain*); according to El. this word is also a subst. f. meaning beginning, commencement.

gŏḍañiy ग्वडञिय् । प्रथममेव adv. at the very first, first of all (H. viii, 10; x, 3, 10; xii, 4, 6).

gŏḍañuk^{u} ग्वडञुकु । प्रथमः adj. (f. **gŏḍañic^{ü}** ग्वडञिचू H. xii, 10), first (in time or in order) (K.Pr. 70), used as ord. of **akh** (Gr.Gr. 76, Śiv. 61, H. viii, 5, 13); elder, El. **gŏḍañuk^{u} bôy^{u}**, an elder brother; **gŏḍañiki tōrīkha,** on the first (of the month) (Gr.M.).

gŏḍañĕth ग्वडञथ् । प्रथमम् adv. at first, first, firstly.

gạd^{a}ra गंदर् । प्रियबालकः m. a beloved (esp. an only) son. **-han** -हन् । प्रियबालकः m.dim. a little beloved son, as a term of affection, a darling little boy.

gạḍ^{o}r^{u} गंड्रु । गलगण्डयुतः adj. (f. **gạḍ^{ü}r^{ü}** गंड्रू), one who suffers from goitre.

gaḍor^{u} गडरु m., see **ala-g^{o}**, s.v. **al.**

gaḍur^{u} गडुरु । गलगण्डः m. goitre, bronchocele. For an account of goitre in the Valley see El. s.v. *gadur* (L. 460, *gadaru*). **gaḍ^{a}r^{i}-lav** गड्रि-लव् । बद्धशुष्कमहातृणसमूहः m. a kind of hay-rick. Grass growing in swamps, etc., is collected and dried. It is then twisted into rough ropes, and stored in large masses in the forks of trees for use in the winter.

gādur^{u} गाडुरु । गदारिः m. (f. **gād^{ü}r^{ü}** गाड्रू), (in old times) a man or woman of the Vaidya caste, whose profession was that of a physician; N. of a village on the bank of the Sind (Sindhu) River, formerly inhabited by them.

gĕḍur^{u} ग्यडुरु । बद्धभारः m. a moderately sized bunch of greens, potherbs, etc. Cf. **gĕḍ^{ü}**.

gĕḍür^{ü} ग्यडूरू । भारिका f. a small bunch of greens, potherbs, etc., usually —°. Cf. **gĕḍur^{u}**.

gidur^{u} गिदुरु । कपोलाधःशोथयुतः adj. (f. **gid^{ü}r^{ü}** गिद्रू), one the lower parts of whose cheeks are large and (naturally) swollen-looking. Cf. **gaḍ^{o}r^{u}**.

guḍọr^{ü} गुडांरू f. in **guḍārĕ gĕwañĕ** गुडार्य ग्यवञ । असंमानना f. pl. inf. to refuse to carry out an order by making pretended excuses.

gīdar-dākh गीदर्-दाख् m. (sg. dat. **-dākas** -दाकस्), *Segeretia oppositifolia* (El.). Cf. **kanakh.**

gudarun गुदरुन् (cf. گذر) or (Rām. 1496) **guzarun** गुज़रुन् । आपातः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gudaryōv** गुदर्योव्), to happen, befall (esp. of some trouble, grief, or calamity), (H. v, 9, where **gudariv** is poet. for **gudaryōv,** viii, 5).

gūd^{ü}wa गंडूव । कमण्डलुः m. a small round metal pot, shaped like a bowl (El.), a *lōṭā*. **-gol^{u}** -गंलु । कमण्डलुशिरः m. the top or mouth of a *lōṭā*, the part above the neck. **-ṭsok^{u}** -च़ंकु । कमण्डल्वाधारावयवः m. the bowl of a *lōṭā*.

gā̃ḍay गाँडय् । रहःसंमतिः m. private agreement, esp. (but not necessarily) with evil intent against some one, secret conspiracy. Cf. **garb.**

gadöyi गदांइ گدائی f. begging, mendicity (Śiv. 1475, **gadāyĕ,** sg. dat.; but H. x, 2 **gadöyiyĕ-hond^{u},** sg. gen.). —**karüñ^{ü}** —करंञू । भिक्षा f.inf. to beg, beg for.

gadāyĕs गदायस्, see **gadā.**

gŏfil غافل, see **gŏphil.**

gaflath غفلت, see **gaphlath.**

gāfiz, m. the flowers of the *Delphinium saniculæfolium* (El. *ghāfiz*).

gag गग् । चुल्लीमुखम् m. the opening in the top platform of a native cooking range, over which vessels are set for cooking (K.Pr. 125). Cf. **güj^{ü}**.

gĕg or **gyĕg** ग्यग् । गलनाडीमुखम् m. the top part of the throat, the fauces.

gug^{i} गुगि । आच्छादनविशेषः f. a kind of blanket worn on journeys in wet weather. One edge is gathered up and fastened in a bunch. This is put over the head, and the remainder falls over the rest of the body, thus protecting the clothes beneath from the rain.

gūgu गूगु m. onomat. (Śiv. 503).

gŏg^{a}j^{i} ग्वग्ंजि or **gŏg^{ü}j^{ü}** ग्वग्ंजू । सर्षपमूलकम् f. the turnip plant; a moderately sized turnip, *Brassica rapa* (L. 346). This word means an ordinary turnip, while the masc. **gŏgul^{u}** means a large turnip (Gr.Gr. 35). According to El. (s.v. *gogij*), in winter time both Hindūs and

Musalmāns consume large numbers of turnips. The turnips of Haripūr are said to be the best in the valley. Cf. **gŏgul.** El. has also *gugchi.*

gŏg^{a}ji-ācār ग्वगजि-आँचार् । सर्षपमूलाम्लसूद: m. turnip pickle. **-āra** -आर् । सर्षपशाकमूलमाला m. a 'turnip necklace', slices of skinned and dried turnips strung on a string, and stored for winter use. **-bod^{u}** -बंदु । सर्षपशाकमुष्टि: m. a bunch of turnip-tops (Gr.Gr. 145). **-dār** -डार् । सर्षपशाकक्षेत्रम् m. a turnip field. **-hākh** -हाख् । सर्षपशाकम् m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस्), turnip-tops (W. 114). **-hüt^{u}** -हुटू । सर्षपमूलकशुष्कखण्ड: f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ** -हच्य), a dried slice of turnip, stored for use in winter. **-khünd^{u}** -खंडू । सर्षपशाकमूलखण्ड: f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ** -खंज्य), a slice of turnip. **-khav** -खव् । सर्षपशाकखनि: f. a pit in which turnip-tops are stored so as to keep them moist for winter use. **-mul^{i}vĕñ** -मुलिव्यञ् । सर्षपशाकविशेष: f. dried full-grown turnip-tops, stored in autumn for winter use. **-mus^{u}** -मुसु । अतिलघुसर्षपमूलकम् m. a kind of very small turnip-root. **-path^{ü}r^{ü}** -पथ्रू । सर्षपशाकयुतप्रदेश: f. N. of a tableland in the Nāgām (Skt. *Nāgrāma*) Pargana, in which turnips are almost everywhere grown. **-paṭ^{ü}r^{ü}** -पंत्रू । सर्षपशाकपत्रसमूह: f. a turnip-leaf (Gr.Gr. 74); a bundle of turnip-leaves. **-sinwāh** -सिन्वाह् । अल्पसर्षपशाकादि m. the small amount of turnips and turnip-tops used in making a sauce for a single meal. Cf. **syun^{u}.** **-ṭsakul** -च़कुल् । सर्षपमूलकखण्ड: m. (sg. dat. **-ṭsakalas** -च़कलस्), a globular-shaped lump of turnip, cut into shape by a knife. **-ṭsöryun^{u}** -च़ाँर्युनु । सर्षपशाकसंकर: m. the refuse leaves, stalks, etc., thrown away when preparing turnips for cooking or for storing dry. **-wŏkh** -वाँख् । सर्षपशाकबन्धभेद: f. (sg. dat. **-wŏki** -वाँकि), a string of dried turnip-tops, with portions of the roots attached, stored up for winter use. Cf. **wŏkh.** **-wör^{ü}** -वारू । सर्षपशाकवाटिका f. a small plot of ground close to a house in which turnips are cultivated, a turnip-garden (common in villages).

gāgal गाँगल् or **grāgal** ग्राँगल् (Rām. 184) । मद:, परैर्बुद्धिचालनम्, अन्तराय: f. insolent pride, arrogance, self-conceit; diversion or distraction of the attention from some work in which one is engaged, owing to something interfering with it, interruption (Gr.Gr. 128, K.Pr. 187, Śiv. 80, 244); the state of being not right (El.). —**karüñ^{u}** —करंञू f.inf. to interrupt (Gr.M.); to disturb, distract, make distraught (Rām. 184).

g(gr)āgali gaṭshun गाँ(ग्राँ)गलि गछुन् । कार्यान्तरासक्तत्वम् m.inf. in the course of one piece of work, to forget about it and to become busily engaged in another work, to have one's attention diverted from anything. —**karun** —करुन् । बुद्धिपरिवर्तनम् m.inf. to distract a person's attention by directing it to something else (e.g. to turn the attention of a crying child).

gŏgul ग्वगुल् or **gŏgul^{u}** ग्वगुलु । वर्तुलसर्षपशाकमूलम् m. (sg. dat. **gŏgalas** ग्वगलस्), a large turnip (cf. **gŏg^{ü}j^{ü}** and Gr.Gr. 35), *Brassica rapa* (K.Pr. 11, 171); met. a globe or ball of wood, a globe, a sphere (El.). Cf. **gunglū.**

gŏgal-d^{a}ph ग्वगल्-दफ् m. (sg. dat. **-d^{a}pas** -दपस्), 'turnip-incense,' the roots of *Jurinea macrocephala*, used as incense (L. 77). —**karañ^{i}** —करंञि । पीडनम् m. pl. inf. to make globes; hence (of a heavy load) to squeeze, by overburdening the shoulders, esp. when the load is unfairly excessive. **-mŏnd^{ü}** -म्वंडू । शाकपृष्ठमूलकम् f. (sg. dat. **-mŏnjĕ** -म्वंज्य), the part of a turnip-root above ground, when it is large and globular.

gāgalilad गाँगलिलद् or **grāgalilad** ग्राँगलिलद् । मद्युक्त:, प्रत्यूहदूषित:, अन्तराययुक्त: adj. c.g. insolently proud, arrogant; interrupted, distracted (of one busily engaged); suffering from indigestion.

gāgalun गाँगलुन् or **grāgalun** ग्राँगलुन् । बुद्धिचञ्चलता आसक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (p.p. **gāgalyōv** गाँगल्योव् or **grāgalyōv** ग्राँगल्योव्), to have one's attention diverted from any work, to be interrupted; to take up some pleasant business in the midst of some other work which one forgets.

gāgalāwun गाँगलावुन् or **grāgalāwun** ग्राँगलावुन् । बुद्धिचाञ्चल्यविधानम् conj. 1 (p.p. **gāgalôw^{u}** गाँगलोवु), to distract or divert a person's attention, to interrupt him when busily engaged in some work.

guga-manzul^{u} गुग-मञ्जुलु । दोलाभेद: m. a child's swinging cot, a swing.

gagan गगन् । आकाशम् m. the atmosphere, sky, firmament (Śiv. 1654, 1827, 1869).

gāgar गागर् m. a leech-applier, a leechman (El.).

gagur गगुर् or **gagor^{u}** गगोरु । आखु:, पक्षिविशेष: m. [sg. dat. **gagaras** गगरस् (Gr.Gr. 58); f. **gag^{ü}r^{ü}** गग्रू (Gr.Gr. 35), see bel.], a male rat (Gr.Gr. 35, K.Pr. 46, 63, 64, 196, 199); a certain rat-shaped bird, the White Nun or Smew, *Mergellus albellus* (L. 131). For rats in Kashmīr see L. 112.

gagar-dand गगर्-दन्द् । मूषिकदन्त: m. a rat's tooth; met. a human tooth which is very thin and sharp. —**kond^{u}** -कंडु । ओषधिविशेष: m. a certain mountain plant with yellow flowers and thorny leaves, believed to keep away rats, *Astragalus* sp. (L. 76). Its root is used as a remedy for toothache,

and also for making toothbrushes. **-kuṭhᵘ** -कुठु । मूषिककोष्ठम् m. a rat's room, a small dark room infested by rats in which in former days children used to be shut up as a punishment. **-mĕngañ** -म्यंगञ् । मूषिकविष्ठा f. rat's dung. **-sörᵘ̈** -सांरू । मूषिकवस्तसंचयः f. rat collection, i.e. making up a store by stealing little by little at a time. **-ṭukh** -टुख् । मूषिककृतच्छेदः m. (sg. dat. **-ṭukas** -टुकस्), a hole gnawed by a rat in a cloth or the like. **-ṭinḍa** -टिंड । मूषिकबन्धनी m. a rat-trap. **-tāph** -ताफ् । विरलातपः m. (sg. dat. **-tāpas** -तापस्), partial sunshine here and there, shining on the ground through orifices in the clouds. **-ĉhal** -छल् । मूषिकबन्धनी m. a kind of rat-trap. **-ĉhāy** -छाय् । अनुष्णातपः f. 'rat's shado', i.e. the sunshine without warmth of a winter morning or evening. **-ĉhyotᵘ** -छ्यंटु । मूषिकोच्छिष्टः adj. (f. **-ĉhĕtᵘ̈** -छ्यंटू), rat's leavings, the remains of food or of a fruit which has been partially eaten by rats. The word is an adjective agreeing in gender with the food referred to. **-wāl** -वाल् । मूषिकवसतिः f. (sg. dat. **-wöjᵘ̈** -वांजू, Gr.Gr. 69), a rat's nest, a rat hole (K.Pr. 3, *wáji* for **wöjᵘ̈**). **-yurmī** -युर्मी f. *Rhododendron campanulatum* (El.).

gagᵘ̈rᵘ̈ गगंरू । मूषिका, f. a female rat; a mouse (K.Pr. 64). **—phaṭūñᵘ̈** —फटंञू । भेदोद्भवः f.inf. 'a mouse to split', met. disunion to arise between associates or partners in any work.

gāgᵘ̈rᵘ̈ गागंरू। गर्गरीपात्रम् f. a water-jar, pitcher, guglet.

gĕgürᵘ̈ ग्यगंरू । अन्तरीयमुखरन्ध्रम् f. the upper open part of a pair of drawers or *pāy-jāmas*, which is fastened round the waist with a running string.

gagᵃri-bal गगरि-बल् । तीर्थविशेषः m. N. of a sacred place on the east of the town of Śrīnagar, and in the middle of a lake lying at the north foot of the Gōpādri or Takht-ĕ Sulaimān.

gagar-gö गगर्-गां । गकारः m. the name for the letter *ga* ग, used in schools.

gagarāray गगरारय् । मेघनिर्घोषः f. loud thundering, esp. when unseasonable; met. the human 'thundering' of abuse.

gugarāray गुगरारय् । गर्जनशब्दः f. the 'thundering' of the human voice in abuse, loud roaring in abuse.

gagarāy गगराय् । मेघनिर्घोषः f. thunder, the rumbling noise of thunder (L. 456, K.Pr. 245, 253, Śiv. 1868); any loud sound like thunder, a thunderous roar (Śiv. 1232).

gugūsⁱ-tulᵘ गुगूसि-तुलु or (Gr.M.) **gugūstulᵘ** गुगूस्तुलु । दोला m. a swing (in which people swing themselves for enjoyment); a swing perch (in a parrot's cage) (Gr.M.). **—trāwun** —त्रावुन्, m.inf. to swing oneself in a swing (Gr.M.).

gᵃh गह or **gah** गह । घर्षणम् m. the act of grinding, rubbing down to powder, trituration (Gr.Gr. 124). Cf. **gᵃhun.**

gāh 1 गाह । प्रकाशः m. brightness, brilliancy, lustre, light (Śiv. 1068, H. xii, 2), cf. **gāsh.**

gāh 2 گاہ m. a place (used —∘); time, turn, as in **shōra-gāh,** a time or opportunity for outcry, a proclamation (H. vi, 13). **gāh bĕgāh** گاہ بیگاہ, adv. in season and out of season (H. vi, 13).

gŏh ग्वह گہ । विष्ठा m. dung, ordure, fæces (K.Pr. 59, 71). Cf. **guhᵘ.** **—khyonᵘ** —ख्योनु । अवाच्यवचनम् m.inf. to eat ordure; met. to utter filthy lying words.

guhᵘ गुहु । गोमयम् m. cow-dung; buffalo-dung (K.Pr. 251); manure (El. *guh*, q.v. for description of the various methods of applying manure) (L. 459, *gu*). Cf. **gŏh.**

guhⁱ-ambār गुहि-अम्बार् । गोमयराशिः m. a pile of cow-dung, a dunghill. **-bonᵘ** -बोनु । गोमयकूटम् m. a medium-sized dung-heap (Śiv. 126). **-gān** -गान् । गोमयकोष्ठम् m. a room in which cow-dung is stored (esp. by cowkeepers who own many cattle). **-khürᵘ̈** -खंरू । मलिनाचारा f. a woman engaged in collecting or clearing away cow-dung; hence, met. any woman dirty in person and clothing. **-kyomᵘ** -क्योमु । गोमयकृमिः m. a certain worm bred in cow-dung. **-lôdᵘ** -लोदु । गोमयकूटम् m. a large pile or stack of cow-dung, collected in winter with the object of drying it in the summer. **-lōla** -लोल । अतिमूढः m. a fool (in conversation, etc.). **—liwun** —लिवुन् । गोमयलेपनम् m. inf. to plaster with cow-dung. **-lyobᵘ** -ल्योबु । गोमयभागः m. the amount of cow-dung evacuated by the animal at one time. **-nôrᵘ** -नोरु । अन्त्रविशेषः m. the rectum. **-ryūnzᵘ** -र्यूंजु । कीटविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-rīnzis** -रींजिस्), the scarabæus beetle. It makes balls of cow-dung and mud and rolls them along. According to popular tradition it has quarrelled with the sea and makes these balls in order to fill it up (Śiv. 1647, 1648, Rām. 436).

gahgīr गह्गीर् گہگیر । पश्चाल्लग्नः m. one who sticks or follows close behind another in order to accomplish some object.

gahgīrī गह्गीरी گہگیری । अनुषङ्गः f. sticking or following close behind another in order to obtain some object.

gahajyār गहज्यार् । वृक्षादिव्याप्ततया निष्प्रकाशत्वम् m. shade, dim illumination (of ground or other place overshadowed by trees, creepers, or the like).

gahulᵘ गहुलु or **guhulᵘ 1** गुहुलु । निकुञ्जः m. a natural forest-bower, a dark place in a forest shadowed over and hidden by trees, creepers, etc. (Śiv. 1752).

For words containing gh, see under g. See article g.

guhali-gupan गुहलि-गुपन्, m.pl. cattle of the forest, cattle led out into the forest to graze, as opposed to stalled cattle (K.Pr. 71).

guhulᵘ 2 गुहुलु । आविलः m. dirty, muddy, etc. (of water or the like) (Gr.M.). Cf. **gọlᵘ**.

gōham गोहम्, see **gaṭshun 2**.

gahᵃna गहन or **gahana** गहन । स्वर्णमयादिभूषणसमूहः m. an ornament, trinket, jewels, women's ornaments (Śiv. 1227, 1228, 1232, 1233, 1235); El. spells this word *gehna*. **-pāth** -पाथ् । भूषणपात्रादिकम् f. (sg. dat. **-pöṭsᵘ** -पाचु), a general term for the paraphernalia (including jewellery and dishes) given to a bride as part of her dowry.

gᵃhun गहुन् । घर्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gᵒhᵘ** गंहु, f. **gᵘhᵘ** गंहू or **gᵘshᵘ** गंशू; 2 p.p. **gᵃhyōv** गह्योव्, **gᵃshyōv** गश्योव् or **gᵃshōv** गशोव्. According to Gr.Gr. 210 and 225, only **gᵘshᵘ** and **gashyōv** are the correct forms, but the others also occur), to grind, pulverize, triturate; to polish, wear smooth by trituration. **gᵒhᵘ-motᵘ** गंहु-मंतु । घर्षितः perf. part. (f. **gᵘhᵘ-müṭsᵘ** गंहू-मंचू or **gᵘshᵘ-müṭsᵘ** गंशू-मंचू), ground, triturated; polished, worn smooth.

gŏhun ग्वहुन् । प्रदीप्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gŏhyōv** ग्वह्योव्), to shine, be bright (of a fire, a jewel, etc.). Its caus. is **gŏhanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

gŏhanāwun ग्वहनावुन् । प्रदीप्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gŏhanôwᵘ** ग्वहनोवु), to make to be bright; to make a fire burn up; to make a jewel brilliant. Caus. of **gŏhun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

gōhar गोहर् گوهر m. nature, essence, substance; origin, root, stock; any hidden virtue; intellect; wisdom; a pearl, a jewel, a gem, precious stone (Śiv. 428, 430).

gahᵃrotᵘ गहरोतु । परपिण्डाजीवी बालकः m. (f. **gahᵃrüṭsᵘ** गहरचू), a child (e.g. an orphan) dependent on some one who is not a parent; in f. also (दुर्गतप्राया कन्या), one of a number of daughters of a needy family, who is hence unwelcome and treated with unkindness, and has to depend for her food on others' charity.

gaharotᵘ गहरोतु । अत्याहारः m. excessive eating, gorging oneself with food (so that one can neither move nor speak).

ghás (K.Pr. 105), incorr. for **gösⁱ**, see **gāsa**.

gŏhistān ग्वहिस्तान् گہستان m. the anus, cf. **gŏh**.

gájⁱ गंजि, see **güjᵘ**.

gĕjĕ ग्यज्य, see **gĕḍᵘ**.

gējĕ गेज्य, **gījᵘ** गीजू, see **gēlun 1**.

gūjⁱ गूजि or **gūjᵘ** गूजू । फलसारः, गुप्त आशयः f. the kernel of a fruit (e.g. of a walnut, a cocoa-nut, or water-chestnut) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 66, 100, Śiv. 1807); the kernel or inner meaning of anything, intelligible only to the initiated. Cf. **gūlᵘ 2** and Gr.Gr. 36.

gōjĕ-pĕndulᵘ गोज्य-प्यन्दुलु or **-panzulᵘ** -पञ्जुलु । समुच्चितफलसारः m. a complete, unbroken kernel of a walnut (i.e. all the four sections unseparated from each other). **-tīl** -तील् । फलसारतैलम् m. oil derived from kernels (e.g. walnut-oil). **-ṭshar** -छर् । काण्डोलभेदः f. a large kind of basket in which walnut kernels and the like are carried about for sale.

güjᵘ गंजू or **gājⁱ** गंजि । चुल्लीमुखम् f. the opening of a native cooking-range through which fuel is fed (K.Pr. 26, 48, 54, 64, 119, 256). Cf. **dān 1, gag,** and **golᵘ 1**.

gajĕ-ṭhorᵘ गज्य-ठरु । चुल्लीमुखपिधानवस्तु m. the cover or door (usually of earthenware) of this opening.

gájⁱgāh गंजिगाह or **güjᵘgāh** गंजूगाह । चामरम् m. the bushy tail of the yak (*Bos grunniens*) employed as a 'chowry' or long brush for whisking off insects, flies, etc., one of the emblems of royalty, and, as such, used in worshipping the image of a god; a string composed of several tassels (made of the hair of this tail) suspended as an ornament from an elephant's neck, or fastened to a horse's ears and extending on both sides to the saddle. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to wave such a fly-whisk over a king, the image of a god, etc. (Śiv. 213, 1147, 1895).

göjᵘ-müṭsᵘ गांजू-मंचू, see **gālun**.

güjᵘ-müṭsᵘ गंजू-मंचू, see **galun**.

gijun गिजुन् । प्रबलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gijyōv** गिज्योव्), to be strong, violent, tyrannical. **gijyō-motᵘ** गिज्यो-मंतु । प्रबलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **gijyē-müṭsᵘ** गिज्ये-मंचू), one who has become habitually violent or tyrannical by frequently acting so.

gujorᵘ गुजोरु, **gujur** गुजुर्, or **gujurᵘ** गुजुरु । जाबालः m. (f. **gujarōñᵘ** गुजरांञू, q.v. s.v., and **gujárⁱ-bāy** गुजंरि-बाय्, see bel.), a man of a certain pastoral tribe which roams over the hills of Kashmīr and the neighbouring countries, the Gujurs of Swāt, and the Gūjars of Western India (Gr.Gr. 39).

gujárⁱ-bāy गुजंरि-बाय् । जाबालस्त्री f. the wife of a Gujorᵘ. **-kündᵘ** -कंडू । जाङ्गलस्थानम् f. a Gujorᵘ camp. **-kotᵘ** -कटु । जाबालबालकः m. a Gujorᵘ lad. **-kütᵘ** -कंटू । जाबालबालिका f. a Gujorᵘ lass.

gujarōñᵘ गुजरांञू । जाबालस्त्री f. a Gujorᵘ woman (Gr.Gr. 39). See **gujorᵘ**.

gajyōv गज्योव्, see **galun**.

gājyōv गाज्योव्, see **gālun**.

gakhurᵘ गखुरु । हठबुद्धिः, छलबुद्धिः adj. (f. **gakhürᵘ** गखंरू), one who is mean or dishonest in giving, or persistently grasping in receiving.

gakh^{u}r^{u} गखॖरु । घर्षणा f. the act of grinding, triturating (grain, etc.).

gakharband गखबँद् । निःशब्दकोलाहलः m. inarticulate noise or shouting (as that of a number of children assembled together).

gakharĕr गखर्यर् । हठिलम् m. meanness in giving; persistent graspingness in receiving.

gōkul गोकुल् m. N. of a certain country in India, on the bank of the Yamunā (Jamnā), near Vṛindāvana (Brindāban), and the scene of the youthful exploits of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 1385, 1391).

gōkulānand गोकुलानन्द् m. 'the joy of Gōkul' (q.v.), N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 1320).

gukôn^{u} गुकोनु । महामारररोगः m. a deadly epidemic affecting first the lower animals and subsequently human beings, plague.

gukosh^{u} गुकॖशु । गोधूमतुषः m. wheat bran, the husk of ground wheat when sifted apart (K.Pr. 130, translated 'straw').

gŏkot^{u} ग्वकॖतु । अङ्गसंकोचनम् m. drawing in of the arms, legs, etc., under the influence of cold, fear, etc., crouching, cringing, shrinking.

gal 1 गल् । अत्युच्चकण्ठस्वरः m. a shout, scream, shriek. **gal-wān 1** गल्-वान् । परभर्त्सनशीलः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **gal-wöñ^{u}** गल्-वांञ् ; for **galwān 2, galwöñ^{u} 2,** see s.v.), one who habitually bullies and shouts at others; one who, on receiving merely a slight touch or push from another, screams out as if he were badly hurt, so as to charge him with hurting him severely. **-wān^{a}gī** -वान्गी । भर्त्सनपूर्वकापहारशीलता f. the habit of habitually bullying and shouting abuse at others (esp. with the intention of blackmailing, exciting undeserved compassion, or the like). **-wönil** -वांनिल् । भर्त्सनपूर्वपरवञ्चनशीलत्वम् f., id.

gala-bod^{u} गल-बॖडु । अत्युच्चस्वरः adj. (f. **-büd^{u}** -बॖडू), one who has naturally a loud voice.

gal 2 गल् । कपोलाधोभागः m. the lower part of the cheek, the jowl. Cf. **gol^{u} 2** and Gr.Gr. 51. **—hĕñ** -ह्यञ् । गण्डग्रहणम् f. jowl-pinching (e.g. the playful pinching of a child or woman's cheek).

gala-dod^{u} 1 गल-दॖदु । दग्धगलान्तभागः adj (f. **-düz^{u}** -दॖज़ू), one the corners of whose lips are burnt (by hot food, pungent spices, etc.). **-dod^{u} 2** -दॖदु । दग्धप्रान्तापूपः m. a kind of thick cake or loaf whose ends or edges are burnt in the oven. **-gĕv** -ग्यव । वेषमात्रम् m. ghī on the cheek (or corners of the lips) (but not in the mouth); hence, assumed prosperity, something fine outside, but worthless or empty within. **-hor^{u}** -हॖरु । कपोलयुग्मम् m. the pair of cheeks on one person's face. **-mǫnd^{u}** -मॖंडु । स्थूलो गण्डाधोभागः m. a lump of a jowl, a gross fat jowl. **-tachañĕ** -तछ्ञ । असहनेन क्रन्दनम् f.pl. scratchings of the cheek; hence, weeping and crying out in jealousy of another's success, etc. **-vyoth^{u}** -व्यॖठु । स्थूलकपोलः adj. (f. **-vĕth^{u}** -व्यॖठू), fat-jowled. **-wŏzul^{u}** -व्ज़ुलु । लोहितकपोलः adj. (f. **-wŏzüj^{u}** -व्ज़ॖजू or **-wŏzāj^{i}** -व्ज़ॖजि), (of a person) red-jowled, red-cheeked; (of an inanimate object) fair without and ugly or worthless within.

gal 3 गल् । गलः f. the throat, windpipe, neck. **-gati** -गति । कण्ठपरितः adv. round the neck or throat (e.g. of wrapping a blanket or the like). **-khaph** -खफ् । कण्ठपीडनम् f. (sg. dat. **-khapi** -खपि), throttling, choking. **-tan** -तन् । वेष्टनरोधरज्जुः f. the chin-strap for holding on a cap; the part of a horse's headstall near the bridle. **-wüṭ^{u}** -वॖटू । वस्त्रकण्ठप्राग्भागः f. (sg. dat. **-wacĕ** -वच्य), the neck of a coat or other garment.

gāl गाल् । अश्लीलवाक्यम्, लज्जा f. (sg. dat. **gāli** गालि, Gr.Gr. 69), an abusive or contumelious expression, abuse, foul or insulting language (Rām. 339); a feeling of shame caused by another's actions, mortification, humiliation (Gr.Gr. 10, H. ix, 4). Cf. **göz^{u}.** —**gaṭshüñ^{u}** —गछ्ञू । लज्जोत्पत्तिः f.inf. a feeling of humiliation or mortification to occur (as when a gift offered, or an order given, by a person of some consequence is refused or disregarded).

gala غله m. grain, corn (El.).

gálo, see **gālav.**

gĕl ग्यल् । दण्डाघातप्रक्षेपः f. (sg. dat. **gĕli** ग्यलि), hitting anything by throwing a stick at it (as when knocking down a fruit from a tree, or the like).

gĕla-küṭ^{u} ग्यल-कॖटू । सर्पविशेषः f. a kind of very venomous snake of a grey colour and about a span and a half long. It is said to attack its victim by straightening itself, and flinging itself upon him from a distance. Cf. the *pohur* of L. 155.

gēl गेल् । स्तम्भविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **gēli** गेलि, Gr.Gr. 69), a thick solid beam of even size, suitable for cutting into building-planks.

gil 1 گل m. earth, mud, clay. **-kār** گلکار m. working at earth, building (K.Pr. 137); a mason (Rām. 574).

gili-ṭūr^{u} गिलि-टूरु । सम्यग्विकसितम् m. lit. 'a bud from the earth'; hence, a flower or plant which has budded and bloomed perfectly under most unfavourable conditions; N. of a certain flower (Rām. 1091).

gil 2 गिल् । पक्षिविशेषः f. a kind of bird, described as small and singing very sweetly after flying high up in the air; ? a lark (the *jall* of L. 146) (Gr.Gr. 13, Śiv. 1810, Rām. 422). In K.Pr. 121 the voc. is **giliyĕ,** and is translated 'O waterfowl'.

gil 3 गिल् in **gil-māl** गिल्-माल् । आवृत्य बन्धनम् m. surrounding (an enemy, thief, or the like) and binding him. Cf. **gērun.**

gŏl 1 غل m. noise, din, clamour, confusion of voices, outcry, tumult.

gŏla-gôsh^{u} ग्वल-गोशु । कलकल: m. the noise of a number of people speaking together.

gŏl 2 ग्वल् । फलत्वक् f. (sg. dat. **gŏli** ग्वलि Gr.Gr. 69), the skin or rind of a walnut-shell or other nut (Śiv. 1023, 1571). Cf. **gŏlur,** and **ḍūn^{u}-gŏl** or **-gŏlur,** s.v. **ḍūn^{u}.**

gōla 1 गोल گولہ । गोल: m. a ball, globe, cannon-ball. Cf. **gūl^{i} 1** and **gūl^{u} 1.**

gōla 2 गोल । गोलकाभक: m. a widow's bastard, the son of a widow woman who takes service as a concubine. Cf. **gūl^{i} 2.** **-bacĕ** -बच । गोलकसमानाचार: m. a widow's bastard; met. an ill-conducted youth who behaves as such a bastard.

gōlī, see **gūl^{u}** and **gōr^{ü} 2.**

gŏl^{u} ग्वलु m. (in **muha-gŏl^{u}** मुह-ग्वलु, Śiv. 1056), muddiness (of water) (the soul is compared to water which has been muddied by **muh** or illusion). Cf. **guhul^{u} 2.**

gol^{u} 1 गलु । रन्ध्रादिमुखम् m. the mouth of a jar, opening of a bag, entrance to a cave (Rām. 462, 464), or the like. Cf. **dān 1** and **gūj^{u}**; also **basma-gol^{u}** s.v. **basm** (Śiv. 1572), and **dōri-gol^{u},** s.v. **dūr^{ü} 2.**

gal^{i}-ör^{ü} गलि-ओरु or **gal^{i}-yör^{ü}** गलि-योरु । कण्ठरज्जु: f. the rope or string tied round the neck of a jar, and by which it is suspended and carried.

gali phirun गलि फिरुन् । मुखत: परिवर्तनम् m.inf. to empty a jar by inverting it and pouring out the contents. —**phirith hyon^{u}** —फिरिथ् ह्यनु । समग्रतया स्वीकरणम् m.inf. to empty out the contents of a jar as ab., and take the whole contents (leaving nothing for anyone else).

gol^{u} 2 गलु । सृक्कण्यन्तर्भाग: m. the inside part of the corners of the mouth; the lower part of the cheek, the jowl (K.Pr. 74, 156). In **dŏda-gol^{u}** (s.v. **dŏd**) this word means 'mouthful'. Cf. **gal 2.** —**hyon^{u}** —ह्यनु । अपह्नव: m.inf. to deny something previously said by the speaker, to dissimulate.

gal^{i} khasān^{i} गलि खसँनि । कपोलाधोभागप्रसरणम् m. pl. inf. the corners of the mouth to rise, hence (of the cheeks) to be puffed out (by wind) (K.Pr. 207), or to be swollen (by disease).

gali gali गलि गलि adv. in mouthfuls (of giving to drink or the like) (Śiv. 1575). —**myūth^{u}** —म्युठु । चुम्बनम् m. a kiss on the inner part of the cheek (obsc.). —**ṭop^{u}** —टपु । कपोलदंश: m. a bite on the inner part of the cheek. —**zĕv** —ज्यव् । निरुत्तरीभाव: f. the tongue in the cheek; met. the condition of being unable to reply when a lie is discovered, being rendered mute, dumbfounded, speechless.

gŏl^{u} गोलु (= غال) । निर्जनप्रायप्रदेश: m. a cave; esp., in Kashmīr, a solitary piece of level ground surrounded by desert mountains, such as robbers could hide in, a robber's lair. **gŏl^{i}-hōj^{u}** गोलि-होजु । बन्धनालय: f. a jail, prison (in which robbers find an unwished for 'lair').

gul 1 گل m. a rose (YZ. 212); a flower (K.Pr. 47, 56, 164; Rām. 22, 204, 438, etc.). **gul-andām** گل اندام adj. e.g. having a body like a rose or a flower, delicate, slender, graceful (Rām. 185, 394, 1223). **gul-ĕ-anār** گل انار (Rām. 646, 1018), i.q. **gulnār,** q.v. s.v. **gul-dasta** گلدستہ m. a handful of roses, a posy, a bouquet, a bunch of flowers. **-hāt^{i}** -हति । अतिलघन्नम् f. N. of a kind of rice (requiring to be cooked in sixteen parts of water to one of rice, and especially suitable as an easily digested food for invalids). **-kand** -कन्द् گل قند पुष्पविशेषविकृतद्रव्यम् m. conserve of roses, candied roses. **-ĕ-kōsam** गुले-कोसम् m. safflower (Rām. 1006). **-marg** -मर्ग m. N. of a well-known flowery valley about 3,000 feet above the valley of Kashmīr, much frequented by Europeans in the heat of summer. Cf. El. s.v. **-shan** گلشن m. a rose (or flower) garden (YZ. 232, Rām. 319, 369). **-ĕ-sōsan** گل سوسن m. the white iris, commonly planted on graves (L. 248). **-ĕ-tōlīm** گل تعلیم m. the pattern of a Kashmīr shawl intended for the manufacturer, that he may see the design of the shawl. Cf. **gaṇḍan-wôl^{u},** s.v. **gaṇḍun 2,** and **tōlīm.** **-zār** گلزار m. a rose (or flower) garden (YZ. 46, Rām. 22, 188); a bed of roses (Rām. 1664).

gul 2 गुल् m. a species of bracelet, massive and open (El.).

gula 1 गुल । आलोडनम् m. the act of churning or beating up by hand of two liquids together (e.g. curdled milk and water).

gula 2 गुल । ओषधिविशेष: f. N. of a certain plant, the leaves of which grow along the ground, and the juice of which is used as a cooling drink in fevers, consumption, etc.; according to L. 76, it is an internal styptic. El. has *gul, Cichorium intybus,* and *gúl, Plantago major.* Cf. **baḍa-gula,** s.v. **baḍa.** **-byôl^{u}** -ब्योलु । बीजविशेष: m. the seed of this plant, used as a medicine for dysentery. **-hākh** -हाख् । ओषधिभेदपत्त्रम् m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस), the leaf of this plant, which is boiled like a vegetable to extract the juice used as ab. **-ras** -रस् । ओषधिविशेषरस: m. the

juice, as ab. **-wath^{a}r** -वथ्र् । ओषधिविशेषपत्त्रम् m., i.q. **-hākh** ab.

gūl^{i} 1 गूलि । गुलिका f. a small ball, a bullet (K.Pr. 86); a pill. Cf. **gōla 1.** —**layūñ^{u}** —लायंञ् f.inf. to hit with a bullet (obj. in dat., Gr.M.). —**trāwūñ^{u}** —त्रावंञ् f.inf. to fire, or discharge, a bullet (Gr.M.).

gūl^{i} 2 गूलि । दासी f. a widow woman who takes service as a concubine. Cf. **gōla 2.**

gōli-kaṭh गोलि-कठ् । दासीपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a son begotten on a widowed maidservant.

gul^{u} गुलु । प्रकोष्ठः m. the forearm, the arm between the elbow and the wrist (K.Pr. 10, Rām. 1305, 1418, 1538); the wrist (El.). —° it often means one of a pair (of armlets or the like). Cf. **bāh^{i} 1** and **bāwoṭ^{u}.**

gul^{i} ālawàn^{i} गुलि आलवंनि m. pl. inf. to wave the forearms; esp. to pass the hands over the head and face in order to pacify, or to show affection (K.Pr. 13). —**gaṇḍàn^{i}** —गंडनि m. pl. inf. to bind the forearms, to stand in a reverent attitude with the arms folded in front (H. v, 9); to stand with the hands folded together in reverence (Śiv. 718, 721, 791, 1155, 1296, 1394, 1457, 1504; Rām. 494, 505, 852). **-ṭsoṭ^{u}** -च़ंटु । छिन्नप्रकोष्ठः adj. (f. **-ṭsüṭ^{u}** -च़ंटू), one whose forearm is cut, i.e. who has had his hand cut off at the wrist, either as a punishment for theft or as the result of disease (cf. Rām. 1305).

guli-myūṭh^{u} गुलि-म्यूठु । मुद्रायविशेषः m. a kiss on the forearm; hence, a bracelet or other ornament fastened on the forearm of a child on the occasion of some festival, or on that of a bride at a wedding, by the relations or connexions by marriage. Cf. L. 258, 271, and Rām. 1093. **-ṭsop^{u}** -च़ंपु । प्रकोष्ठादनम् m. a bite on the forearm (cf. Rām. 1538). **-walun-hyuh^{u}** -वलुन्-हिहु । आयत्तीकृतः adj. (f. **-walūñ^{u}-hish^{u}** -वलंञ्-हिशू), one, e.g. an official, who has fallen under the influence of a plausible servant or friend. **-walun-lāyĕkh** -वलुन्-लायख् । आयत्तीकृतः adj. (f. **-walūñ^{u}-lāyĕkh** -वलंञ्-लायख्), id.

gūl^{u} 1 गूलु (Rām. 839), i.q. **gōla 1,** q.v.

gūl^{u} 2 गूलु । फलसारः m. (pl. dat. **gōlĕn** गोल्यन् Gr.Gr. 56), the kernel of a fruit; esp. the kernel of the water-chestnut (*Trapa bispinosa*) (Gr.Gr. 36, 56). El. *goli* and *gúlyi*, both fem. Cf. **gôr^{u}** and **gör^{u},** also **gūj^{i}.** El. has also *gúl, Plantago major.* Cf. **gula 2.**

gūl^{i}-kuṭsor^{u} गूलि-कुच़रु । शृङ्गाटसारनिष्कासकः m. (f. **kuṭsarĕñ** कुच़र्यञ्), a water-chestnut sheller, a man who makes a living by shelling water-chestnuts and selling the kernels. The f. is either his wife or a woman who earns her living in this way.

gal^{a}ba غلبه m. overcoming, victory, conquest. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to conquer (El.). —**karanwôl^{u}** —करन्वोलु n.ag.m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a conqueror (El.).

gŏlāb ग्वलाब् گلاب । पौण्डर्यपुष्पम् m. rose-water (El., W. 134); a rose (K.Pr. 40; YZ. 257; Śiv. 55, 187, 188, 190–2, 555; Rām. 197, 397, 644, 650). There are two great varieties of the rose in Kashmīr—**lāl gŏlāb,** or red rose, and **āra-wal** (see **āra 2**), the yellow rose. **-tūr^{u}** -तूरु । मध्यमशीतम् f. 'rose-cold', the season when roses bloom in the winter, during which a moderately cool wind blows. **-zyur^{u}** -ज़्यरु । पौण्डर्यकेसरसमूहः m. a collection of rose petals (used as a medicine).

gōlib غالب adj. c.g. victorious; **dushmanas-pĕṭh gōlib sapanun,** to overcome the enemy (Gr.M.).

gŏlōbī ग्वलोबी گلابی adj. c.g. of the colour of a rose, rose-coloured, rosy, pink. —**ṭang** —टंग m. N. of a kind of pear, see **ṭang.**

gulubān गुलुबान् m. one who takes care of a herd of horses during the pasturage season (El.). Cf. **galwān 2.**

galadār गलदार् غلہدار । अन्नविक्रेता m. (f. **galadārĕñ** गलदार्यञ्), a grain-merchant. The f. is either his wife or a female grain-merchant.

galadōrī गलदोरी غلہداری । अन्नविक्रयवृत्तिः f. the profession of a grain-merchant, grain-selling.

gilāf غلاف, see **gilāph.**

gulagula गुलगुल । पक्वान्नविशेषः m. a kind of sweet cake (wheat-flower, sugar, curdled milk, with anise and cardamom seeds, made into balls or dumplings and fried in clarified butter). **-gor^{u}** -गरु । पक्वान्नविक्रेता m. a man who makes and sells these cakes. **-kroṭsh^{u}** -क्रछु । पक्वान्नदर्विः m. the ladle he uses.

golih (K.Pr. 158), said to be incorrect for **gari,** in the house. According to others it should be **gōli** or **gāli,** and is a meaningless word.

gil^{a}hàr^{i} गिलहंरि or **gilahàr^{i}** गिलहंरि f. a squirrel (Gr.M.).

gŏl^{a}kh ग्वलख् or **gŏl^{u}kh^{u}** ग्वलखु । गुलिका f. (sg. dat. **gŏl^{a}ki** ग्वलकि), a small stick-shaped piece of collyrium for application to the eyes as a medicine.

gŏlakh-lūr^{u} ग्वलख्-लूरु । अतितर्जना f. a collyrium-club, i.e. a club instead of a stick of collyrium, a blow in the eye; met. foul abuse. Cf. **gŏl^{a}kh.**

gŏlāla ग्वलाल cf. گلالہ । कर्णिकारपुष्पम् m. the red poppy, *Papaver rhœas.* The plant is used medicinally as a cardiac tonic, and its young leaves are much esteemed as a vegetable (L. 72, 76, 462; K.Pr. 102; Rām. 203, 279, etc.). It is said to be specially common in barley-fields. El. also gives *gul-lāla,* and moreover gives *gulālā* as meaning tulip.

gŏlēla ग्वलेल (= غلیل) । मृद्गोल: m. a pellet-bow; (in Kashmīr) the earthen pellet fired from such a bow; a bolus, a soft kind of pill made up with medicaments and molasses. Cf. **gōna**.

gŏlām, gulām ग्वलाम् غلام m. a slave, bondsman; a servant (El.; YZ. 157; H. vi, 14; viii, *passim*).

galamudrī गलमुद्री f. N. of a method of prayer to Śiva, called in Sanskrit *galamudrā*. It is uttered from the throat, like the bleating of a goat, and is said to have been originally used for the prayer uttered by Dakṣa in goat's language, when his head had been burnt and a goat's head was given to him instead (Śiv. 357).

gōl-mōl गोल्-मोल् । अनिश्चितप्राय: m. confusion, jumble, mess; an indefinite or indeterminate action or course of conduct.

glān ग्लान् । अरुचि: f. (sg. dat. **glōñ**ᵘ ग्लांञ्), disgust (caused by seeing or experiencing something foul, stinking, or the like).

galun गलुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **gol**ᵘ गलु, f. **güj**ᵘ गजू; 2 p.p. **gajyōv** गज्योव्), to melt, dissolve (intr.) (Gr.Gr. viii, K.Pr. 95, W. 136, Śiv. 583, 1538, 1540); to be destroyed (YZ. 280; Śiv. 165, 767, 930, 1127; Rām. 2, 377; H. xii, 10, 24, 25); to be entirely expended, melted away; to waste away, disappear (El., K.Pr. 75); to waste away (from disease, sorrow, unrequited love, or the like) (YZ. 33, 266; Rām. 779, 1662); to pass away, expire (of time) (Śiv. 1521); to waste away, become distraught, collapse (from sorrow or the like) (Rām. 1190).

gālⁱ **gāl**ⁱ **gatshun** गलि गलि गछुन् । अतिलज्जितीभवनम् m.inf. to go melting melting; to be much ashamed (because one cannot suitably return a favour, or because one is treated rudely in the presence of one's superiors); to be in a state of terror owing to apprehended calamity.

golᵘ**-mot**ᵘ गलु-मतु । विनष्ट: perf. part (f. **güj**ᵘ**-müts**ᵘ गजू-मचू), melted or dissolved; destroyed; entirely expended.

galith gatshun गलिथ् गछुन् । द्रवीभवनम् m.inf. to be melted (of metals, snow, etc.); to be destroyed; to be humble or humiliated by abuse or fear.

gālun गालुन् । द्रवीकरणम्, विनाशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gôl**ᵘ गोलु, f. **gȫj**ᵘ गांजू; 2 p.p. **gājyōv** गाज्योव्), to cause to melt (as metals by fire; in H. vii, 19, of wood melting before a saw); to destroy (Śiv. 13, 125, 170, 269; Rām. 77, 617; H. ii, 11); to cause to melt away, entirely to expend anything; to cause to waste away (e.g. a disease or hard study making a person thin, or a lover's absence causing one to pine) (YZ. 34, 264, 307, 312, 332; Rām. 1497, 1594); to cause to disappear (Śiv. 105, 452). **jigar gālun** (Rām. 192) or **pān g.** (Rām. 1281, 1458, 1545), to cause one's own liver or heart to melt, to serve a person with heart and soul, to devote oneself to a person, to strive earnestly for any particular object.

gôlᵘ**-mot**ᵘ गोलु-मतु । गालित:, विनाशित: perf. part. (f. **gȫj**ᵘ**-müts**ᵘ गांजू-मचू), melted; destroyed (Śiv. 888); entirely expended.

gēlun 1 गेलुन् । or **gērun** गेरुन् 2 (Gr.Gr. 21. For 1 see s.v.) । उपहासपूर्वकनिन्दनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gyūl**ᵘ ग्यूलु; fem. **gīj**ᵘ गीजू, pl. **gējĕ** गेज्य; 2 p.p. **gējyōv** गेज्योव्), to ridicule (Śiv. 478, 1844, Rām. 1211); to blame a person by making him ridiculous (Gr.Gr. xx, YZ. 24, 27, Rām. 1667), to slander (K.Pr. 255); conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gēlyōv** गेल्योव), to joke, jest (El.) (Śiv. 1390).

gēlun 2 गेलुन् । conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gēlyōv** गेल्योव्), to be distant, far away (from anyone), to be separated (from anyone) by a great distance (Gr.Gr. xx).

gilan गिलन् । भ्रामणम् f. (sg. dat. **gilüñ**ᵘ गिलंञ्), the act of whirling about or turning about (the arms or other limbs, or something held in the hand, such as a sling) (Rām. 480); cf. **gilanāwun 1** and **gilawun 1**; a movement of the limbs, an active movement (Skt. *cēṣṭā*, wrongly translated 'an attempt' in Gr.Gr. 121). **—gatshüñ**ᵘ **—**गछंञ् । रोषोत्पत्ति: f.inf. whirling to occur; met. inward anger (whether with cause or causeless) to arise, esp. when engaged in some work.

gilañĕ mārañĕ गिलञ मारञ । अङ्गभ्रामणम् f.pl. inf. to turn or shake one's head or limbs about before people in the desire to show off one's jewellery (e.g. shaking the head to make the ear-pendants swing and so become conspicuous), to flaunt or flourish one's ornaments.

gōlin गांलिन् in the following. **-wādul**ᵘ -वाँडुलु । अन्नादिमार्जनजलपात्रम् m. a vessel into which water for washing grain is received after use. **-wôñ**ᵘ -वोञ् । अन्नादिमार्जनोच्छिष्टजलम् m. the dirty water in which grain has been washed.

gulnār गुलनार् گلنار or **gul-ĕ anār** گل انار m. the flower of the pomegranate (Rām. 646, 1018); hence, as adj. e.g. very red, crimson (Śiv. 13).

gilanāwun 1 गिलनावुन् । भ्रामणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gilanôw**ᵘ गिलनोवु), to whirl something in the air, to fling something into the air so as to cause it to revolve. Cf. **gilawun 1.**

gilanāwun 2 गिलनावुन् । अपहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gilanôw**ᵘ गिलनोवु), to steal, carry away someone's property secretly or deceitfully. Cf. **gilawun 2.**

gilāph गिलाफ् غلاف m. (sg. dat. **gilāphas** गिलाफस्), a covering, cover, envelope, wrapper (El., K.Pr. 132).

galurᵘ गलुरु । गलशोथः m. a certain disease, a swelling of the jowl or lower part of the cheek.

gōlar (? spelling), m. a curlew, *Numenius arquata* (L. 124).

gŏlur ग्वलुर् । फलकोशः m. (sg. dat. **gŏlaras** ग्वलरस्), the shell or skin of a walnut or the like; a nut (El.). Cf. **gŏl 2**, and **d̤ūnᵘ-gŏl** or **-gŏlur**, s.v. **d̤ūnᵘ**.

gilās 1 गिलास् । पानपात्रविशेषः m. (cor. from the English), a glass, a tumbler (in Kashmīr usually made of metal). Cf. El. s.v. *glás*.

gilās 2 गिलास् । फलभेदः m. a cherry, *Cerasus vulgaris* (El.); the sweet cherry, *Prunus cerasus* (L. 348). According to L. the word *gilās* is a corruption of 'cerasus'. —**kulᵘ** —कुलु m. a cherry-tree (El.).

galatī गलती غلطی f. a mistake, a blunder (Gr.M.); inaccuracy. —**kad̤ūñᵘ** —कड्ंञ् f.inf. to draw out inaccuracy, to look out for blunders, to criticize (a book or the like) (Gr.M.).

galutᵘ गलुतु or **galuth** गलुथ् । विनाशः m. (sg. dat. **galatas** गलतस्), destruction, esp. of something inanimate; the state of being or becoming expended, consumed, exhausted.

galath गलथ् غلط, ? f. a mistake, error; untruth, falsehood (Rām. 1517).

galuth गलुथ्, see **galutᵘ**.

gilat̤h गिलठ् । स्वर्णरसाद्यारोहणम् m. (sg. dat. **gilat̤as** गिलटस्), plating, gilding, silvering.

galtān गल्तान् غلطان । दैनन्दिनाय निधिः a wrapper, a thing that is rolled round (another thing); (in Kashmīr) the receptacle in which the day's receipts of a shopkeeper are deposited, the till.

gālav गालव् । नौकोष्ठम् m. the hold or place in a boat in which luggage is stowed; according to El. (s.v. *gálo*) it is the space in the centre of the boat occupied by the passengers. **-püt̤ᵘ** -पंटू । नौकोष्ठपिधानम् f. the hatch or board which covers the top of this 'hold'.

galwān 2 गल्वान् । अश्वापहारकः m. (f. **galwōñᵘ 2** गलवांञ्; for **galwān 1, galwōñᵘ 1**, see under **gal 1**), a professional tender of strings of ponies on the mountain pastures (he has made such a name for himself that the words thief and *galwān* are synonymous, L. 365); a horse thief, esp. a mountaineer who steals horses from distant villages. The f. is a *galwān's* wife. Cf. **gulubān**.

galawunᵘ गलवुनु n.ag. (f. **galawüñᵘ** गलवंञ्), that which melts or decreases (K.Pr. 254, of snow).

gālawunᵘ गालवुनु n.ag. (f. **gālawüñᵘ** गालवंञ्), one who causes to melt, etc.; a destroyer (Śiv. 158, 813, 853, 860, 862, 1321, 1381, 1417).

gilawun 1 गिलवुन् । ऊर्ध्वभ्रामणम् conj. (1 p.p. **gilovᵘ** गिलंवु), to whirl something (e.g. a sling) in the air; to flourish, shake out, flaunt (K.Pr. 154); to flourish, brandish (K.Pr. 34). Cf. **gilanāwun 1.**

gilawun 2 गिलवुन् । अपहरणम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **gilovᵘ** गिलंवु), to steal by some act of deceit, to swindle. Cf. **gilanāwun 2.**

gulawun गुलवुन् । मुखलाडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gulovᵘ** गुलंवु), to roll something in the mouth, to mumble it without swallowing it.

gam गम् غم m. grief, mourning, woe (Rām. 1101, 1655), sorrow, sadness (K.Pr. 217; YZ. 181, 249; Śiv. 475, 842, 926; Rām. 453); solicitude, care, concern, anxiety (Śiv. 1017, 1754, 1770, Rām. 323); fear (Śiv. 424, 1848; Rām. 553, 898, 979); **kĕ̄h gam chuna,** there is no sorrow; hence, it is of no consequence, no matter. —**barun** —बरुन् m.inf. to grieve, to suffer sorrow (El.). —**khyonᵘ** —ख्योनु m.inf., id. (El.; K.Pr. 93; YZ. 104, where *kainh* is evidently incorr. for *khĕ̄h*; Rām. 875, 1138). —**kāsun** —कासुन् m.inf. to remove grief (El., Śiv. 1455).

gama-rostᵘ गम-रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rütshᵘ** -रंछू), free from grief; fearless (Śiv. 586).

gām गाम् । ग्रामः m. a village, a hamlet [Gr.Gr. 160; K.Pr. 6, 9, 64, 109, 136, 231, 251, 253; Śiv. 1107, 1682 (in both cases opp. to **shĕhar,** a city); Rām. 1037, 1717]. **-gut̤h** -गुठ् । ग्रामादिकम् m. (sg. dat. **-gut̤has** -गुठस्), a village and the like, villages, etc. (as when a person says, "I am going to the villages, etc.," i.e. to the countryside). Cf. **gut̤h. -kun** -कुन् । ग्रामं प्रति adv. towards, in the direction of, a village, u.w. vbs. of going, etc. (Gr.Gr. 160).

gāma-bat̤a गाम-बट । ग्रामीणपण्डितः m. a village pand̤it, a brāhman̤ inhabitant of a village (whether learned or unlearned). **-bat̤añ** -बटञ् । ग्रामीणभट्टस्त्री f. the wife of a village brāhman̤. **-chān** -छान् । ग्रामतक्षा m. a village carpenter (usually not an expert workman). **-drŏshᵘ** -द्रंशु । वङ्गनिन्द्यभोजी m. one accustomed to eat coarse, insipid, dirty food (like a poor villager). **-dēwölⁱ** -देवांलि । ग्राम्यो बहुव्ययशीलः m. a village bankrupt, a village spendthrift (who wastes his food, etc., because they are cheaply got); anyone who is extravagant in this way. —**gāma** —गाम adv. in every village, in each village (Rām. 214, 1766). **-gand̤** -गण्ड् । समेत्य हठकरणम् m. a village knot, the banding together of villagers to enforce or carry out some object; hence, any such agreement made by a number of persons gathered together (e.g. a strike). **-grūstᵘ** -ग्रूस्तु । ग्राम्यकार्षिकः m. (sg. dat. **-grīstis** -ग्रीस्तिस्), a village cultivator;

esp. cont., some silly fat fellow who has been driven to take to village cultivation by his fellow-citizens who will have none of him. **-labār** -लबार् । ग्राम्यो मूर्खपुष्टः m. a village rascal, a sturdy fool of a villager unacquainted with city ways, a Tony Lumpkin. **-lawand** -लवन्द् । ग्राम्यः पुष्टमूर्खः m., id. **-layĕ** -लय । ग्रामप्राये adv. occurring in villages, peculiarly in villages, especially in villages. **-pacĕ** -पच्य । ग्रामीणप्रायः adv. village-like, as in villages.

gömⁱ-gām गांमि-गाम् । समग्रग्रामः m. a whole village (including houses, fields, crops, inhabitants, cattle, etc.) (K.Pr. 12).

gömī गांमी । ग्रामीणः adj. e.g. of, belonging to, or produced in, a village.

guma गुम । स्वेदः m. sweat, perspiration (Gr.Gr. 136, Rām. 1041, 1042). —**ḍalun** —डलुन् । लज्जया स्वेदोद्गमः m.inf. sweat to burst out owing to modesty or awe. **-hotᵘ** -हुतु । स्वेदाहतः adj. (f. **-hüṭsᵘ** -हूचू), covered with sweat, sweaty, all in a muck of sweat (Gr.Gr. 136). **-shrān** -श्रान् । स्वेदप्रवाहः m. a sweat-bath, the bursting forth of sweat, so that one is as it were bathed in it. —**yunᵘ** —यिनु m.inf. sweat to come, **guma ām,** I am sweating (K.Pr. 12).

gambīr गंबीर् (गम्भीर्), adj. e.g. deep; deep in sound, deep-sounding; profound, sagacious, grave, serious; solemn, secret, mysterious (Śiv. 1753); dense, impenetrable (Śiv. 1062, of a forest).

gambur गंबुर् m. a secret (El.), prob. incorr. for **gambīr.**

gumbāra गुंबार । अग्निक्रीडनगोलकः m. a kind of firework, a bomb fired into the air, and there exploded.

gumbaz गुंबज़् گنبذ । कोष्ठोर्ध्वभागविशेषः m. an arch, vault; a dome, cupola. **-shĕbd** -शब्द् । प्रतिध्वानम् m. the sound of a dome; hence, an echo.

gāmudᵘ गामुदु । बहुफलक्षेत्रम् m. a fruitful field, esp. the rich land near a village site (L. 461 *gámdu*).

gamgīn गम्गीन् غمگین adj. e.g. sorrowful, grieved, sad, dejected (Gr.M., W. 145, Rām. 24).

gamkhār गम्खार् غمخوار adj. e.g. afflicted, sorrowing, sad (Rām. 361); commiserating, pitying, condoling, a comforter (Rām. 773).

gammār गम्मार् । उद्धतः m. an insolent fellow, esp. one who is an ignorant fool.

gumān गुमान् گمان m. doubt, surmise, conjecture, opinion (Gr.M., Rām. 231, 463). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to believe, fancy, conjecture (Gr.M., YZ. 199).

gumonᵘ गुमंनु or **gumunᵘ** गुमुनु । धूसरः adj. (f. **gumüñᵘ** गुमंञू), slightly dirtied, discoloured, blackened, smutted (Gr.Gr. 130).

gamanḍ गमण्ड् । विनोदः(प्रस्तावः), m. diversion, pastime, amusement, esp. when accompanied by singing, acting, or the like.

gamnākh गम्नाख् غمناک adj. e.g., i.q. **gamgīn,** q.v. (Rām. 441).

gumanun गुमनुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gumanyōv** गुमन्योव्), to be discoloured, dirtied, (of something white) to become or be grey (Gr.Gr. xix).

gumañār गुमञार् । धूसरत्वम् m. slight dirtiness, smuttiness (of something darkened in colour by dirt) (Gr.Gr. 140).

gumröyī गुमरांयी = گمراہی f. a missing or losing of one's way; erring, going astray (H. vii, 12).

gumāshta گماشته m. an agent, superintendent, manager of a business (El., Gr.M.).

gōmotᵘ गोमंतु, see **gaṭshun 2.**

gumáṭⁱ गुमंटि । कर्पटविशेषः f. a kind of cloth, dimity.

gĕmaṭun ग्यमटुन् । म्लानीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gĕmaṭyōv** ग्यमट्योव्), to be withered, flaccid (of a flower withered by heat, etc.); to be withered, weak, thin (of the body from disease, etc.); to be melancholy, sorrowful. **gĕmaṭyō-motᵘ** ग्यमट्यो-मंतु । म्लानीभूतः perf. part. (f. **gĕmaṭyē-müṭsᵘ** ग्यमट्ये-मंचू), withered, etc., as ab.

gan 1 गन् । स्थूलकाष्ठखण्डः m. a log (of wood); a beehive (El.). **mācha-gan,** m. a bee's nest, a group of honeycombs, a hive (cf. Gr.M.).

gana-khürᵘ गन-खंरू । अनिष्पत्तिलज्जा f. shame caused by the non-success of any act or conduct, humiliation. **-köṭsᵘ** -कांचू । पक्षिविशेषः f. N. of a kind of small bird, described as crow-coloured and having a long tail. It is said to be perpetually fighting with other birds. **-manḍav** -मंडव् । महाकाष्ठमयगृहम्, महानसः m. a kind of house built only of large logs, and found only in wild forest localities; a cooking-place cut off from one side of a room by a small wall or the like, nowadays found only in distant forest villages, but formerly in use throughout Kashmīr.

gan 2 गन् (घन्), adj. compact, solid; used —° in the sense of full of, densely filled with, as in **ānanda-gan** (Śiv. 102, 363, 867, 982, 1000, 1045, 1058, 1220, 1293, 1338, 1368, 1603, 1617), of bliss compact, full of bliss, an epithet of the Deity, or of a holy man (Śiv. 1759); **ṭsĕth-gan,** full of intelligence, pure thought (also an epithet of the Deity) (Śiv. 1426).

gan 3 गन् (गण), m. a flock, troop; esp. (pl.) certain troops of demigods considered as Śiva's attendants and under the special superintendence of the god Ganēśa (Śiv. 2). See **ganēsh.**

gān 1 गान् । वेश्यापतिः m. the keeper of a brothel (Gr.Gr. 37, K.Pr. 4); a prostitute's bully, one who

lives with a harlot as her husband; frequently used as a mere term of abuse (H. v, 10; ix, 2; K.Pr. 54, 107). The f. is **gōn̄ᵘ 1** (Gr.Gr. 37), q.v. For particulars regarding these men and their occupation see El. s.v.

gāna-buḍᵘ गान-बुडु । वेश्यासंचारिका वृद्धा f. the old woman of a *gān*, an old woman who acts as a procuress, a bawd. **-bukᵒrᵘ** -बुकुरु । विटवन्निर्लज्जत्वम् m. a *gān's* face, shamelessness like that of a *gān*, shameless double-facedness. **-buthᵘ** -बुथु । निर्लज्जत्वम् m. a *gān's* face, shamelessness in asking, whether entitled to ask or not, and persisting in spite of insulting refusal. **-buthörᵘ** -बुथोरु । अतिनिर्लज्जता f. a *gān's* ugly-facedness; shameless adherence to a course of conduct in spite of prohibition, of disgrace, or of punishment, etc. **-har** -हर् । वेश्यायुद्धम् f. a *gān's* quarrel, a fight among prostitutes; a quarrel between any kind of low people; the friendship and hatred of prostitutes (quarrelling amongst themselves when a customer turns up, and good friends when there is none); similar friendship and hatred between other people. **-küṭᵘ** -कटु । वेश्यासुता f. a harlot's daughter; a woman who conducts herself as such. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । वेश्यात्मजः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a harlot's son; a shameless fellow who conducts himself as such (Gr.Gr. 132). **-tsamadüjᵘ** -च़मदुजु । अतिनिर्लज्जतायां लज्जितम्मन्यता f. a *gān's* pretence at modesty; when occasion arises the passing of oneself off as a modest person, although one is really shameless. **-wān** -वान् । वेश्यापणः m. the harlots' market, a place where they ply their trade. **-way** -वय् । वेश्याशुल्कः f. a harlot's fee, the price of a harlot. **-yārüzᵘ** -यारुज़ु । मैत्र्याभासः f. harlot's love; false love kept up only so long as it is profitable.

gān 2 गान् । गोगृहम् m. the underground floor of the house (El., L. 461) usually inhabited by cattle, a cow-house, a cattle-stable. Cf. **guhⁱ-gān** s.v. **guhᵘ**.

gāna-pōr गान-पोर् । अधस्तनपुरम् m. the ground-floor of a three- or four-storied house (which floor is used as a cattle-stable).

ganai, see **ganay**.

gani, see **gün̄ᵘ 1**.

gānⁱ, see **gōn̄ᵘ 1**.

gaun (L. 74), see **gwōn̄ᵘ**.

gēn गेन् । निन्दा m. blame, censure; verses (Gr.Gr. 21, obs. in this sense). —**gandánⁱ** —गण्डनि । निन्दानिबन्धः m. pl. inf. 'to tie blames', to compose scurrilous verses, etc., against anyone, to lampoon.

gen, see **gēn̄ⁱ**.

gŏn ग्वन् । गुणः m. a quality (K.Pr. 36, *guan*; Śiv. 1060), esp. a good quality (Rām. 39, 1067); the virtue, or property of a medicine, or the like (Gr.M.), or of a special astrological conjuncture (Rām. 1260, 1281); a virtue, such as learning, deftness, mercy, nobility of temperament (Śiv. 886, 966, 1195, Rām. 604); (according to Hindū philosophy) one of the three *guṇas* or constituents of existing things, viz. goodness, passion, and darkness (Śiv. 193, 447, 797, 977, etc.). Cf. **gōn**. —**gĕwun** —ग्यवुन्, m.inf. to sing the virtues (of so and so), to praise widely, to speak well (of) (Gr.M.).

gŏna-māth ग्वन-माँथ । गायकः m. sg. dat. **-mātas** -माँतस्), 'one endowed with good qualities'; hence, a skilled professional singer. **-wān** -वान् । गुणवान् adj. c.g. possessing good qualities, excellent (Śiv. 1077, 1081); virtuous, worthy; accomplished, skilful (Śiv. 1142); effective, possessing virtue (of a medicine, or the like).

gŏnau-rostᵘ ग्वनौ-रस्तु adj. (f. **-rütshᵘ** -रछू), devoid of good qualities (Śiv. 751).

gōn गोन् m. a bowstring (El.). This is really another form of **gŏn**. Cf. **gōn-bal**.

gōna गोन m. a pellet bow (El.). Cf. **gŏlēla**.

gŏnī ग्वनी । सुगुणयुक्तः m. endowed with good qualities, possessing virtue (Śiv. 1060); (of an inanimate thing, such as a medicine) possessing virtue, effective.

gọnᵘ ग्वनु m. a stack, rick (L. 463, Śiv. 1212, Rām. 12); a pile (Gr.Gr. 26).

gonᵘ 1 गंनु (f. **gün̄ᵘ 2** गंन्रू, for **1** see s.v.), adjectival suff. added to numerals, and signifying 'fold', as in **hata-gonᵘ**, a hundredfold. Cf. **gunᵘ**.

gonᵘ 2 गंनु । घनः adj. (f. **gün̄ᵘ 3** गंन्रू), compact, solid, dense (Śiv. 194); coarse, gross; stout, strong.

guna 1 गुन । गोणी f. a pack-saddle, a pair of large saddle-bags used for conveying grain, etc., on an animal's back. They are generally made of goat's hair (El.) (YZ. 421, 427, abl. *goṅih*). **guni-tolᵘ** गुनि-तलु । गोणैकभागः m. one side or sack of such a pack-saddle.

guna 2 गुन । रागविशेषः m. a colouring material made up of red chalk and other materials, used to polish gold ornaments, a kind of jeweller's rouge.

gunᵘ गुनु (f. **gun̄ᵘ** गुन्रू), suff. added to a numeral meaning 'fold', 'times', as in **dŏgunᵘ**, twofold, double; **aiṭha-gunᵘ**, eightfold. Cf. **gonᵘ 1**.

guan, see **gŏn**.

gōn-bal गोन्-बल् । गुणबलम् m. strength in any particular good quality, such as learning, dexterity, or the like. Cf. **gŏn** and **gōn**.

gŏnca ग्वंच غنچه m. a bud (K.Pr. 256), a rosebud. **-dahān** غنچه دهان one who has a mouth like a rosebud (YZ. 16, 145). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । मुद्रीभवनम

m.inf. to be collected together (like a rosebud), to be closely packed; (in Kāshmīrī) to become bewildered, perplexed, confused, nonplussed (in a dispute or the like).

gand 1 गंद् m. sugar-candy (El. possibly a misprint for **kand,** i.e. *qand* قند).

gand 2 (? spelling), a dam (L. 459). Cf. **gŏnḍ.**

gānd गांद् । दौर्गन्ध्यम् f. (sg. dat. **gönzᵘ** गांज़ु), a bad smell, a stink (from decaying food, etc.). Cf. **ganda.** —**anünᵘ** —अनंनु । दौर्गन्ध्यावापनम् f.inf. to cause anything to give forth a bad smell; met. to cause a thing to stink, to give it a bad name by not using it or using it improperly. —**tulünᵘ** —तुलंनु । अतिनिग्धतापादनम् f.inf. to raise a stink; met. to bring a person into disrepute by publishing his vicious conduct. —**wŏthünᵘ** —व्वथंनु । दुर्गन्धीभवनम् f.inf. a stink to rise; (of something previously good) to become stinking; met. (of a person of good repute) to become unworthy by doing something reprehensible. —**yinᵘ** —यिनु । दुर्गन्धीभवनम् f.inf. a stink to come; (of food) to become corrupt; (of person of good repute) to acquire an evil reputation.

gānda-ṭhūl गांद्-ठूल् । परिणताण्डम् m. an egg that is set, one in which the chicken is formed and about to be hatched out.

ganḍ गंड । ग्रन्थिः, पर्व m. tieing; a knot, knot on a cord (Gr.Gr. 123, 145); any similar knot (e.g. in wood); the principal bead on a rosary (Śiv. 1314); the joint of a finger or toe; a knot tied closely and therefore difficult to be undone; difficulty, complication in any business; a bandage (El.). **ganḍacĕ jāyĕ,** at the place of a stop, at a stop (in reading a book according to punctuation) (Gr.M.). —**dith thawun** —दिथ् थवुन् । बद्धा(रक्षित्वा) स्थापनम् m.inf. to lock up safely, put by in a secure place. —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । ग्रन्थनम् m.inf. to make a knot, to tie, to tie (up), tie (on). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । निरोधः, गलनाडीबन्धः m.inf. a knot to happen; to be brought to one's bearings (e.g. a child who has been free to be put under the discipline of a school); to be finally fixed for certain (e.g. a wedding which has been several times postponed); to be choked in swallowing, a piece of food to stick in the throat. —**hyonᵘ** —ह्यनु । ग्रन्थनम् m.inf. to tie, knot, tie up; to tie up a broken or dislocated bone, to put in splints.

ganḍa गंड । समग्रतया adv. in a knot; hence, all together, all at once, in totality; (put up, fastened up, etc.) with a knot, securely (Śiv. 1311). **-ḍulay** -डुलय । निपत्य नाशः f. rolling in a knot; hence, suddenly to fall down and die (esp. when walking). **-dyolᵘ** -द्यलु । बन्धनतृणविशेषः m. knotting-grass, a soft kind of grass which shopkeepers use for tying up parcels. It is also used for tying up a cut finger or the like. Cf. **dyolᵘ.** —**ganḍ** —गंड । परस्परसंबन्धः f. mutual connexion, mutual union; the ties of this world, worldly ties (Śiv. 1217). —**gurᵘ** —गुरु । रक्षिताश्वः m. a horse kept in a stable and not left to roam at grass. **-nôrᵘ** -नोरु । जलोत्तारणनालिका m. a wooden pipe or conduit for conveying water, as on a bridge, over a valley or depression from one hill to another, an aqueduct. **-nĕthᵃr** -नेथर् । वाग्दत्तविवाहः m. a knotted marriage, marriage which is tied up, i.e. which has been formally agreed to by both parties but not yet consummated. **-pan** -पन् । केशकलापबन्धनरज्जुः m. 'a knot-thread', a silken string lapped with silver wire, used by a woman for tying the hair that falls in plaits down her back. It ekes out the hair and extends down to the loins. **-prān** -प्रान् । पलाण्डुमूलकम् m. a knot-onion, the globular root of the onion plant, an onion. **-wörᵘ** -वारु । बद्धवाटिका f. 'a knotted garden', i.e. a private, walled-in garden, to which the public is denied access. **-wāṭh** -वाठ् । परस्परसंबन्धनम् m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** -वाटस्), a knotted union, the joining of two things firmly together (by sealing-wax, glue, sewing, or the like).

ganda गन्द् گندٕ । दुर्गन्धः adj. c.g. stinking, fetid; filthy, dirty (e.g. a road, Gr.M.); rotten, putrid; foul, obscene, indecent (of speech); harsh, sour, vile (of temper). Cf. **gānd.** —**gatshun** —गछुन् । पराजितीभवनम् m.inf. to become stinking; to be beaten and rendered ashamed and without answer in a mutual war of abusive words. —**khash-khāsh** —खश्-खाश् گندٕ خش خاش । पामरः m. a stinking poppy-seed, a stinking thing of no account; hence met., a low mean fellow, an utter fool, one respected by no one, one of the lowest and vilest caste. —**karun** —करुन् । लज्जितीकरणम् m.inf. to make stinking; met. to conquer a person in a mutual war of abusive words, rendering him humiliated and with no answer. **-kusᵘ** -कुसु । व्यभिचारिणी f. 'a stinking unchaste woman', a low prostitute, a vile woman who admits the vilest to her embraces. **-lyunᵘ** -ल्यनु । लताभेदः m. N. of a certain wild creeping plant, which burns even without drying; it is used as a medicine for colic in horses and tumours; *Daphne oleoides* (L. 76, 459). **-sŏy** -स्वय् । ओषधिविशेषः m. a kind of nettle, used as a remedy for indigestion and for worms in children. Cf. **sŏy.**

gŏnḍ ग्वण्ड । ग्रामः f. a small village or hamlet, esp. one newly settled; the land enclosed in the old Mughul

For words containing gh, see under g. See article g.

embankments (L. 211, *gund*). —kaḍūñ^{u} —कड्ञू । पौनःपुन्येन भोगः f.inf. to beg successfully several times in a place in which one has once before begged successfully. —nērūñ^{u} —नेर्ञू । पौनःपुन्येनाप्तिः f.inf. when one has the expectation of getting a thing only once from any place, to find oneself able to get it several times from that place.

gönḍ गांड्, **gānḍay** गांडय्, see **gōḍ, gāḍay.**

gŏnd^{u} ग्वन्दु । वृन्तम्, अवतंसभेदः m. a posy, a nosegay (YZ. 89) (usually —° after the name of the flower, e.g. **pōshĕ-gŏnd^{u}**, a nosegay of flowers, H. v. 4); a plume of heron's feathers bound up with pearls, precious stones, and gold and silver wire. It is worn on a turban on state occasions (YZ. 89, 390, L. 118).

gŏnd^{i}-tīr^{u} ग्वन्दि-तीरु । बकपक्षविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-tīrĕ** -तीर्ये), heron's plumes, used as ab. Cf. **braga-tīr^{u}** under **brag.**

gonḍ^{u} 1 गंडु m. the jaw.

gānḍ^{i} pĕn^{i} गंडि प्यनि । हनुविकृतिः m. pl. inf. the jaws to fall; loosening of the jaw-bones of children due to dysentery.

gonḍ^{u} 2 गंडु । स्थूलकाष्ठम्, प्रसिद्धपुरुषः m. a great log of wood, esp. one not trimmed; met. a great man, a man of high rank and power, i.q. **grŏnḍ^{u}.** Cf. **gar-gunḍa** s.v. **gara.**

gonḍ^{u} 3 गंडु m. the Turkestan pack-saddle, which consists of two straw-filled pommels joined in front (H. xi, 9).

gūnḍ (? spelling), m. a crown, a diadem (El.). Probably incorr. for **gŏnd^{u}**, q.v.

gunḍa गुंड m., i.q. **gonḍ^{u} 2,** q.v. Cf. **gar-gunḍa** s.v. **gara,** and K.Pr. 65.

ganḍ^{a}j^{i} गंड्जि or **ganḍ^{u}j^{u}** गंड्जू, see **ganḍul^{u}.**

gandukh गन्दुख् گندک । गन्धाश्म m. (sg. dat. **gandakas** गन्दकस्), sulphur; ? light yellow (L. 459, *gandak*).

gandakh-kān गन्दख्-कान् । गन्धाश्मधातुखनिः f. a sulphur-mine. **-wōñ^{u}** -वोञु । गन्धाश्मजलम् m. sulphur-water, water smelling of sulphur, such as that which issues from a sulphur-mine.

gandal गंदल् m. *Melissa nepeta* (El.). Cf. **ban-raihān.**

ganḍul^{u} गंडुलु । अनुद्घाटितं वस्तु adj. (f. **ganḍ^{u}j^{u}** गंड्जू, or **ganḍ^{a}j^{i}** गंड्जि), knotted, not untied; hence, whole, complete, not divided; wholesale (a term used in selling things) (Gr.Gr. 145).

gōnḍal गोंडल् m. the earthenware vessel of a *kāngrī* or portable brazier (El.).

gandam-gūndū गन्दम्-गून्दू (? cf. گندم گون) m. gipsywort, *Lycopus Europæus* (El.).

ganḍun 1 गंडुन् m. knotting, binding, the act of binding; betrothal, the ceremony of betrothal (El.); things tied on the body, clothing, dress (K.Pr. 161, 260, W. 149); esp. fine clothes, handsome apparel (Śiv. 60). Properly the inf. of **ganḍun 2** in special senses.

ganḍan-böth गंडन्-बाथ् । निरुत्तरप्रश्नः m. (sg. dat. **-bötas** -बातस्), asking an unanswerable question, setting an impossible task. **-gor^{u}** -गरु । पुस्तकसंदर्भकः m. a bookbinder (Gr.Gr. 149). His wife is **ganḍan-gār^{i}-bāy.**

ganḍun 2 गंडुन् । बन्धनम्, उपभोगः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gonḍ^{u}** गंडु, f.pl. **ganjĕ** गंज्य; 2 p.p. **ganjyōv** गंज्योव् Gr.Gr. 209, 225) to knot, tie, to tie up; to bind (a prisoner), to fetter (YZ. 134, 481; Śiv. 1395, 1705; Rām. 705, 818); to fix, fasten (Śiv. 1109, with a nail); to fasten together (YZ. 420); to bind (a book); to build, construct (Rām. 311, 794, 795, 797, a causeway; 48, a path; 799, a wall); to fasten (a necklace, or the like) (H. v. 12, Śiv. 812, 1204); to fasten (on to the body), to put on or wear (clothes) (K.Pr. 51, 126; Śiv, 535; Rām. 1591), (a crown) (Rām. 1738), (or a weapon) (Rām. 38); to make fast (a boat to anything) (Gr.M.); to yoke (El., Śiv. 1859); to entangle (El.); to stop (a chariot or the like) (Śiv. 1154). **dāwāh ganḍun,** m.inf. to put forward a claim, to present a plaint in a court of justice or before a king (H.v,11); **gul^{i} ganḍān^{i},** m. pl. inf., see **gul^{u}; hol^{u} ganḍun** (K.Pr. 83, Rām. 1462), **kamar** (Rām. 127) or **kambar** (Rām. 882) **ganḍun,** m.inf. to tighten the waistband, to gird up the loins; **kūñ^{u} ganḍith koli tshunun,** m.inf. to tie a stone to something and fling it into a river, esp. of abandoning children in this way (Rām. 352, 1037, 1587); **lār ganḍūñ^{u},** f.inf. to put to flight and pursue, to chase (K.Pr. 3); **man ganḍun,** m.inf. to fix the mind (on something) (Rām. 90, 1134, 1684); **nār ganḍun,** m.inf. (Rām. 378, 507, 715, 725, 739, 1484, 1610), or **rĕh ganḍūñ^{u},** f.inf. (Rām. 391, 725, 1784), to set fire to, to set on fire; **zātukh ganḍun,** m.inf. to draw up a horoscope (Rām. 86, 1275).

ganḍan-wôl^{u} गंडन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्) one who ties, binds, etc.; esp. the man who frames the **tölīm,** or paper of instructions according to which shawl-weavers work out a given pattern (El.). Cf. **gul-ĕ tölim,** s.v. **gul 1,** and **tölīm.**

gānḍun गांडुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gônḍ^{u}** गोंडु; 2 p.p. **gānjyōv** गांज्योव्), a verb found only in El., i.q. **ganḍun 2,** q.v.

gindun 1 गिन्दुन् । क्रीडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gyund^{u}** गिंदु, f. **ginz^{u}** गिंज़ू; 2 p.p. **ginzōv** गिंज़ोव्), to play, sport (Śiv. 956, 1435, 1461; Rām. 94, 357); to play (ball or the like); to gambol (as children) (K.Pr. 156, Rām. 357); to play, game, gamble; to play

(a game, etc.), amuse oneself with anything. **nardas gindun,** to play chess, draughts, backgammon, etc., to gamble (Gr.M.); **rās gindun,** to play the *rās*-dance, to join in the *rās*-dance (Śiv. 974, 1442); **zāras gindun,** to gamble (K.Pr. 137).

gindan-bôj^{u} गिन्दन्-बोजु । क्रीडासखा m. (f. **-bājĕn̄** -बाज्यञ्), a game-companion, a partner in a game, (in children's games) one who is on the same side in a game. **-chīz** -चीज़् m. a thing for playing with, a toy (Gr.M.). **-gor^{u}** -गोरु । गायकः m. (f. **-gür^{u}** -गोरू), an amusement-maker, a professional singer. The f. is a female singer. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । क्रीडनशीलः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn̄** -वाज्यञ्), one who is skilled in playing games, in singing, in dancing, or the like.

gindun 2 गिन्दुन् । अपहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gyund^{u}** गिन्दु, and so on, as in **gindun 1**), to carry off, esp. to carry off someone's property by swindling him; to eat up a large quantity of food.

gŏndun 1 ग्वन्दुन् । अभिप्रायाविष्कारः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gọnd^{u}** ग्वन्दु; 2 p.p. **gŏnzōv** ग्वञ्जोव्), to display or express one's thoughts or feelings. This verb is impers. in tenses derived from the p.p. Cf. **grāv**.

gŏndun 2 ग्वन्दुन् or **gundun** गुन्दुन् । उपालम्भनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gọnd^{u}** ग्वन्दु or **gund^{u}** गुन्दु; 2 p.p. **gŏ(u)nzōv** ग्व(गु)ञ्जोव्), to complain of, to make a complaint about (anything, *acc.*) (Śiv. 1435); to ridicule. This verb is impers. in the tenses formed from the p.p. Cf. **grāv**.

gandanhār गंडन्हार् । (ग्रन्थन)धारणोचितः adj. e.g. worthy of being tied (Gr.Gr. 129), hence (of clothes, ornaments, or the like) fit to be worn.

gand^{a}r गन्दर् । युवतिः f. a fine-looking damsel, a good-looking fine healthy young girl. Cf. **gandur**.

gandur गन्दुर् । युवा m. (sg. dat. **gandaras** गन्दरस्) a kind of demigod, a Gandharva, a celestial minstrel (Śiv. 434), cf. **gandarv**; met. a youth, a fine young stripling, esp. one who is good-looking, brave, and strong. Cf. **gand^{a}r**.

ganḍur^{u} गंडुरु । कण्ठमध्यभागः m. the larynx, Adam's apple. **ganḍār^{i}-wadal** गंडरि-वदल् । निपाताघातः f. 'distress in the larynx', serious injury from a fall (so that the middle of the body is, as it were, all dislocated).

ganḍ^{ü}r^{ü} गंडूरू । शृङ्गवेरादिकन्दम् f. a lump (root) of green ginger or similar plant.

gŏndur^{u} ग्वन्दुरु । वृन्तम् m. a posy, bouquet; a handful of anything except grain and grass (El.).

gŏndür^{ü} ग्वन्दूरू । रूपादिशालिनी f. 'a female posy', a very beautiful woman (YZ. 548). Cf. **gŏndur^{u}**.

gandarv गन्द(न्ध)र्व् m. a certain kind of Hindū demigod, a Gandharva, a celestial chorister (Śiv. 733, 1523); cf. **gandur**. **gandarva-kanyā** गन्द(न्ध)र्व-कन्या f. (sg. dat. **-kanyāyĕ** -कन्याय), a daughter of the Gandharvas, a Gandharva virgin (Śiv. 1453). **-lūkh** -लूख् m.pl. the Gandharva people, Gandharvas (Śiv. 800, 1116); the worlds of the Gandharvas, the heaven inhabited by them.

gindawun^{u} गिन्दवुनु n.ag. (f. **gindawün̄^{ü}** गिन्दवूञ्), one who sports, sportive, fond of play (Śiv. 1383).

gunafsh (? spelling), m. an amethyst (El.).

gang गंग् । गङ्गा f. the Ganges (Rām. 605), including any holy stream locally considered as equivalent to the Ganges. Thus the River Sind (Sindhu) of Kashmīr is so identified (RT.Tr. 335); met. an excavation, a hole, a pit (see bel.); a rat-hole (K.Pr. 63). **—khanün̄^{ü}** —खनूञ् । छिद्रान्वेषणम् f.inf. 'to dig the Ganges'; to pick holes in a person, to calumniate him to his superiors; to commence preparations for compassing a person's ruin, to dig a met. pitfall (Rām. 343, in which Rāvaṇa is described as digging a pitfall and falling into it himself). **—nērün̄^{ü}** —नेरूञ् । असकृद्धनयनसंभवः f.inf. 'the Ganges to come forth'; to be in lucrative employment, from which one is likely repeatedly to obtain money.

ganga-āra गंग-आर् । गङ्गास्रुतिनदी m. the Ganges hill stream, the head-waters of the Ganges (Śiv. 1075, 1884) or of the River Sind, which flow from the Uttaramānasa Lake. See **ganga-bal**, bel. **-aiṭham** or **-ŏṭham** -ऐठम् । गङ्गाष्टमी f. the eighth day of the light half of the month of Bād^{a}rapĕth (Skt. Bhādrapada = August – September), on which Kāshmīrī Hindūs visit Uttaramānasa on pilgrimage. See the next (L. 263, 266). **-bal** -बल् । गङ्गातीर्थम् m. any place of pilgrimage on the Ganges, esp. the famous lake on Mount Haramŏkh (Skt. Haramukuṭa) known as Uttaramānasa, Uttaragaṅgā, or (in Kāshmīrī) Ganga-bal. This is looked upon as the source of the Kashmīr Ganges or Sind River, and on the Ganga-aiṭham (see ab.) it is visited by thousands of Hindū pilgrims who deposit in the sacred waters the bones of those who died during the year (see El. s.v.; RT.Tr. II, 407; K.Pr. 178, 202; Śiv. 1634; Rām. 250). **-jaṭa** -जट m. matted locks (full) of the Ganges, i.e. the matted locks of the god Śiva (Śiv. 1258, 1893). According to legend the Ganges in its descent from heaven first alighted on Śiva's head, and continued for a long period entangled in his hair. Cf. **jaṭa-gangā** (Śiv. 188), the Ganges of (Śiva's) matted locks. **-jaṭan** -जटन् । तीर्थविशेषः m., i.q. **-jaṭa** (Śiv. 359); N. of a sacred place in the west of Bīru Pargana in

Kashmīr, visited by pilgrims on the Ganga-aiṭham (see ab.) (Śiv. 1173, or m.c. **jaṭōnē**, 359, 366). El. s.v. puts it in the Dūnts Pargana. **-mĕṭs^{u}** -म्यचु । गङ्गामृत् f. sacred earth from the banks of the Gang (or Sind) River, kept in Hindū houses for ceremonial purposes. **-wōñ^{u}** -वोनु । गङ्गाजलम् m. the water of the Ganges, Ganges water (Gr.Gr. 73, Śiv. 1309). **-vĕs** -व्यस् । गङ्गासखी f. the Gangā-friend, an unmarried girl relation who is placed near a bride in the marriage ceremony to ward off ill-luck. **-zal** -ज़ल् । गङ्गाजलम् m., i.q. **ganga-wōñ^{u}** ab. (Śiv. 1096).

gangā गंगा f. the River Ganges (Gr.Gr. 176, 199; Gr.M.; Śiv. 213, etc.; Rām. 111, 112, 1754); (K.Pr. 65, **gara-manz gangā**, Ganges in the house, i.e. good fortune comes to him who stays at home); i.q. **ganga-bal** (K.Pr. 202), q.v. under **gang**. **-dar** -द्(ध)र् or **-dār** -दा(धा)र् m. he who bears the Ganges on his head, N. of Śiva. Cf. **ganga-jaṭa**, s.v. **gang** (**-dar**, Śiv. 37, 155, 233, 859, 988, 1096, 1177, 1780; **-dār**, Śiv. 71, 209, 413, 1075, 1577, 1840, 1893). **-sāgar 1** -सागर् m. N. of the confluence of the Ganges with the sea, the mouth of the Ganges, a famous place of pilgrimage; **-sāgar 2** -सागर् f. a kind of pot carried by ascetics (Śiv. 1096, 1150). **-mātā** -माता f. Mother Ganges, N. of the Ganges (Śiv. 205).

gunga गुंग । निद्राहतः(इव) adj. c.g. drowsy, sleepy; (of a sick man) comatose.

gānagī गानगी । वेश्यापतिसमानशीलता f. conduct of or like that of souteneur (see **gān 1**); vile and shameless conduct.

gang^{u}j^{u} गंगुजु । गर्गरी f. a kind of metal water-pot, with a lid and spout, after the fashion of a teapot.

gangājalī गंगाजली । दिव्यविशेषः f. an oath, in token of the truth of a statement, taken by touching Ganges water. **-tyok^{u}** -ट्योकु । शपथचिह्नम् m. a mark placed on the forehead of one who takes such an oath.

gāngal गांगल्, etc., see **gãgal**, etc.

gŏngul ग्वंगुल् । प्राभृतभेदः m. a kind of handsel or present given to cowherds and similar servants on monthly wages when they are first engaged. **—karun** —करुन् । कृषिकर्मारम्भः m.inf. to make a commencement of cultivation; this is a formal ceremony performed by husbandmen on an auspicious day and at an auspicious hour (K.Pr. 247).

gunglū गुंग्लु m. a turnip (El.). Cf. **gŏgul**.

gangañ गंगञ् m. the large brush with which the warp is arranged (El. *gangain*).

gŏngañĕ ग्वंगञ । दैन्यप्रार्थना f.pl. a humble request (for help in any work or the like).

gangĕr गंगेर् m. *Segeretia Brandrethiana* (El.). Cf. **bāndī-bajan**.

gŏnāh or **gunāh** گناه m. a fault, offence, a sinful act (Gr.M., K.Pr. 12); crime, iniquity, sin (Rām. 495); vice (El.). **-gār** -गार् گناهگار or **gunahgār** گنهگار m. a sinner (K.Pr. 136). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to sin (K.Pr. 171, H. viii, 11).

gan^{a}hār गन्हार् । धान्यविशेषः m. a kind of rice, used both for eating and also by Brāhmaṇas for making parched grain for use in religious ceremonies. The burnt stalks of this rice make pearl ashes, used by washermen for cleaning clothes, hence the word is used to mean also 'pearl ashes' (El.); *Amaranthus anardana* and *gangeticus* (El.). See L. 78, 330, 338. **-kāḍ** -कॉड् । धान्यभेदनालम् m. its stalk, the ashes of which are used as ab.

ganj گنج m. a store, hoard, treasure (K.Pr. 257, Śiv. 430); a magazine, granary, storehouse; an emporium, market, place of merchandise.

ganjĕ गंज्य, see **gaṇḍun 2**.

gonj^{u} गंजु or **gunja** गुंज । महाबिडालः m. a large tame cat, well-grown and fat.

ganjyōv गंज्योव्, see **gaṇḍun 2**.

gānikh गानिख् । फलभेदः f. (sg. dat. **ganiki** गानिकि), a kind of wild fruit, small, red, and in shape globular, growing on a thorny shrub.

gönikh गॉनिख् । गानसहायः m. (sg. dat. **gönikas** गॉनिकस्), an accompanist, a musician who plays for dancing women, prostitutes, etc.

gönil गॉनिल् । विटव्यवहारः f. the profession or conduct of a souteneur. See **gān 1**.

ganīmath गनीमथ् غنيمت । पुनर्दुर्लभः adj. c.g. and subst.m. (Rām. 1177), considered as plunder, spoil, booty (K.Pr. 67); a boon, blessing, a godsend; looked upon as a piece of good luck (Rām. 663); something looked upon as valuable which one would not easily get in circumstances other than the present (Śiv. 1444, 1714; Rām. 13, 14); hence, easy to be got (at the present time) (Rām. 331, 691, 836, 1460, 1531); a good opportunity (for doing something) (Rām. 1177).

ganun गनुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ganyōv** गन्योव्), to become thick (of liquids) (Śiv. 1006, 1202); to be strong (El., ? YZ. 91); to be steadfast, confirmed (e.g. of love, a desire, or a habit) (Śiv. 662, 795, 1757); to be firmly fixed, steadfast (e.g. God in the worshipper's heart) (Śiv. 1437, 1649).

gōnun गोनुन् । गुणीकरणम्, अभ्यसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gūn^{u}** गूनु, f. **gūñ^{u}** गूञू; 2 p.p. **gōñōv** गोञोव्) (in arithmetic) to multiply; (in rope-making, etc.) to

twist several strands together; to study over and over again, practise, repeat several times something one is learning.

ganapath गणपथ् m. (sg. dat. **ganapatas** गणपतस्), N. of the Hindū god Gaṇēśa; see **ganēsh**. **-yāra-** -यार् m. N. of a holy bathing-place sacred to Gaṇēśa (Śiv. 11).

gunas गुनस् । गोनसः f. (sg. dat. **gun^{a}si** गुनसि), a poisonous, round-headed, short, thick serpent found in the mountains of Kashmīr. It is said to be black on the back and yellowish on the belly. It is a foot and a half long, and, according to some natives, ash-coloured. Its bite is often fatal (El., q.v. s.vv. *ganas* and *gunas* for further particulars; see also L. 155, K.Pr. 79, 212, W. 122, Rām. 1469).

gun^{a}sa-bacĕ गुनस-बच्य । अल्पगोनसः m. a young gunasa; met. a man who habitually gives sorrow to others. **-pūt^{u}** -पूतु । गोनसपोतकः m., id.

gunos^{u} गुनसु or **gunus^{u}** गुनुसु । कटकः m. a kind of metal bracelet or armlet. According to El., s.v. *gunus*, it is a small band adorned with beads, etc., and is worn by Musalmān women.

gunás^{i}-dāv गुनसि-द्राव् । सूक्ष्मकटकम् f. such an armlet worn thin by use. **-hor^{u}** -हुरु । कटकयुग्मम् m. a pair of armlets. **-jūr^{i}** -जूरि । कटकयुग्मम् f., id.

ganēsh गणेश् (Śiv. 1278) or **gàn^{i}sh** गनिश् (Śiv. 1160), m. N. of a certain Hindū god, Gaṇēśa. He was the son of Śiva and Pārvatī and was the god of wisdom and of obstacles. In the latter capacity he is invoked, at the commencement of all undertakings and at the opening of all literary compositions, for the removal of obstacles to a successful conclusion. He is the leader of the *gaṇas* or demigods who attend on Śiva (see **gan 3**).

gàn^{i}shĕ-bal गनिश-बल् m. N. of a bathing-place sacred to Gaṇēśa (Śiv. 1160). **-ṭuj^{i}** -टुजि । गणेशप्रतिमाशिला f. a small stone worshipped as a representation of the Hindū god Gaṇēśa, usually of a red colour.

gant, gantbror (W. 114), see **gȫṭh 2**.

gānt (El.), see **gū̃ṭh**.

gantā गंटा m. a bell, a gong (Śiv. 1729, 1847); an hour (marked by striking a gong) (Gr.M.). **—baja-wunuy** —बजवुनुय् adv. as the clock strikes (Gr.M.).

gȫnta गांट, **gȫnṭh** गांठ, see **gȫṭh 1, 2, and 3**.

ganĕth गन्यथ् or **ganith** गनिथ् । गणितम् m. (sg. dat. **ganĕtas** गन्यतस्), mathematics, astronomy (a Hindū word), astrology. **-watur^{u}** -वतुरु । गणितपत्रम् m. an almanac, esp. one adapted for astronomical or astrological use.

gūnṭh गूंठ, etc., see **gū̃ṭh**, etc.

gantal गन्तल् । संयोगादिककाररूपम् f. the form ग which the letter *ka* क takes in the Śāradā character when it is the first member of a compound consonant, as in *kta* क्त.

gan-ṫsŏdāh गन्-चुदाह । गणेशचतुर्दशी f. (sg. dat. **-ṫsŏdōsh^{u}** -चुदांशु), the fourteenth day of the light half of the month of Wāhĕkh (Skt. *Vaiśākha* = April–May), on which Hindūs celebrate the festival of the god Gaṇēśa.

gēnṫsh गेंछ्, see **gēṫsh**.

gȫnṫsh गांछ्, etc., see **gȫṫsh**, etc.

ganay गनय् । पुञ्जिष्ठः m. a meat-seller, a butcher (El. *ganai*).

günz^{u} गंज़ु । चर्ममार्जकः m. (sg. dat. **günz^{u}s** गंज़ुस् or **ganzas** गज़स् Gr.Gr. 54), a tanner, a currier (K.Pr. 65 *ganz*). **-phakh** -फख् । अधमचर्ममार्जकः m. (sg. dat. **-phakas** -फकस्), 'a currier-stink,' a currier who is poor, wretched, and evil-smelling owing to his occupation; met. any vile person.

gunaz गुनज़् f. a scorpion (El.).

gönz^{u}lad गांज़ुलद् । दौर्गन्ध्ययुक्तः adj. c.g. evil-smelling, stinking (by nature or occupation).

ganz^{a}run गंज़रुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ganz^{o}r^{u}** गंज़ुरु), to calculate, number, count (El.; Gr.Gr. xviii; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 50, 155; YZ. 310; Śiv. 479, 886, 1653; Rām. 551, 738); to count as, consider as, look upon as (such and such) (Rām. 499, 1438, 1447); to consider (a subject), to think about (Śiv. 1310; Rām. 137, 1241, 1351, 1434, 1674); to consider, reflect (Rām. 768, 957, 1116, 1249, 1285, 1663).

ganz^{a}rāwun गंज़रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ganz^{a}rōw^{u}** गंज़रोवु), i.q. **ganz^{a}run**, q.v., to count (Gr.Gr. xviii, Śiv. 74, 353, 532, etc., Rām. 355); to cause to count (El.); to consider as, look upon as (such and such) (Rām. 173, 383, 1638).

ginzōv गिज़ोव्, see **gindun 1** and **2**.

gŏnzōv ग्वज़ोव्, see **gŏndun 1** and **2**.

gunzōv गुज़ोव्, see **gŏndun 2**.

gĕñ^{i} ग्यञि or **gĕñ^{u}** ग्यञु । वलिः f. a wrinkle, a crease in the skin or in cloth, etc. El. spells this word *geñ*.

gŏ̃ñ^{u} ग्वञु । राशिभेदः f. a stack, a high pile of straw or the like; a granary (El.).

gŏñĕ-bāha ग्वञ-बाह । कूटपाकः m. heating, sweating, fermenting (of such a stack). **gŏñĕ karañĕ** ग्वञ करञ । अतिसंचयनम् f. pl. inf. to make stacks; to acquire a great deal of anything (e.g. knowledge, virtue, money, or goods).

gȫñ^{u} 1 गांञु । गणिका f. a harlot, a prostitute (K.Pr. 65, *gáni*) (f. of **gān 1**, q.v., Gr.Gr. 37). See El. s.v. *gányi*

for particulars of women of this kind in Kashmīr.

gȫñĕ-war गांञ-वर् । गणिकाविलासाः m.pl. a harlot's coquetry.

gȫñᵘ 2 गांञ़ू । फलभेदः f. a small wild fruit, of a dark-red colour and sour taste, growing on a thorny shrub; probably the *gaun*, *Elæagnus parvifolia* of L. 74. Cf. **gīwāñ**.

güñᵘ 1 गंञ़ू । खण्डः f. (for **2** see **gonᵘ** गंञु), a piece or fragment, esp. of flesh or fish (H. viii, 13; x, 7; in each case pieces of a python); often —°, as in **gāḍa-güñᵘ**, lumps of fish (see **gāḍ** and K.Pr. 205, *-gani*), **manz-güñᵘ**, the middle slice of a fish (K.Pr. 136, *-gani*).

gañi-bāgay गञि-बागय् । खण्डशो विभाजनम् f. dividing out by bits (e.g. a tree cut up and divided amongst people).

güñᵘ 2 and **3** गंञ़ू, see **gonᵘ 1** and **2**.

goñih, see **guna 1**.

gĕñĕl ग्यञल् or **gĕñĕlad** ग्यञलद् । वलिनः adj. c.g. wrinkled (of the skin), creased (of cloth, etc.) (see Gr.Gr. 134, 135).

gañĕr गञर् । घनत्वम् m. thickness (Śiv. 1068); thickness, crowdedness (e.g. of a grove of trees or threads woven into cloth); thickness (of curdled milk, etc.). Abs. noun of **gonᵘ 2** in all its meanings.

gañürᵘ गञ़्रू । स्थूलकाष्ठखण्डः f. a large piece of the felled trunk of a tree which has been split off for cutting into firewood, etc. Cf. **gan 1** and **güñᵘ 1**.

gañᵊran गञ्रन् । घनता f. (sg. dat. **gañᵊrüñᵘ** गञ्रञ़ू), solidity.

gañᵊrun गञ्रुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gañᵒrᵘ** गञ्रु), i.q. **gañᵊrāwun**, q.v.

gañᵊrāwun गञ्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gañᵊrôwᵘ** गञ्रोवु), to make thick, to make solid; to make firm, to make steadfast, to confirm (Śiv. 740, 1389).

gipa गिप । निस्तेजाः adj. c.g. destitute of fire or energy, impotent, spiritless.

gōpī गोपी or **gūpī** गूपी f. a cowherdess, a herdmaiden; esp. the herdmaidens who attended on the youthful Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) in Vṛndāvana (Śiv. 705, 992, etc.). **-nāth** -नाथ् m. (sg. dat. **-nāthas** -नाथस्), the lord of herdmaidens, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 858, 1382, 1423, 1443).

gup-dān गुप्-दान् । गुप्तदानम् m. giving charity or conferring benefits privately, "letting not the left hand know what the right hand doeth."

gaph गफ् m. (sg. dat. **gapas** गपस्), a jest (El.).

gŏph ग्वफ् । गुहा f. (sg. dat. **gŏphi** गुफि), a cave, a cavern (K.Pr. 249, Śiv. 933, 1817, 1894, Rām. 517), a pit, a hole (El., who makes it m.; Gr.M., also m.).

gŏphi-golᵘ ग्वफि-गलु । गुहामुखम् m. the opening, or mouth, of a cave.

gōph गोफ् m. (sg. dat. **gōpas** गोपस्), a cowherd; esp. one of the cowherds of Vṛndāvana, amongst whom Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) spent his youth. Their chief was named Nanda (Śiv. 1461), who was Kṛṣṇa's foster-father.

gŏphā ग्वफा f., i.q. **gŏph**, q.v. (Śiv. 1478).

gōphil गांफिल् or **gōfil** غافل adj. c.g. unmindful, neglectful, negligent, heedless (K.Pr. 46, **gōphilō**, voc.).

gaphlath गफ्लथ् or **gaflath** غفلت f. (sg. dat. **gaphlüẗsᵘ** गफ्लंच़ू), neglect, indifference (Gr.M.). **—karüñᵘ** —करंञ़ू f.inf. to treat with indifference, be neglectful (Gr.M., Rām. 1639).

gupakār गुपकार् m. N. of a village at the east foot of the Takht-ĕ Sulaimān or Gōpādri Hill near Śrīnagar (RT.Tr. II, 290, 454, Śiv. 953).

gōpāl गोपाल् m. a cowherd; esp. the famous cowherd, i.e. Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 705, 733, 1320, 1380, 1436).

gŏpölⁱ ग्वपांलि f. a dancing girl (H. v, 10).

gupun 1 गुपुन् । गोपशुः m. (sg. dat. **gupanas** गुपनस्), an animal of the cattle class (bulls, cows, calves, generally) (K.Pr. 219, Śiv. 1464); a quadruped (El.); met. a man who leads the life of and has the morals of cattle; pl. cattle (Gr.Gr. 152, K.Pr. 71, 227).

gupan-ḍangij गुपन्-डंगिज् । गोष्ठपीठम् f. a platform built on one side of a cowhouse, on which, for the sake of its warmth, people live in the winter. Cf. **ḍangij** for particulars. **-gān** -गान् । गोगृहम् m. a cowhouse. **-gūrᵘ** -गूरु । गोगोपः m. a cowherd, a milkman, a dairyman. These men in the spring-time collect large herds of cattle, belonging to others, and drive them away to the mountains to graze. They take their wives and families with them (El. *gŏpan-gúr*; K.Pr. 172). **-khĕjⁱ** -ख्यजि or **-khĕjᵘ** -ख्यजु । गोसमूहः f. a moderately sized herd of cattle. **-khyolᵘ** -ख्युलु । गोजातिसमूहः m. a large herd of cattle, such as is driven out to the mountains for grazing (Gr.Gr. 152). **-nĕnd** -न्यन्द् f. a method of weeding wet rice-fields by causing cattle to splash up and down the wet fields of mud (L. 327, 463). **-rôchᵘ** -रोछु or (El.) **-rachan-wôlᵘ** -रछन्-वोलु । गोरक्षकः m. a cattle herd, a man who drives out cattle for grazing and watches them. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । गोधनी n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who possesses herds; one rich in cattle (Gr.Gr. 136).

gupun 2 गुपुन् । गुप्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gupᵘ**; impve. sg. 2, **guph** गुफ्), to hide, conceal; conj. part. **gupith** गुपिथ् used as adv. secretly (Rām. 21, 519).

gupüñᵘ गुपंञ्रू । मूढप्राया f. a woman as stupid as cattle, a stupid woman (f. of **gupun,** cattle).

gŏpᵃth ग्वप्थ् adj. c.g. concealed. Usually —°, as in **ākāra-gŏpᵃth,** q.v. s.v. **ākār.**

gráe, see **grāy.**

gráo, see **grāv.**

gᵃr गर् । उद्योगोद्बोधः m. a sudden display of energy (in one not previously energetic) (K.Pr. 68, *gĕr*). —**nīrith yunᵘ** —नीरिथ् यिनु । उद्योगाविष्कारः m.inf. suddenly to display energy in the middle of some work.

gar 1 گر m. a maker, workman, used as a suff., e.g. **zar-gar,** a worker in gold, a goldsmith; i.q. **gorᵘ 3,** q.v.

gar 2 गर्, a form often assumed by **gara,** q.v., in comps.

gar 3 گر conj. if, i.q. **agar,** q.v.

gār 1 गार् । खेदः m. pain, affliction, distress (obs.) (YZ. 59).

gār 2 गार् । विषम् m. N. of a certain poisonous plant. —**ṭsāpun** —चापुन् । अतिमिताहारः m.inf. to gnaw *gār*; met. to be reduced to the extremest straits for food, to have scarcely anything to eat; to fast (as a religious act), to starve oneself (Rām. 1573). —**ratun** —रटुन् m.inf., id. (Rām. 1577).

gār 3 गार् غار । गुहा f. a cave, cavern, pit, hollow, den, grotto (Śiv. 410, Rām. 461–3, 467).

gara गर । गृहम् m. (this word often assumes the form **gar** गर् in comps., see bel.), a house, a dwelling (K.Pr. 26, 65–8, 119, 153, 255; YZ. 249, 467; W. 11; Śiv. 34, 82, 83, etc.; Rām. 115, 136, etc.); a home (Rām. 1370); a room (in a house); a den, nest, hole, burrow (of any animal); a case, holder, receptacle (Gr.M.); the frame of a picture (Gr.M.); a socket, a groove; a compartment, cell, square (of a chessboard, etc.); column (in a register, etc.). —**aṭsun** —अचुन् । गृहप्रवेशः m.inf. to enter a (new) house (done at an auspicious moment, with religious ceremonies). —**aṭsan bôgᵘ**—अचन् बोगु । गृहप्रवेशसुदायः m. a present given to the bridegroom's parents, etc., by the parents of the bride when the latter first enter the former's house, or by the former when they first enter the latter's house, i.q. **gar-aṭsawañ,** bel. **-bār** -बार् । कुटुम्बः m. house and door, house and home; family, household (Rām. 813, 829). **-bār karun** -बार् करुन् । कुटुम्बपोषणम् m.inf. to keep house and home, to support a family, be a householder. **-drāv** -द्राव् । गृहान्निर्गतः adj. (f. **-drāyĕ** -द्राय), gone forth from the house, esp. of one who is absent from home against his will. —**karun** —करुन् । दाम्पत्यव्यवहारः m.inf. to build a house; met. to make a family, to act as a wife to a husband or as a husband to a wife. **-pata** -पत adv. in every house, in each house (K.Pr. 29). **-pĕṭh** -प्यठ्, i.q. **gar-pĕṭh,** bel. —**ṭsānun** —चानुन् । गृहप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to cause to enter a house, to invite one's relations or connexions by marriage to a festival in one's house. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । गृहस्वामी n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a housekeeper, householder, master (or mistress) of a house; one who owns a house or houses. Cf. **gar-wôlᵘ** bel., which means the master of a house (Gr.Gr. 136). **-wara** -वर m. a house and its appurtenances, a house (El.). —**yunᵘ** —यिनु m.inf. to go home, to return home (K.Pr. 153; H. v, *passim*).

gar-aṭsawañ गर्-अचवञ् । गृहप्रवेशसुदायः f., i.q. **gara-aṭsan bôgᵘ,** ab. **-bugiñ** -बुगिञ् । गृहस्वामिनी f. the mistress of a house, the real owner-mistress of a house, as opposed to anyone else living in the house who is apparently the owner. **-bugiy** -बुगिय् । गृहाधिपतिः m. the master of a house, the real owner of a house, as opposed to anyone living in it who is apparently, but not really, the owner. **-bāra** -बार m., i.q. **gara-bār** (ab.) (Rām. 469). **-divatā** -दिवता or **-dayotᵘ** -दयोतु । गृहाधिदेवता m. the tutelary deity of a house, to whom Hindūs make sacrificial offerings in the month of Pōh (Skt. *Pauṣa* = December–January). **-godᵘ** -गदु । गृहात्मरन्ध्रम् m. a house-hole; met. the hole through which one's money goes, the expenses of carrying on a house. **-gunḍa** -गुण्ड । गृहे बलिष्ठः m. a great man in a house, a house bully, one who hectors and bullies in his own house, but is meek and a coward out of doors; a lazy master of a house (K.Pr. 65). Cf. **gǫndᵘ 2.** **-gôñᵘ** -गांञ्रू । गृहगणिका f. a house-prostitute, a private prostitute who plies her trade in her own house and does not publicly solicit. **-grākh** -ग्राख् । गृहपालकः n.ag. (f. **-grākañ** -ग्राकञ्), the head of a house, the person who is responsible for the carrying on of a household. **-gar karun 1** -गर् करुन् । भिक्षाटनम् m.inf. (for 2 see s.v. **gar-gara**), to do house-house, to go from house to house (for begging, to pass the time, etc.). **-gar kuṭsurᵘ** -गर् कुचुरु । अटनशीलः m. (f. —**kuṭsürᵘ** —कुचूरू see the next), a house-to-house puppy, a fellow who habitually goes from house to house, esp. a greedy fellow, who does this in the hope of filling his belly. **-gar kuṭsürᵘ** -गर् कुचूरू । कुलटा f. a house-to-house bitch, a woman who habitually goes begging from house to house; an unchaste woman who goes from house to house. **-kulᶦ** -कुलि । गृहभवः adj. c.g. home-made, suitable only to be sold or bought at home, as contrasted with things sold and bought in the market.

-nāway -नावय् । गृहमार्जनम् f. the cleaning of the house; (in a Hindū family) the cleaning and whitewashing of the reception-rooms of a house some eight or ten days before a festival such as a marriage or investiture with the sacred thread. An auspicious moment is selected for its commencement. (Cf. El. s.v. **garanáwai.**) **-pĕṭh** -प्यठ् or **gara-pĕṭh** गर-प्यठ् । जामातुर्गृहानयनम् adv. on the house, in the house, (with verbs of motion) to the house; as subst.m. the 'to-the-house', bringing a daughter's husband to live in her parents' home, instead of his taking her to his own parents' home, cf. **and-pĕṭh** s.v. **and,** of which this is the converse. **-shānth** -शान्थ् । गृहशान्तिः f. (s.g. dat. **-shönṭs^{ü}** -शांच़ू), 'peace in the house,' a Hindū ceremony of making offerings to the tutelary deity of the house, for securing peace and prosperity therein. **-sipāh** -सिपाह् or **-sipôy^{u}** -सिपोयु m. a house-soldier, one who is a great hero and bully in his own house but meek and cowardly outside. **-tshōḍ^{ü}**-छ़ांडू, **-tshōḍ^{ü}** -छ़ाँडू, or **-tshönḍ^{ü}** -छ़ांण्डू । गृहे अन्वेषणम् f. house-search, searching a house, esp. another's house, for lost and stolen property. **-tshāḍay** -छ़ाडय् । गृहे अन्वेषणम् f. searching for lost property, etc., only in the house (and not outside). **-tsūr** -चूर् । गृहवर्तिचौरः m. a house thief, a thief (e.g. a servant or a member of the family) who steals in the house in which he is employed or lives. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । गृहेश्वरः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ् Gr.Gr. 38, 39), a householder, the head or master (mistress) of a house (Gr.Gr. 135, K.Pr. 204); the title by which such a person's wife refers to her husband, or (in f.) the title by which such a person refers to his wife. Cf. **gara-wôl^{u}** ab., which means the possessor of a house. **-wār** -वार् । गृहहितता m. liking for or suitability for household work, a taste for housekeeping. **-vīr^{ü}** -वीरू । गृहगोधिका f. a house-lizard. To hear its voice is a good omen. **-vēṭh** -वेठ् । गृहोपकरणम् f. household utensils, in the shape of pots, pans, pestles, mortars, and the like. **-warzukh** -वर्ज़ुख् । गृहसाधकः m. (sg. dat. **-warzakas** -वर्ज़कस्; f. **-warzüc^{ü}** -वर्ज़ूचू), one who keeps a house in good order, clean, tidy, and with economy; a good house-master or housewife.

gar^{i} bĕñ^{ü} गरि ब्यञू । गृहवासिनी f. a woman who is apart in (her own) house, i.e. who stays at home and has not to go out to earn her living; a lady-like woman, a thorough lady; a woman who stays at home because she is too poor to go out and buy things. **-bör^{i}** -बॉरि । समग्रगृह्यवर्गेण सह adv. with all one's family and household goods, u.w. vbs. of going, etc.

gari 1 गरि adv. (for **2** see **gür^{ü} 1**) in the house, at home (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 66, 67, 71, 120, 123, 163; W. 144; Śiv. 35, 56, 411, etc.); from the house (K.Pr. 68, in 57 spelt *gare*; Śiv. 576, 1622, 1836; **garē,** m.c. 1723).

garuk^{u} गरुकु । गृह्यः adj. (f. **garüc^{ü}** गरॅचू), of or belonging to a house, domestic (Gr.Gr. 151); produced in a house, esp. when the speaker is referring to his own house, or to the house of a person whom he is addressing or who is within sight; **garuk^{u} ṭhikāna,** m. a person's address (Gr.M.); m.pl. **garák^{i},** the people of a house, the family (Gr.M.).

garā گرا m. translated 'passer' or 'sparrow' in YZ. 409. ? Cf. **gör^{u} 1.** The word, however, is probably **garāh;** see **gür^{u} 1.**

gāra गार् । अलुत्कण्ठा f. continued longing, unsatisfied even by obtaining the desired object, but still wishing for more and more. —**gatshün^{ü}** —गछ़ुनू । अतिकाङ्क्षासंभवः f.inf. such unsatisfied longing to occur.

gārē गारे, see **gür^{u} 1.**

gair, gör غیر adj. c.g. other, different, strange, foreign; °— other than, contrary to (W. 110). **-hözir** غیر حاضر adj. c.g. not present, absent (W. 110). **-jins** غیر جنس adj. c.g. of or belonging to a different race, kind, or species. In Rām. 1096 spelt **gairē-jins. -mumkin** غیر ممکن adj. c.g. impossible, impracticable, not feasible (W. 110). **-wöjib** غیر واجب adj. c.g. contrary to reason or law, improper, unreasonable, unjust, wrong (W. 110). **-zān** -ज़ान् adj. c.g. ignorant (H. vii, 27; xi, 5).

gaur غور i.q. **gōr,** q.v.

gaurī गौरी f. N. of the god Śiva's wife, Pārvatī (Śiv. 643, 655, etc.). **-shĕnkar** -शंकर् m. Gaurī and Śaṅkara, i.e. Pārvatī and Śiva, looked upon conjointly as one deity (Śiv. 197, 644).

gĕr, see **g^{a}r.**

gēr गेर् (Rām. 919), i.q. **gīr,** q.v.

gēra गेर् । पर्यन्तः m. circumference, circuit, compass (Śiv. 1185); boundary, environs; a sphere, a circle (El.). —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । परित आवृतिः m.inf. to encompass, surround, walk round.

gēri गेरि, etc., see **gyūr^{u}.**

gīr गीर् or **gēr** गेर् (Rām. 919), m. circumference, circuit, ring. Cf. **gēra.** —**anun** —अनुन् । आवरणम्, संकटविधानम् m.inf. to surround, hem in, encompass, blockade (e.g. a thief whom a number of people are pursuing, or a besieged city); met. to distress, vex, worry, harass. **-bacĕ** -बच्य । भ्रामणम् m. causing (a person) to go round in a circle. **-karun** -करुन् । आवृत्य संकटविधानम् m.inf. to vex, harass, or worry a person by surrounding him (Śiv. 1675). —**raṭán^{i}** —रटॅनि or **gēr raṭán^{i}** m. pl. inf. (of two persons grasping each other in fighting) to go round and

For words containing gh, see under g. See article g.

round each other in circles, to struggle violently, wrestle round and round (Rām. 919). —yun^u —यिनु । विभ्रान्तीभवनम्, बद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to become bewildered or confused by sickness, fear, worry, or the like; to be seized, arrested.

gira گِرٕ m. a certain measure of length, the length of the forefinger (El.), 2¼ inches, or one-sixteenth of a **gaz** or yard (L. 243).

gīr^u गीरु । गैरिकम् f. (sg. dat. **gīrĕ** गीर्य, Gr.Gr. 62), red chalk, red ochre (Śiv. 1019). Cf. **gyūr^u**.

gīri-rang गीरि-रंग् । गैरिकरागः m. the colour of red ochre. **-ranga** -रंग or **-rang^i** -रंगि । गैरिकरागवत् adj. c.g. of the colour of red ochre; coloured or painted with red ochre (Śiv. 1047).

gŏr ग्वर् or **gōr 1** गोर् । गुरुः m. a teacher, schoolmaster; a religious preceptor, a spiritual guide, a *guru* [Śiv. 15, 82, 707, etc. (always **gŏr**); Rām. (**gŏr**) 9, 43, 44, 48, 86, 180, etc., (**gōr**) 954, 1255]; a family priest, a Brāhmaṇ (El., Gr.Gr. 51). (The word **gōr** is generally used only in the second and third of the ab. senses, while **gŏr** is used in all three senses.) The abl. of comparison of this word must be made by adding the postposition to the abl. of the gen. Thus, **gŏra-sandi khŏta**, not **gŏra khŏta** (Gr.Gr. 49). **-bĕnĕ** -ब्यन । गुरुपुत्री f. the daughter of one's teacher or spiritual guide (always treated as one's own sister); a spiritual sister, a woman who is a fellow-disciple or who is a follower of the same spiritual guide; a female fellow-student. **-bāv** -बाव् । गुर्वादरः m. respect, reverence, paid or due to a teacher or to a spiritual guide; similar respect paid or due to any venerable person. **-bôy^u** -बोयु । गुरुपुत्रः m. the son of one's teacher or spiritual guide; a spiritual brother, one who is a fellow-disciple, or who is a follower of the same spiritual guide; a fellow-student. **-dār** -द्वार् । गुरुगृहम् m. the house of a person's teacher or of his spiritual guide; a monastery in which such a spiritual guide resides. **-möj^ü** -मांजू । गुरुपत्नी f. the wife of a teacher; the wife of a spiritual guide; a spiritual mother (looked upon as equal to one's own mother). **-mŏkh** -म्वख् । मन्त्रोपदेशः m. (sg. dat. **-mŏkhas** -म्वखस्), the mouth of the spiritual teacher; hence, what proceeds from his mouth, the instruction, esp. the acceptance of initiatory *mantra* or prayer taught by him. **-mŏkh^i** -म्वखि । वर्णलिपिविशेषः m. the *Gurmukhī* alphabet, used in the Panjāb, and said to have been invented by the Sikkh Guru Aṅgad. **-mūth^ar** -मूँथर् । गुरूपदिष्टमन्त्रः m. the *mantra* or initiatory prayer taught to a disciple by his spiritual guide.

gŏra-shĕbd ग्वर-श्यब्द् m., i.q. **gŏr-mūth^ar**, ab. (Rām. 43).

gōra-bāy गोर-बाय् । पुरोहितस्त्री f. the wife of a family priest. **-bôy^u** -बोयु । पुरोहितः m. a polite term for one's family priest. **-koṭ^u** -कटु । पुरोहितकुमारः m. the son of a person's family priest. **-wār** -वार् f. the day named after the *guru* of the gods, Thursday (El.), i.q. **braswār** (Rām. 1259).

gōr 2 गोर् غور । गुप्तेर्ष्या m. deep thought, reflection, meditation (Gr.M.); (in Kāshmīrī) a private grudge, hidden malice. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to consider carefully, pay attention (to = **pĕṭh**) (Gr.M.). —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । ईर्ष्याविशेषः m.inf. a private grudge to be left (as the consequence of the object of the dislike having interfered with a person's work, etc.). —**thawun** —थवुन् । ईर्ष्याविशेषणम् m.inf. to cause a private grudge to be left, as ab.

gōr 3 गोर् । गुडः m. molasses, treacle, *gur* (K.Pr. 105, 190).

gōr 4 गोर् or **gōr^u** गोरु گور । मृतस्थानम् f. a grave, a tomb.

gör, see **gair**.

gōrō गोरो m. the planet Jupiter, i.q. **brahaspath**.

gor^u 1 गरु । महाश्मा m. a large rock; esp. a rock placed on the edge of the precipice side of a mountain path to guard wayfarers from falling over.

gor^u 2 गरु (= گر) । घट्टकः m. (f. **gür^u 2** गरु, for 1 see s.v.), a doer, maker; hence, esp. an artisan, a maker of things for sale, used as a sec. suff.; e.g. **aina-gor^u**, a maker of mirrors; **lāyĕ-gor^u**, a seller of parched grain; **gandan-gor^u**, a bookbinder; **kangañĕ-gor^u**, a comb-maker, a comb-seller; **mandan-gor^u**, a man who kneads cloth in water to soften it (Gr.Gr. 149). The f. **gür^u** indicates a female maker of the thing referred to, while a maker's wife is **-gār^i-bāy**.

gor^u 3 गरु । अन्तर्दृढः adj. (f. **gür^u 3** गरु), hard, solid, tough (e.g. wood that cannot be cut); dense, solid, of thick solid material (e.g. a metal vessel that will not ring when struck).

gor^u 4 गरु (f. **gür^u 4** गरु), see **garun**.

gōr^u गोरु, see **gōr 4**.

gôr^u 1 गोरु । शृङ्गाटकफलम् m. (for 2 see **gārun**; the f. **gör^u 2** गांरु, q.v., is used for the kernel), the *singhārā*, or water-chestnut, the fruit of the esculent water-lily, *Trapa bispinosa*. The kernel is eaten and the shells are used for fuel. It grows wild in the lakes of Kashmīr and is an important food crop (L. 354; El. *gārī*; qq.v. for full particulars, also K.Pr. 92, 120, Śiv. 1807). Cf. **gūl^u**.

gāri-goṭ^u गारि-गटु । अतिकृशः adj. (f. **-güts^u** -गच़ु), '*singhārā*-lean,' a person who is lean by nature and

whom no diet will fatten. **-phalhār** -फलहार् । शृङ्गाटसारभक्ष्यम् m. a gruel or porridge made of cooked flour of the water-chestnut, eaten by Kāshmīrī Hindūs on fast-days. This is the name given to it by Hindūs; other people call it **gāri-wugra,** q.v. bel. (El. s.v. *gāṛi*). **-pūr^{u}** -पूरु । शृङ्गाटपिष्टकः m. a water-chestnut cake, made of water-chestnut flour cooked in clarified butter, and eaten by Hindūs on fast-days. **-raz** -रज़् । शृङ्गाटमासरविशेषः f. water-chestnut rope, the water-chestnut worked up with butter, etc., into a rope-like form for making into cakes; the kernels are boiled whole in water and then pounded into a paste. Cf. **öṭ^{i}-raz,** under **ôṭ^{u}.** **-wugra** -वुग्र । शृङ्गाटसारभक्ष्यविशेषः m., see **-phalhār** ab.

gör^{i} गांरि । शृङ्गाटफलानि m.pl. water-chestnuts (of a crop of them or the like). **-gūj^{i}** -गूजि or **-gūj^{u}** -गूजू । शृङ्गाटफलसारः f. the kernel of the water-chestnut, extracted by roasting the nut and then breaking it. **-gōjĕ gatshañĕ** -गोज्य गछ्ञ । नेत्रविनाशः f. pl. inf. to become water-chestnut kernels; met. the eyes to become swollen and almost blind through weeping, disease, or the like. **gör^{i}-gōjĕ** is used as a curse, "may your eyes become thus" (K.Pr. 66). **-gām** -गाम् m. a village inhabited by people who gather water-chestnuts (see the next) (K.Pr. 120). **-hönz^{u}** -हांज़ू । शृङ्गाटविक्रेता m. (f. **-hānzañ** -हाज़ञ्), a boatman who collects water-chestnuts for sale (K.Pr. 121). The f. is his wife. **-kond^{u}** -कंडु । शृङ्गाटफलकण्टकम् m. the complete spine or horn on a water-chestnut. **-künd^{u}** -कंडू । शृङ्गाटकण्टकम् f. (sg. dat. **-kanjĕ** -कंज्य), the incomplete, broken horn on an empty or 'blind' water-chestnut. **-kôv^{u}** -कोवु । पक्षिविशेषः, नाराचविशेषः m. a water-chestnut crow, a kind of bird something like a young crow, with a long beak, which dives for water-chestnuts and eats them; a long pole, with a crescent-shaped hoe at one end, used for scraping up the water-chestnuts from the mud at the bottom of a lake (cf. L. 355, cokdan and **kama-khuru,** s.v. **kam** 4). **-nambal** -नम्बल् । शृङ्गाटकक्षेत्रम् f. (sg. dat. **-nambali** -नम्बलि), a water-chestnut field, the shallow part of a lake in which water-chestnuts grow. **-pötsh^{u}** -प्वछू । शृङ्गाटकातिथिः m. a water-chestnut guest, a guest invited to a dinner when water-chestnuts are in their prime, i.e. at the beginning of autumn. **-tsôk^{u}** -च़ोकु । शृङ्गाटोद्भेदकः m. a tool for splitting open water-chestnuts.

gör^{u} 1 गांरू m. a species of starling (El.). ? = **gör^{i}-kôv^{u},** s.v. **gôr^{u}.**

gör^{u} 2 गांरू । शृङ्गाटकसारः f. the dried kernel of the water-chestnut (El.). See **gör^{i}-gūj^{i}** under **gôr^{u}.** El. also gives *góli* for this word, and *góli-kutsur*, as meaning a seller of the kernels. Cf. **gūl^{u}.** **-gatshüñ^{u}** -गछ्ञू । पराभूतीभवनम् f.inf. to become such a kernel (which is extracted by roasting and splitting); met. to be publicly disgraced or discomfited (e.g. by having one's failings proclaimed or being defeated in an abuse-combat). **-karüñ^{u}** -करूञू । लज्जितीकरणम् f.inf. publicly to discomfit as above.

gūr गूर् m. in **gūruk^{u} mundī** गूरुकु मुन्दी m. *Sphæranthus mollis* (El.). Cf. **mundī.**

gura गुर, for **gurot^{u},** q.v., in the following:—**gura-dānĕ** गुर-दान्य । आरक्तधान्यविशेषः m. a kind of paddy with the husk of a light-tawny colour, and large white rice-grains. **-kanōra** -कनोर । धान्यभेदः m. another kind of paddy, 'the light-tawny slave.' It has the tip of the husk light-tawny coloured and its grain white. **-küth^{u}** -कंठू । लताविशेषः f. a kind of shrub growing in the wilds. It is used for making the *kāngri* or Kāshmīrī portable brazier. Cf. **köñ^{u} 2.** **-kātsur^{u}** -काछुरु । ईषत्कपिलः adj. (f. **-kātsür^{u}** -काछ्वरू), (of a man or a beast) of a light-tawny complexion or colour. **-mushikh** -मुशिख or **-mush^{ĕ}kh** -मुश्ख । धान्यविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-mushki** -मुश्कि), 'light-tawny musk,' a kind of paddy with light-tawny husk and sweet-scented pale-yellow grain. **-ṭōj^{u}** -टाँजू । धान्यविशेषः f. 'the light-tawny pear', another similar paddy, but with a large white grain.

gur^{u} गुरु । अश्वः m. (f. **gur^{u} 1** गुरू, q.v.), a horse (K.Pr. 71–4; W. 9, 154; L. 461; Rām. 921, 1322 ff.; H. iii, 8; x, 3, 5); the knight (in chess).

gur^{i}-bachēra गुरि-वछेर । घोटकपोतकः m. a colt, a young horse not yet fit for riding. **-jūr^{i}** -जूरि । अश्वयुगमम् f. a pair of horses, esp. two horses well matched in strength (Gr.Gr. 82). **-khĕj^{i}** -ख्यजि । अश्वपङ्क्तिः f. a small troop of horses. Cf. **-khyol^{u}** bel. **-khap^{u}ṭ^{u}** -खपंटू । लघुघोटकः f. a small lean horse or mare, a half-starved pony. **-khor^{u}** -खरु । तृणविशेषः m. a kind of grass with circular leaves, growing in lakes or marshes. **-khyol^{u}** -ख्यलु । अश्वपङ्क्तिः m. a troop of horses, esp. a herd or troop let loose in the forest to feed (Gr.Gr. 152). **-lĕd** -ल्यद् । अश्वविष्ठा f. (sg. dat. **-lĕz^{u}** -ल्यज़ू), horse-dung (cf. K.Pr. 73). **-loṭ^{u}** -लटु । ह्रस्वाश्वः m. a small weak lean horse, a half-starved pony. **-laṭ^{u}r^{u}** -लट्रू । अल्पक्षीणाश्वा f. 'a stick of a horse', a small weak lean horse or mare, a half-starved pony horse or mare. **-māz** -माज़् । अश्वमांसम् m. horseflesh; met. human flesh in an unhealthy condition, the merest scratch on which leads

to purulent sores. **-padur** -पडुर् । घोटकखुरः m. a horse's hoof. **-pūtᵘ** -पूतु m. a colt (K.Pr. 104). **-rēmph** -रेम्फ् f. dim. (sg. dat. **-rēmpi** -रेम्पि Gr.Gr. 66), a poor little horse (spoken in pity) (Gr.Gr. 163). **-rᵃsh** -रश् । अश्वेर्ष्या f. horses' mutual hatred (arising immediately on seeing each other); met. such hatred when it occurs between human beings. **-sondᵘ** -सन्दु । अश्वसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-sünzᵘ** -संज़ु), of or belonging to a horse. **-sŏtsal** -स्वत्सल् । ओषधिविशेषः f. a certain plant, a kind of mallow (**sŏtsal**) with large round leaves. When these are broken a milky juice exudes which blisters the skin. **-tiñ** -टिञ् । अश्वारोहणातीच्छा f. a strong taste or desire for equitation. **-ṭaph** -टफ् । अश्वाघातः m. (sg. dat. **-ṭapas** -टपस्), a blow from a horse, either from its head or from its leg. **-ṭüṭᵘ** -टूटु । लघ्वश्वा f. a small horse, a pony. **-tsūr** -चूर् । अश्वचौरः m. a horse-thief, one who steals horses and carries them off to a distance for sale. **-wāl** -वाल् । घोटकपुच्छवालः m. horsehair, esp. the hair of a horse's tail. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । घोटकस्वामी m. a horse-owner; one in charge of horses, a groom.

guri khasun गुरि खसुन् । पृष्ठारोहणम् m.inf. to mount a horse, to ride (K.Pr. 72). **—karañĕ** —करञ । स्कन्धारोहणम् f. pl. inf. to mount the high horse; met. to get on another's shoulder, to declare one's intention to disobey one's superiors as a commencement to making them subservient to oneself. **—wasun** —वसुन् or **guri-pĕṭha wasun** गुरि-प्यठ वसुन् m.inf. to dismount, get off a horse (K.Pr. 72, H. xii, 2).

guris-kĕth गुरिस्-क्यथ् or **-pĕṭh** -प्यठ् adv. on horseback (Gr.Gr. 44). **—khasun** —खसुन् m.inf. to mount a horse (Śiv. 788; H. ii, 11; iii, 8). **—wŏthun** —वुथुन् m.inf., id. (H. ii, 6).

gurᵘ 1 गुरू । अश्वा f. a mare (Gr.Gr. 34, K.Pr. 73, 95).

gurᵘ 2 गुरू । तुलादण्डपार्श्वद्वयरज्जुः f. one of the strings supporting the scale-pans of a balance. **—gatshüñᵘ** —गछंञ । तुला(रज्जु)दण्डवैपरीत्यम् f.inf. the scale-string to go, i.e. one of the strings to slip over the end of one arm of the balance so as to weigh incorrectly.

gūrᵘ गूरु । गोपालः m. (sg. dat. **gūris** गूरिस्, but acc. pl. **gōrĕn** गोर्यन्, Gr.Gr. 56, K.Pr. 114, Śiv. 1423), a cowkeeper, cowherd, milkman, a man of the cowherd caste (K.Pr. 63, 71, 72; W. 141; Śiv. 990, 1000, 1055, 1322, 1388, 1390, 1837; H. xi, 12, 13); a milk-seller (El.). One of the four classes into which the Mihtar or Wātul caste is divided is the cowherd class (El.).

gūrⁱ-bāy गूरि-बाय् । गोपालिका f. a cowherd's wife (Gr.Gr. 35, Śiv. 1493, H. xi, 12) (a cowherdess is **gūrᵘ**, q.v.). **-dājⁱ** -दाजि or **-düjᵘ** -दुजु । गोपाश्रमः f. a cowherd's plot, the plot of land where a cowherd collects his cattle, dries his cowdung, and the like. **-gāv** -गाव् । गोपालगौः f. a cowherd's cow, a fine fat healthy well-cared-for cow that gives plenty of milk. **-hakhur** -हखुर् । महावृषभः m. (sg. dat. **-hakharas** -हखरस्), a cowherd's bull, a fine fat bull kept by cowherds for breeding purposes; met. a fool. **-khŏbᵘ** -खुबु । गोपालोष्णीषम् m. a kind of padded cap worn by cowherds. **-pājⁱ** -पाजि or **-püjᵘ** -पजु । बृहत्काण्डोलः f. a large kind of wide-mouthed basket woven from twigs, used by cowherds for carrying cowdung, grass, etc. **-polᵘ** -पलु । बृहत्काण्डोलः m. a basket similar to the foregoing but larger. **-pyār** -प्यार् । मूर्खमैत्री m. cowherd's love; friendship of a fool (who only does harm when his help is invoked).

gūrᵘ 1 गूरू f. a cowherdess, a milkmaid (K.Pr. 215) (a cowherd's wife is **gūrⁱ-bāy**). See **gūrᵘ**.

gūrᵘ 2 गूरू f. ? a receptacle. Cf. **danda-gūrᵘ**, s.v. **dand 1** and **grimⁱta gūrᵘ**, s.v. **grimith**.

gürᵘ 1 गरू । नाडी, घटीयन्त्रम् f. (for 2 see **gorᵘ 2**; sg. abl. **gari 2** गरि, for 1 see **gara**, p. 296*a*, l. 49), a space of twenty-four minutes, a *gharī* of India (K.Pr. 120, Rām. 947) [two and a half of these are considered to be equal to an English hour (K.Pr. 102). Cf. **ḍāy**; it contains 60 **tsyuhᵘ** of 24 seconds each (K.Pr. 176)]; any indefinite short space of time; any particular moment of time (Śiv. 839); a watch, a clock; a gong; a native instrument for measuring time on the principle of a clepsydra (El. *gáir*). **garĕ-manz,** at the hour (K.Pr. 67, W. 154). **suli-gari** (H. v, 7, **sōli-gārē,** m.c.), at dawntime, at dawn. **mandiñi gari,** at midday (K.Pr. 228). **patimi gari,** during the last hour (of anything, such as the travail of childbirth, life, the day, etc.) (K.Pr. 167).

gari gari गरि गरि । असकृत् adv. at every *gharī*, frequently, again and again [K.Pr. 70; Śiv. 75, 246 (**garē,** m.c.), 416, 1069, 1412].

garāh गराह् । एकनाडीमात्रकालः f. a single *gharī*, just twenty-four minutes; adv. (कदाचित्) sometimes, occasionally, now and then. **garāh . . . garāh,** at one time . . . at another time (K.Pr. 9; Śiv. 537, 769–78; Rām. 920–3, 1536–8).

garb गर्ब् । गर्भः, मध्यावकाशः m. the womb; the being with child; the inside, interior (of a box or the like).

garba-gāḍay गर्ब-गाँडय् । गर्भे विवाहसंबन्धः m. making a relationship by marriage (while the children are) in the womb. This occurs when two women friends find themselves in the family way at the same time, and agree that if one child turns out to be a boy and

the other a girl the two shall marry. **-jōsh** -जोश् । गर्भसंतापः m. distress of the womb (felt by a woman from the seventh month of her pregnancy up to her confinement). **-kuṭh^{u}** -कुठु । गर्भागारम् m. the central room of a house, the drawing-room. **-ṭhēla** -ठेल m. the womb (El.). **-zāl** -ज़ाल् । गर्भाशयः m. the net of the womb, the integument covering the womb. **-zyuṭh^{u}** -ज़्युठु । आदिगर्भः adj. (f. **-ziṭh^{ü}** -ज़िठू), the eldest from the womb, a woman's first child.

garīb गरीब् غریب । निःस्वः, साधुवृत्तः adj. e.g. poor, destitute (K.Pr. 66, 75; W. 118; YZ. 241; Rām. 72, 141, 1135, 1734, 1739); meek, mild; humble, lowly.

garībī गरीबी غریبی । साधुशीलता f. poverty, indigence; meekness, mildness, lowliness, humility.

gŏrba गुर्ब گربہ m. a cat. **-ach^{i}** -अछि । बिडालसदृशनेत्रम् f. a cat's eye; a human eye resembling in colour that of a cat, a brown eye. **-gonj^{u}** -गंज़ु । कपिलपुष्टबिडालः m. 'a puss of a cat', a fine fat tawny cat. Cf. **gonj^{u}**. **-kāṭsur^{u}** -काचुरु । अतिकपिलवर्णः adj. (f. **-kāṭsür^{ü}** -काचॖरू), very brown (of a person's complexion or skin).

g^{a}rbāl गर्बाल् m. breaking to pieces, a smash. **badanas gōs g^{a}rbāl,** (he fell down, and) his body was smashed to pieces (Rām. 1411).

gĕrēbāna ग्यरेबान (= گریبان) । वस्त्रकण्ठभागः m. a collar, the opening or neck of a garment (Rām. 1305).

garbĕ̃n^{ü} गर्ब्यॆञू । गर्भिणी f. pregnant.

garābār गराँबार् adj. f. (of a woman) pregnant (Rām. 1205).

gurāca गुराच m. *Rubus lasiocarpus* (El.).

gurci-wôñ^{u} गुर्चि-वोञू । मृत्मलिनजलम् m. muddy water. Cf. **guruṭ^{u}**.

gracawaṭh ग्रचवठ् or **grŏcawaṭh** ग्रुचवठ् । पुष्टगोलाकारः m. (sg. dat. **gracawaṭas** ग्रचवटस्), any thing or person large, heavy, and globular in shape.

guracyār गुरच्यार् । ईषत्पीतकपिलता m. the condition of being of a light-tawny colour, light tawniness. Cf. **guroṭ^{u}**.

grad ग्रद् । गृध्रः m. a vulture; an eagle, said to be numerous towards the south-east end of the Valley (El.).

grada-hyur^{u} ग्रद-ह्युरु or **gradi-hyur^{u}** ग्रदि-ह्युरु । अतिलोलुभत्वम् m. a vulture's throat; hence, great greediness, perpetual avidity.

grŏḍ^{u} ग्रुडु । अन्योन्यसंघट्टः m. the mutual pushing and shoving of a crowd in a confined space.

gardī گردی f. wandering, change; revolution; —° downfall, misfortune, affliction; (in Kāshmīrī) a circle (El.).

gar^{a}d गरद् گرد । पांसुः f. (sg. dat. **gardi** गर्दि), dust (Gr.M., K.Pr. 50). **-banga** -बंग f. a drug extracted from the female hemp plant, a kind of *charas* (L. 67).

gardi gaṭshun गर्दि गछुन् । पांसुसंयोगः m.inf. to become dusty. **-vyot^{u}** -व्यॊतु । रेणुव्याप्तः adj. (f. **-vĕṭs^{ü}** -व्यॆचू), dusty, full of dust.

garuḍ गरुड् m. Garuḍa, N. of a bird celebrated in Hindū myth as chief of the feathered race and enemy of the serpent race. He was the vehicle of the god Viṣṇu (Vishnu) (Śiv. 720, 732, 793, 1324; Rām. 398, 598, 600).

girda गिर्द گرد । वृत्तविशेषः m. anything round; esp. a kind of round flat cake. **-kŏnḍal** -कुंडल् । परिधिः f. (sg. dat. **-kŏnḍali** -कुंडलि or **-kŏnḍüj^{ü}** -कुंडॖजू, Gr.Gr. 69), a circular mark, the boundary of any circular area.

garādīl गराडील् । अत्यभिमानी adj. e.g. honoured, respected (on account of one's virtues, wealth, lineage, etc.).

gŏrdôl^{u} ग्वर्दोलु । फलविशेषः m. N. of a certain fruit, a small apricot, *Prunus Armeniaca* (El. *gordol* and *gurdálú*).

gŏrdöl^{i}-ōṭ^{ü} ग्वर्दॖलि-ऑटू । फलविशेषसारकोष्ठम् f. an apricot stone. **-kuj^{i}** -कुजि or **-kuj^{ü}** -कुजू । फलविशेषलता f. an apricot-tree. **-lünḍ^{ü}** -लॖण्डू । फलविशेषवृक्षशाखा f. (sg. dat. **-lanjĕ** -लञ्ज्य), a branch of an apricot-tree, esp. when separated from the tree, with or without fruit hanging from it. **-phulay** -फुलय् । फलविशेषपुष्पसंदोहविकासः f. the flowering of an apricot-tree.

gardan गर्दन् گردن । अवटुः f. (sg. dat. **gardüñ^{ü}** गर्दॖञू, Rām. 16, 825, 850, 853), the neck (K.Pr. 73, YZ. 146, Rām. 37, 299, 370, etc.); met. decapitation, beheading (K.Pr. 27). **—diñ^{u}** —दिञु । अवटुच्छेदनम् (शिरःकर्तनम्) f.inf. to decapitate, behead (Rām. 816; H. ii, 8, **tas,** him).

gardañĕ ganḍ गर्दञ्य गण्ड् । घाटानाडीसंबन्धः m. the articulation of the neck, a name given to the nape of the neck, the cervical ligament.

garuḍāsan गरुडासन् m. he who sits upon Garuḍa, i.e. whose vehicle is Garuḍa (see **garuḍ**), N. of the Hindū god Viṣṇu (Vishnu) (Śiv. 160, 1407).

gardish گردش or **gardīsh** गर्दीश् (? f.), turning round, circulation, revolution. **gardīshhāyĕ ayām** गर्दीश्-हाय अयाम् = گردشہای ایام the revolutions of days, cycles of time (Rām. 132).

giriftanī گرفتنی f. an amount collected from a village on account of arrears, in addition to the revenue (L. 409, 435, 450).

gōragī गोरगी । पुरोहितता f. the profession, condition, professional knowledge, or professional acts of a family priest.

gurgū (? spelling), m. *Pistacia integerrima* (El.).

grā̃gal ग्राँगल (Rām. 184), etc., see **gā̃gal,** etc.

g^{a}r-g^{a}r ग्र्-ग्र् । यन्त्रध्वनिः m.onomat. the hum of a spinning-wheel or similar rapidly revolving instrument.

gar-gara गर्-गर् غرغره । गण्डूषा m.onomat. gargling. **gar-gar karun 2** गर्-गर् करुन् m.inf. (for **1** see s.v. **gara**, p. 295*b*, l. 38), to gargle.

gŏr-gŏr ग्वर्-ग्वर् । शब्दविशेषः m.onomat. the bubbling or gurgling sound of air passing through water, as in the case of a hubble-bubble or native tobacco-pipe.

gur-gur गुर्-गुर् । शब्दविशेषः m.onomat. a rumble, thunder. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to rumble, to thunder (K.Pr. 116, *gar gar*).

gurgur^{i} गुर्गुरि । धूमपानसाधनवस्तु f.onomat. a native tobacco-pipe, a kind of *huqqa*, a hubble-bubble, so called from the bubbling sound it makes (El. *guriguri*).

gūra-gūr गूर्-गूर् or **gūra-gūra** गूर्-गूर् । लीलाचालनम् m. swinging, dandling, rocking (a child) (Śiv. 329, 1321, 1381; Rām. 210, 211, 1040); met. a gentle rocking of a house by an earthquake or the like.

gurgās (? **gura-gāsa** गुर्-गास, cf. **gura**), m. a kind of medicinal herb. The pounded leaves are applied externally for snake-bites and panther wounds (L. 76).

grah 1 ग्रह् । ग्रसनस्वभावः m. a man who habitually meets a request with shouts of abuse.

grah 2 ग्रह् m. a planet, esp. as influencing destiny (Śiv. 1477).

graha-gath ग्रह-गथ् । ग्रहानिष्टफलम् f. (sg. dat. **-güṭs^{u}** -गंच़), (in astrology) the going or motion of the planets, an unfavourable conjuncture of the planets, i.e. the favourable planets to be in unlucky conditions and the unfavourable planets in prime. **-ṭsār** -च़ार् । अनिष्टग्रहफलम् m., id.

grāh ग्राह् । ग्राहः m. a crocodile.

garāh गराह् । कदाचित् adv., see **gür^{u} 1**, p. 299*b*, l. 39.

girāh गिराह् (= گره) । चतुरङ्गुलमानम् f. the sixteenth part of a yard, four finger-breadths; a piece of cloth of such a length.

grahod^{u} ग्रहुद । ग्रहः m. a planet, i.q. **grah 2**, q.v. (Śiv. 489, 924, 730, 1149).

grahād^{i}-bal ग्रहदि-बल् । ग्रहानिष्टफलचारः m. (in astrology) an unfavourable position of the planets (Śiv. 489).

grohun ग्रहुन् । उपरागः m. (sg. dat. **grahanas** ग्रहनस), an eclipse of the sun or moon (Śiv. 424, Rām. 285, 438). The word is spelt **grôn^{u}** in YZ. 268, Rām. 1391, 1629, 1771.

grahana-kādur ग्रहन-काँदुर् । चतव्रतः m. a Hindū who does not observe fasts (even neglecting to fast on the occasion of an eclipse), and who on such occasions eats forbidden foods. **-mad** -मद् । उपरागसंभवः m. the occurrence of an eclipse.

grahanalad ग्रहनलद् । ग्रहणाशुद्धः adj. c.g. subject to an eclipse, i.e. (of food, amongst Hindūs) rendered impure by the occurrence of an eclipse, and hence not fit to be eaten afterwards.

grahüñ^{u} 1 ग्रहुन्य् । भूतावेशः f. demoniacal possession, a system of divination practised in the hill country of Kashmīr and by the Shin tribes to the north. The person believed to be possessed is also believed to be at the time endowed with the gift of prophecy. For a full description of the ceremony see Biddulph, *Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh*, pp. 96 ff.

grahüñ^{u} 2 ग्रहुन्य् । गृहिणी f. the mistress of a house, the wife of a householder, the mother of a family (obs.).

grahüñ^{u} ग्रहुन्य् । ग्रहणीरोगः f. a female disease, hæmorrhage from the womb, chronic flooding.

grohuñ^{u} ग्रहुन्य् । क्रूरमुखः adj. (f. **grüh^{u}ñ^{u} 1** ग्रहुन्य्), fierce or cruel not only by disposition and conduct but in appearance.

grüh^{u}ñ^{u} 2 ग्रहुन्य् । नद्यावर्तदेशगर्तः f. a deep place in a river, esp. in the curve of a large river. Cf. **gröñ^{u}**.

grahasth ग्रहस्थ् m. (sg. dat. **grahasthas** ग्रहस्थस), a householder (Śiv. 579, 840); the life or condition of a householder, as opposed to that of a wandering mendicant or of a hermit (Śiv. 1713).

girja गिर्जा m. a Christian place of worship, a church (Gr.M.).

gairĕ-jins गैर्य-जिन्स् (Rām. 1096), i.q. **gair-jins**, see **gair**, p. 296*b*, l. 21.

gŏrôk^{u} ग्वरोकु । धूमपानौषधम् m. a preparation of tobacco and molasses (*gur*) for smoking in a *huqqa*.

grakh ग्रख् । चञ्चलपाकः f. (sg. dat. **graki** ग्रकि), boiling up, bubbling up of anything being cooked (Śiv. 1828). **—anüñ^{u}** —अनुन्य् । पाकविधानम् f.inf. to bring to the boil, to heat to bubbling (of liquids being cooked). **—diñ^{u}** —दिन्य् । पाकविधानम् f.inf. to bring to the boil, as ab. **—lagüñ^{u}** —लगुन्य् । परिपक्वीभवनम्, अतिशयीभवनम् f.inf. to boil up; hence, to become ripe (of corn, etc.); to ripen (of pustules in smallpox or the like); to be luxuriant (of a ripening crop). **—yiñ^{u}** —यिन्य् । पाकोद्भवः f.inf. boiling up to commence (of liquids being cooked).

graka-wôñ^{u} ग्रक-वोन्य् । तप्तजलम् m. boiling water; it is drunk as a remedy for fever and indigestion. **-wör^{u}** -वोरु । स्वर्णादिपाकपात्री f. a vessel in which gold ornaments are boiled in acidified water in order to clean them.

grākh 1 ग्राख् । ग्राहकः m. (sg. dat. **grākas** ग्राकस), a customer, buyer (in a shop) (K.Pr. 219, 229, YZ. 119), or a customer, client (of some professional person), in each case whether occasional or regular.

-bāy -बाय् । ग्राहकस्त्री f. the wife of the regular client or customer of some professional person (e.g. a barber or a flower-seller); a woman who is such a regular client.

grāka-bôyᵘ ग्राक-बोयु । ग्राहकः m. the buyer-brother, a regular customer or purchaser of things at a shop; a regular client or customer of any professional person. **-gara** -गर । ग्राहकगृहम् m. the house of such a regular client (visited regularly by the barber, flower-seller, etc., in the course of his business).

grākh 2 ग्राख़् m. (sg. dat. **grākas** ग्राकस्; f. **grākañ** ग्राकञ्, Gr.Gr. 38, 106, 136), a sec. suff. forming nouns of agency. Thus, **karan-grākh** करन्ग्राख़्, a doer; **khĕna-grākh** ख्यनग्राख़्, an eater; **zōñᵘ-grākh** ज़ांञ्‌ग्राख़्, a knower. See Gr.Gr. 106 for the rules for the use of this suffix. With nouns it indicates possession, when the thing possessed accompanies, but does not form part of, the possessor. Thus, **lari-grākh** लरिग्राख़्, the owner of a house (Gr.Gr. 136). It thus often indicates a profession or trade, as in **hāka-grākh** हाकग्राख़्, a vegetable seller (Gr.Gr. 38); **gāsa-grākh** गासग्राख़्, a grass-cutter (K.Pr. 178).

grŏkh 1 ग्रुख़् । ईषत्पाकः m. (sg. dat. **grŏkas** ग्रुकस्), slight or partial cooking in water. **—nĕngalun** —न्यंगलुन् । निष्ठीवननिगरणम्, सहनम् m.inf. to swallow one's own saliva; met. to bear or endure an insult or a wrong, to stomach an insult. **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । ईषत्पक्वरसत्यागः m.inf. (in cooking vegetables) to pour off the water in which they are being cooked (after they have been heated for but a short time and in order to put other water over them instead), to change the water in cooking; the first water is poured off to remove the dirt, so as to leave the vegetables clean.

grŏka-wônᵘ ग्रुक-वोनु । विस्रावजलम् m. the froth which rises at the commencement of boiling rice; this is given hot as a remedy for fever accompanied by indigestion or flatulence.

grŏkh 2 ग्रुख़् m. (sg. dat. **grŏkas** ग्रुकस्), swallowing (El.). ? incorr. for **grŏṭh 1.**

garᵘkh गरुख़् (= غرق), adj. e.g. drowned, immersed; met. overwhelmed (with), buried (in), smothered (in) (something material) (Rām. 141, buried under heaps of gold).

gurka-kāv (? spelling), m. the Himalayan snow-cock, *Tetraogallus himalayensis*, the *Rām cikōr* of sportsmen (L. 118).

grakun ग्रकुन् । चञ्चलपाकः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **grakyōv** ग्रक्योव्), (of heated liquids) to boil up, bubble up, boil over; to be in violent motion (of liquids) (Gr.Gr. xx). The causal of this verb is **grakanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

grakanāwun ग्रकनावुन् । पाचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **grakanôwᵘ** ग्रकनोवु), to heat a liquid till it boils, to cause to boil; to cook (El. *grĕk-*) (Gr.Gr. 174).

girkiñ गिर्किञ् । सर्पभेदः, भूषणविशेषः f. a kind of snake. It is said to be able to put its tail into its mouth and then to roll along like a hoop, and to adopt this original method for attacking a human being; N. of a kind of two-headed ornament of gold or silver hung on to the neck of a suckling child.

grakawun ग्रकवुन् । पाचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **grakowᵘ** ग्रकोवु), to cook in water, to stew, boil.

grakawunᵘ ग्रकवुनु । अत्युष्णम् n.ag. (f. **grakawüñᵘ** ग्रकवंञ्), (of water, etc.) boiling up, boiling hot.

grākay ग्राकय् । ग्राहकाधिक्याहंकृतिः f. (in a shopkeeper) pride or conceit caused by the fact that a large number of customers are demanding some particular article in his stock.

gŏril ग्वरिल् or **gūril** गूरिल् । पौरोहित्यम् f. (sg. dat. **gŏrili** ग्वरिलि or **gūrili** गूरिलि), the profession, conduct, or condition of a family priest, or of a teacher, or of a spiritual preceptor (cf. Gr.Gr. 142, **gŏr** or **gōr 1, gūrⁱlözᵘ,** and **gōrözᵘ**).

gurāl गुराल् m. the Himālaya chamois (El.).

gārilad गारिलद् । अतिलोभयुक्तः adj. c.g. one who is affected by continual longing, unsatisfied even by the attainment of the desired object, but who is still wishing for more and more.

gūrⁱlözᵘ गूरिलांज़ु । आचार्यता f., i.q. **gŏril,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 143). Cf. **gōrözᵘ.**

grima ग्रिम । यवविशेषः m. Tibet barley, *Hordeum hexastichon*, var., an important food staple among the mountain people. The grain has not the chaff scales adhering to it, but is naked like wheat (L. 330, 341, *grim*).

garm गर्म् گرم । घर्मः adj. c.g. hot, warm (W. 112, Rām. 1198); in a state of heat; fervid, ardent, zealous; fiery, choleric; warm, rich (e.g. a man or a place of pilgrimage) (K.Pr. 236); active, lively, brisk (as a market) (Rām. 139); (of news) exciting, arousing, causing energy (Rām. 777, 798); as subst. the hot season.

garmī गर्मी گرمی । अत्युष्णता f. heat, warmth (W. 112, Śiv. 27); hot weather, the hot season; activity, briskness, fierceness, vehemence; sexual passion, lust, heat; fever, the venereal disease.

gaurama गौरम adj. c.g. fair, fair-complexioned (Śiv. 47).

For words containing gh, see under g. See article g.

gōramal गोरमल् or **gōramala** गोरमल m. a grave-digger (El.). Cf. **gōr 4.**

garmun गर्मुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **garmyōv** गर्म्योव्), to be hot (Gr.Gr. xviii).

grūmphᵘ ग्रूंफु, see **grūph**ᵘ.

girmār गिर्मार् । आवृत्य ताडनम् m. mobbing and beating (e.g. a thief attempting to abscond). Cf. **gīr.**

grimith ग्रिमिथ् । गोमूत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **grim**ⁱ**tas** ग्रिमितस्), cattle urine, cow's urine. Hindū brides have their hair washed with a mixture of this and milk two days before the marriage (K.Pr. 112, 114, *grumit*).

grimⁱ**ta-gūr**ᵘ ग्रिमित-गूरु । गोमूत्रकुम्भिका f. the cistern (made of a covered jar buried in the floor of a cowhouse) for collecting the cattle urine. **-wōn̄**ᵘ -वोनु । गोमूत्रसंकीर्णजलम् m. a mixture of cattle urine and water (generally in the proportions of half and half).

grāma-yāz ग्राम-याज़ । अतिधनायावसरः m. lit. a village sacrifice, a sacrifice in which everyone in the village will take a share, and from which the sacrificing priest will gain a very large amount of fees; hence, met. an opportunity for gaining a large sum of money or making a very big profit.

grān ग्रान् । गौधेरः m. the Indian marten, *Mustela flavigula* (L. 110), said to be sprung from the union of a black serpent and an iguana.

granā ग्रना । ग्लानिः f. a feeling of disgust (for any person or thing), i.q. **grāna.**

grāna ग्रान । अरुचिः f. disgust rising from surfeit, having eaten so much of anything that one loathes it. —**gatshün̄**ᵘ —गछ्चू । अरुच्युद्भवः f.inf. such loathing to occur. —**karün̄**ᵘ —करुञ़् f.inf. to condemn, blame (Gr.M.).

grônᵘ ग्रोनु m. (YZ. 268, Rām. 1391, 1629, 1771), i.q. **grohun,** q.v.

garönī गरॉनी (= گرانی), f. weight, burden; heaviness, gravity; heaviness of spirit, depression, grief, vexation (Rām. 1461); scarceness, scarcity, dearth, dearness.

garun गरुन् or **gaḍun** गडुन् । घट्टनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gor**ᵘ 4 गरु or **goḍ**ᵘ गडु, for 1, 2, 3 see s.vv.), to make, form, fashion, put together (as a carpenter); to forge, to work metals (H. v, 5); to malleate, to mould. **kalam garun,** to mend a pen (Gr.M.). **-tsarun** -त्सरुन् । घट्टनादिकम् m.inf. a jingling repetition of **garun,** to make and prepare, to do all the work necessary in the preparation of anything (e.g. a brazen vessel or an ornament).

gorᵘ**-mot**ᵘ गरु-मतु । घट्टितः perf. part. (f. **gūr**ᵘ**-mütsᵘ** गरु-मच़ू), made, prepared, fashioned, forged, etc. (K.Pr. 73, 173, Śiv. 280).

garanay गरनय् । अघट्टितः neg. conj. part. not having made (Gr.Gr. 111); as adj. e.g. not made, not yet made, not yet hammered out into shape.

garana yunᵘ गरन यिनु । कठोरीभवनम् m. inf. pass., lit. to be made, to be hammered into shape; met. (of living beings) to be hardened, to become obstinate in refusing to do anything, to jib; (of things or actions) to be hard, difficult (Gr.Gr. 169).

gārun गारुन् । अन्वेषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gôr**ᵘ 2 गोरु, for 1 see s.v.), to search eagerly for (Rām. 439, 1487); to remember affectionately, to miss (a friend), every now and then to think of a person and long for his presence and assistance; to inquire (El.); to search (L. 463).

gôrᵘ**-mot**ᵘ गोरु-मतु । अन्विष्टः perf. part. (f. **gör**ᵘ**-müts**ᵘ गोरु-मच़ू), missed, longed for, as ab.

gērun 1 गेरुन् । आवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gyūr**ᵘ ग्यूरु; f. **gīr**ᵘ गीरु, pl. **gērĕ** गेर्य; 2 p.p. **gēryōv** गेर्योव्), to surround, encompass; to encircle; to beset, hem in; to invest, blockade.

gyūrᵘ**-mot**ᵘ ग्यूरु-मतु perf. part. (f. **gīr**ᵘ**-müts**ᵘ गीरु-मच़ू), surrounded, etc.

gērun 2 गेरुन्, see **gēlun.**

gīrun गीरुन् । भ्रमणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gīryōv** गीर्योव्), to be giddy, to totter, reel.

gōrun गोरुन् । प्रलापः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gūr**ᵘ गूरु; f.pl. **gōrĕ** गोर्य; 2 p.p. **gōryōv** गोर्योव्), to babble in delirium or the like; to talk in one's sleep; to lament (Gr.Gr. xx).

gurun 1 गुरुन् । गडकः m. (sg. dat. **guranas** गुरनस्), a certain small fish inhabiting the streams and morasses (L. 158, *gúran*; W. 123). It is said to have a delicate taste.

gurun 2 गुरुन् m. (sg. dat. **guranas** गुरनस्), a bunch (of grapes or the like) (El., K.Pr. 255). Cf. **dach.**

grand ग्रन्द् । संख्या f. (sg. dat. **grünz**ᵘ ग्रंज़ु, Gr.Gr. 29, 69), counting, enumeration, reckoning, computation. —**karün̄**ᵘ —करुञ़् m.inf. to number, reckon, count, compute (El.).

grünzᵘ**-phyur**ᵘ ग्रंज़ु-फ्युरु । संख्याविपर्ययः counting backwards.

grọndᵘ ग्रॊंडु । अतिस्थूलदारु, महापुरुषः m. a great log of wood, esp. one not trimmed; met. a great man, a man of high rank and power, i.q. **gonḍ**ᵘ **2.** Cf. **gar-gunda,** s.v. **gara,** p. 295*b*, l. 28.

grindam ग्रिंदम् m. compressing, squeezing, throttling. Used in the phrase **hāṭ**ⁱ **grindam dyun**ᵘ, see **hoṭ**ᵘ **1.**

grāngal ग्रांगल्, see **gāgal.**

garanāwun गरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **garanôw**ᵘ गरनोवु), to cause to be made, to get made, to make (with help) (H. xi, 17).

grünz^{u} ग्रंज़, see **grand.**

gŏrinöz^{u} ग्वरिनांज़ । पौरोहित्यम् f. the condition or profession of a **gŏryun^{u}**, q.v., i.e. of a Hindū family priest, who conducts worship according to the rules of the Tantras and not according to those of the Vēdas. Cf. **gōröz^{u}**.

grañ ग्रञ् । क्षोभः m. agitation, anxiety, misgiving (e.g. when one desires to do something at a small expenditure and finds that it is costing much more than was anticipated).

gröñ^{u} ग्रांञ् । कूपविशेषः f. a deep well in the bed of a river hidden under the water, usually in mountain streams. Cf. **grüh^{u}ñ^{u} 2.**

garïñ 1 गरिञ् । गृहसंस्कारिणी f. a good housewife, a woman who manages her house well (Gr.Gr. 38).

garïñ 2 गरिञ् f. an unconscientious woman (?), only noted in K.Pr. 132 (*garin*), where it is so translated.

graph ग्रफ् or **grŏph** ग्रुफ् m. in the following: —**karun** —करुन् । ग्रासीकरणम् m.inf. to swallow, eat up (food); met. to wear anything away, make worn out; entirely to misappropriate anything entrusted to one.

grūph^{u} ग्रूँफ़ । कोरकः m. a half-opened bud.

giriphtār गिरिफ़तार् گرفتار adj. c.g. taken, seized, arrested, captured (Rām. 53, 384, 879); involved (in), entangled (Rām. 297); entangled (in calamity), at one's wit's ends (Rām. 1217).

garĕr गर्यर् । काठिन्यम् m. hardness (lit. and fig.), solidity.

grās ग्रास् । ग्रासः m. a mouthful of food, as much as can be put into the mouth at one time [Śiv. 594, 1461 (of milk)]. Often —°. —**karun** —करुन् । ग्रासीकरणम् m.inf. to swallow; met. to misappropriate goods entrusted to one; to swallow up, to destroy (Śiv. 1352, 1480). —**sōpanun** —सांपनुन् m.inf. swallowing or destruction to occur (Śiv. 1465).

gursī गुर्सी f. an opal (El.).

gurus गुरुस् । गोरसः m. (sg. dat. **gurasas** गुरसस्), skim milk (L. 462); buttermilk, milk and water which has been churned and from which the butter has been taken. The Kāshmīrīs are very fond of this (El., K.Pr. 73, 78, 87, 241; Śiv. 1461). **gurus-wurus** गुरुस्-वुरुस् id. (El.).

guras-gūr^{u} गुरस्-गूर् । गोरसविक्रेता m. (f. **-gūr^{ü}** -गूरू), a buttermilk seller, a cowherd who lives by selling buttermilk. The f. is a female seller. **-krör^{ü}** -क्रांरू । गोरसपूपः m. a kind of curd cake made by boiling buffalo buttermilk. **-k^{a}y** -कय् । गोरसपात्री f. a buttermilk vessel; a vessel in which milk is churned to buttermilk. **-kyom^{u}** -क्यमु । गोरसकृमिः m. the worm which breeds in sour buttermilk; met. a baby which is very tiny. **-nör^{ü}** -नांरू । गोरसाल्पपात्री f. a kind of small earthen vessel, narrow at the top, used for holding buttermilk or the like. **-ṭsoḍ^{u}** -त्संडु । गोरसपात्रम् m. a kind of earthen tub or vessel in which buttermilk is kept; such a vessel full of buttermilk. **-wör^{ü}** -वांरू । गोरसात्यल्पपात्री f. a very small vessel used for ladling buttermilk, or similar uses.

grishm ग्रिश्म् । ग्रीष्मः m. one of the six Kashmīr seasons (L. 326), the hot season, consisting of the months of Zēṭh (Skt. *Jyaiṣṭha* = May–June) and Hār (Skt. *Āṣāḍha* = June–July).

grösh^{e}run 1 ग्रांश्रुन् । ग्रहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **grösh^{o}r^{u}** ग्रांश्रु), to take, receive (into the hand, etc., of something given by another).

grösh^{e}run 2 ग्रांश्रुन् । वृष्टिनिरोधः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **grösh^{o}r^{u}** ग्रांश्रु. This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles), (of a shower of rain, esp. a violent one) to stop suddenly.

grösh^{e}rāwun 1 ग्रांश्रावुन् । ग्राहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **grösh^{e}rôw^{u}** ग्रांश्रोवु), to cause to be taken, to cause a gift to be taken by another.

grösh^{e}rāwun 2 ग्रांश्रावुन् । वृष्टिनिरोधः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **grösh^{e}rôw^{u}** ग्रांश्रोवु), i.q. **grösh^{e}run 2.**

grīst^{i} ग्रीस्ति, **grūst^{u}** ग्रूस्तु, see **gryūst^{u}**.

grīstil ग्रीस्तिल् । कृषीवलता f. (sg. dat. **grīstili** ग्रीस्तिलि), the profession of a cultivator, farming, cultivation of the soil; skill in cultivating, knowledge of farming.

graṭa ग्रट । घरट्टः m. a corn-mill, a grinding mill (K.Pr. 6, 27; L. 456; Śiv. 1503, 1795, 1828; W. 2 has *ghraṭ^{u}*, i.e. **groṭ^{u}**). **-anwār** -अन्वार् f. the revolution of a mill; met. perpetual or continual revolution (of the soul through transmigration) (Śiv. 1795, 1914). **-bal** -बल् । घरट्टस्थानम् m. the ground outside a village, on the bank of a river, where the village corn-mill, driven by the stream, is situated (K.Pr. 71). —**dyun^{u}** —द्युनु । अतिपीडनम् m.inf. to give grinding; to put to the mill, to 'grind' a pupil, make him study hard; to wear down a person by refusing him any liberty. **-khôr^{u}** -खोरु m. or **-khör^{ü}** -खांरू f. । घरट्टोर्ध्वपात्रम् in the large water-mill, the large wickerwork receptacle, which is filled with wheat and which delivers it gradually to the millstones. —**lagun** —लगुन् । निरोधेन क्लेशावाप्तिः m.inf. to be put into the mill; to be worn down by being refused liberty (e.g. in a prison). **-laṭshul^{u}** -लछुलु । घरट्टसंमार्जनी m. a brush for sweeping up the flour or the refuse coming from a mill. **-pahör^{ü}** -पहांरू । घरट्टनिलयः f. the hut on the bank of a river in which the water-mill for grinding corn is kept. **-ṭsak^{a}j** -चकज् or

-ṭsakᵘjᵘ -त्सकंजू । घरट्टशिला f. one of the stones (upper or nether) of a mill, a millstone. It is believed that a Yĕch, or fairy, no matter how strong, cannot lift a millstone, and hence anything placed under it is safe from him (K.Pr. 141). **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु m. a miller (K.Pr. 6).

grutu (? spelling), N. of a certain soil, containing a large proportion of clay (L. 319). The word appears to be properly **gurotᵘ**, q.v., or its f. **gurüṭᵘ**.

grüṭᵘ ग्रंटू । पिटकगुटिका f. the hard core of a boil not yet ripe, i.e. before matter has fully formed in it. Cf. **grŏth** 2 and **gūth**.

gurotᵘ गुरंटु । ईषत्पीतवर्णः adj. (f. sg. nom. **gurüṭᵘ** गुरंटू, dat. **guracĕ** गुरच्य), of a light-tawny colour, light brown. This word often takes the form **gura** (q.v.) when °—.

gurüṭᵘ mĕṭsᵘ गुरंटू म्यंत्सू । पिच्छिलमृत्तिका f. a kind of slimy yellow earth used for plastering. It is found in the hills and principally employed for decorating town houses. (Cf. **grutu.**) —**rab** —रब । पुष्टपङ्कः f. mud made by mixing this earth with water.

grath ग्रठ् । निगरणशब्दः m. the gulping sound made when swallowing food or water. Cf. **grith** and **grŏth 1.** —**grath** —ग्रठ् । असकृज्जलनिगरणशब्दः, पाकशब्दः m. the series of gulping sounds made when drinking water; the similar sound made by rice when being boiled. —**karun** —करुन् । सशब्दनिगरणम् m.inf. to make a gulping sound when swallowing quickly.

grith ग्रिठ । निगरणशब्दः m. the gulping sound made in swallowing, esp. in swallowing soft food. Cf. **grath** and **grŏth 1.**

grŏth ग्रुथ । धनाद्यायभोगः m. the spending by one member of a company of the whole of its joint earnings.

grŏth 1 ग्रुठ । पानशब्दः m. the gulping sound made when swallowing a liquid. Cf. **grath** and **grith**, also **amañĕ-ta-grŏth**, p. 28*b*, l. 21. —**nĕngalun** —न्यंगलुन् । युगपन्निगरणम् m.inf. to gulp down together food and liquid.

grŏth 2 ग्रुठ । विस्फोटविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **grŏtas** ग्रुटस), a bubo or boil occurring on the inner part of the thigh or armpit, said to be caused by excessive walking. Cf. **grüṭᵘ**.

garᵃth गरथ् or **garath** गरथ् । आकारः m. (sg. dat. **gartas** गर्तस् or **garatas** गरतस्), the forming, fashioning, forging, hammering out of anything; hence (of any manufactured metal article), the ultimate manufactured shape, the form, shape, fashion; the model or fashion according to which a thing is to be made. Cf. **garun** and Gr.Gr. 128. The word is reported to be m., though most words ending in **ath** are f. Cf., however, **watath.**

gairath गैरथ, **gŏrath** गॉरथ غيرت m. (sg. dat. **gairatas** गैरतस्), jealousy; source or cause of jealousy; care of what is sacred and inviolable; a nice sense of honour; honour; courage, spirit, strength of mind, coolness in difficulties (Rām. 685, 865, 966, 1081); modesty, bashfulness; envy, emulation; disdain, indignation; enmity.

grŏtam ग्रुतम् । समग्रतया भक्षणम् m. eating up all the food before one, clearing out the dishes.

guratun गुरटुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **guratyōv** गुरट्योव्), to be light tawny coloured, to be fair coloured (Gr.Gr. xix).

gratiñ ग्रटिञ् । लघुपेषणीयन्त्रम् f. a small light handmill. Cf. **grata.**

gōra-tray गोर-त्रय् । गौरीतृतीयाख्या तिथिः, चित्रविशेषः f. the third lunar day of the light half of the month of Māg (Skt. *Māgha* = January–February), sacred amongst Hindūs to the goddess Gaurī or Vāgīśvarī, on which a festival is held by teachers and their pupils; a set of verses, written on coloured paper, together with a picture of Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning, surrounded by an ornamental border, prepared on the occasion of this festival.

grŏṭsun ग्रुत्सुन् । कम्पनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **grŏṭsyōv** ग्रुत्स्योव्, Gr.Gr. 226), to be splashed about (as a liquid in a vessel), shaken up, agitated. Cf. **grakun.**

grŏṭsawun ग्रुत्सवुन् । जलादिचेष्टादानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **grŏṭsowᵘ** ग्रुत्सवु), to splash about, shake up (a liquid in a vessel).

grāv ग्राव् । उपालम्भः f. reproaches made to a person (esp. to a friend) for improper conduct, remonstrance, expostulation, admonition (Śiv. 1832, Rām. 307, 1624); complaint, accusation, blame (El. *gráo*). **-gŏndun** -ग्वन्दुन् । प्रीतिपूर्वकोपालम्भः m. remonstrance (and) criticism, a kindly affectionate remonstrance. —**karüñᵘ** —करंञू । उपालम्भनम् f.inf. to remonstrate, as ab.; to accuse, complain, blame (El.) (dat. of obj. Gr.M.).

grāwa-grāv ग्राव-ग्राव् । परस्परोपालम्भः, असकृदुपालम्भः f. mutual reproaches, mutual recriminations (esp. between the relations of a bride and bridegroom, respectively, as to the alleged small amount of the dowry, etc.); frequent reproaches (not mutual).

gārawunᵘ गारवुनु n.ag. (f. **gārawüñᵘ** गारवंञू), one who searches eagerly for anything (Śiv. 206).

garwanj गरवञ्ज । जलकुम्भासनम् m. a wooden stand for supporting a water-jar (Hindī *ghaṛōcā*).

grāvürᵘ ग्रावंरू । आवरणम्, आक्रमणम् f. striking by the wings (as a large bird attacks smaller ones); met.

attack or violent oppression of a weak person by a powerful one.

gŏrawār ग्वरवार् or **gōrawār** गोरवार्, see **gŏr**, p. 297*b*, l. 6.

grāy ग्राय् । क्षोभः, क्षोभचेष्टा f. shaking, trembling, quivering (H. vii, 11, of ears of grain); tottering, trembling (cf. **āyĕ-grāyĕ**, s.v. **āy 2**) (Rām. 1118); a jerk, sudden push causing movement (e.g. to a vessel, so as to cause the contained liquid to shake up or to be splashed out); agitation of the mind (Rām. 1742), indignation. El. spells this word *gráe*. Cf. **brōṭh-grāy** and **brūṭh^{i}-grāy**, s.v. **brōṭh** (p. 128, col. *a*, l. 10, and col. *b*, l. 6). —**dinũ^{u}** —दिञ्ञू । निपातनचेष्टाविधानम् f.inf. to knock or push a vessel containing liquid, so as to cause the contents to be spilt. —**kadũñ^{u}** —कड्ञू । संशोधनम् f.inf. to rinse (a cloth or an empty vessel). —**lagũñ^{u}** —लगंञू । अकस्मात्क्षोभचेष्टासंभवः, मनःक्षोभः f.inf. to be shaken or upset (of a vessel, so that the contents are spilt); to be unsteady, impermanent, not "founded on a rock" (H. ix, 12); (of the mind, etc.) to be agitated, to become filled with indignation (in this sense **grāy** is usually —° following a word signifying 'mind' or the like). —**mārũñ^{u}** —मारंञू f.inf. to cause to shake (of ear-rings, K.Pr. 153).

grāyĕ diñĕ ग्राय दिञ, f. pl. inf. to give wavings, to cause to wave (H. vii, 11). —**mārañĕ** —मारञ f. pl. inf. to flutter, tremble (of locks of hair, YZ. 64).

griy ग्रिय् । पुष्टविस्रावः m. a kind of thick gruel, made by boiling a little rice in much water, and then mashing it.

giryĕ گریہ m. crying, weeping, lamentation (YZ. 497). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to lament, etc. (YZ. 126, 194, 456).

gár^{i}yāl गंरियाल् । घटीसंज्ञापकः m. a bell-ringer, a man whose business it is to strike a gong at certain hours of the day (K.Pr. 67, W. 154); a small bell (El.).

gŏryun^{u} ग्वर्युन् । पुरोहितविशेषः m. a Hindū family priest, who conducts worship according to the rules of the Tantras and not according to those of the Vēdas.

gryūst^{u} ग्यूस्तु or **grūst^{u}** ग्रूस्तु । कृषीवलः m. (sg. dat. **grīstis** ग्रीस्तिस्), a farmer, husbandman, cultivator of the soil; a tenant farmer (El.; K.Pr. 69, 129, 224; L. 456; H. ix, 4, 7). According to El. the word is pronounced *grūst* in Śrīnagar and *grŏst* elsewhere.

grīst^{i}-bāy ग्रीस्ति-बाय् । कृषिकस्त्री f. a farmer's wife (H. ix, 1). **-gara** -गर । कृषिकगृहम् m. a village husbandman's house, in which he lives; the condition of such a householder. **-kāg^{u}r^{u}** -काँगुरू, f. a rudely made peasant's *kangrī* or portable fireplace (K.Pr. 129). **-pacĕ** -पच्य । कृषिकतुल्यः adj. c.g. equal in rank to a husbandman, a fellow-husbandman. The expression is used in arranging marriages, etc.

graz 1 ग्रज़् । गर्जनम् f. roaring, speaking with a thundering voice (Gr.Gr. 126, Śiv. 1117); loud singing, a thundering chorus (Śiv. 1614). —**tulũñ^{u}** —तुलंञू । समेत्य गर्जनम् f.inf. to raise a roar (of a crowd of people shouting the same thing).

graz 2, see **grŏz**.

griz ग्रिज़् । भर्त्सनम् m. abuse, railing at a person.

grŏz ग्रॊज़् । गुटिका f. the heel, esp. the *tendo Achillis*; according to El., also the calf of the leg, or the leg genl. (El. also *graz*).

gar^{a}z गरज़् or **garaz** गरज़् غرض m. (sg. abl. **garza** गर्ज़ H. vii, 26, **garaza** गरज़ Rām. 651), an aim, end, object (Gr.M.); design, view, purpose, intention (H. vii, 26, Śiv. 572, Rām. 107); interest, concern, connexion (with anything) (Gr.M.). Regarding the gender of this word (which in Hindōstānī is f.), see W. 18. As adv., also (Rām. 651) **garaza**, in short, in a word, in fine (Rām. 432, 664, 373). **-mand** غرضمند adj. c.g. concerned, interested; selfish, designing (K.Pr. 66, Rām. 1150). Cf. **bē-garaz** and K.Pr. 235.

gōrŏz^{u} गोरॊज़ू । गुरुवृत्तिः f. the profession or occupation of a teacher, of a spiritual guide, or of a family priest. Cf. **gōrinŏz^{u}**, **gōril**, **gūr^{i}lŏz^{u}**, and Gr.Gr. 143.

gurāza गुराज़ (= غراز) । उद्धतः adj. c.g. pompous, haughty; a bully, tyrannous.

guriz^{u} गुरिज़ू । अश्वसमूहमात्रम् m.pl. a herd, troop, or collection of horses, when limited to a certain number (Gr.Gr. 93).

grazun ग्रज़ुन् । गर्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **groz^{u}** ग्रॊज़ू; 2 p.p. **grazōv** ग्रज़ोव्. This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles), to roar (e.g. of a tiger, a torrent, or thunder) (K.Pr. 9, 233; Rām. 170, 674, 971, 1331, 1501, 1567). For the n.ag. of this verb see Gr.Gr. 106.

g^{a}s ग्स् । विष्ठा m. ordure, of a human being or of a dog (K.Pr. 85, *gasui* for **g^{a}s^{u}y**; spelt *gĕs* in K.Pr. 114, and *gus*, ib. 77). —**mathun** —मथुन् । अतिलज्जितीकरणम् m.inf. to beat (defile with) ordure; met. publicly to disgrace, publicly put to shame by abuse, etc. (esp. some respectable person).

g^{a}sa-cār ग्स-चार् । विष्ठापरित्यागपीडा m. pain caused by constipation. **-ḍākh^{i}jĕ** -डंखिज्य or **ḍāng^{i}jĕ** डंगिज्य । विष्ठाशयः f.pl. the receptacle for ordure, the rectum. **-dūr^{u}** -दूरू । विष्ठाद्यतिदुर्गन्धपद्वी f. a lane in a village or town in which ordure, etc., is allowed to lie about, a stinking lane. **-gŏbur** -ग्वबुर् । कुत्सितपोतः

m. (sg. dat. **-gŏbaras** -ग्बरस्), a son of ordure, a naughty, troublesome boy. Cf. **-kūrü**, bel. **-guru** -गुर् । अमहद्विष्टाश्वत् m. (f. **-gurü** -गुर्), an ordure-horse, one who is like a horse in regard to easing himself; a man who habitually goes to stool several times a day. **-gas** -गस् । विष्टातीसार: f. diarrhœa. **-khoru** -खॊर् । मलिनतर: adj. (f. **-khürü** -खॊर्), 'an eater of filth,' hence one who is personally filthy, dressed in filthy clothes, and habitually has a filthy smell. **-kūrü** -कूर् । कूरस्वभावकन्या f. a daughter of ordure, a naughty, troublesome girl. Cf. **-gŏbur**, ab. **-kyomu** -क्यॊम । विष्टाकृमि: m. a worm in ordure (whether at the time of emission or in corrupted ordure). **-lyobu** -ल्यॊब । विष्टालोष्टम् m. a large lump of ordure. **-malawāy** -मलवाय् । निष्कारणरोष: m. causeless anger frequently indulged in by one to whom such anger is natural. **-motu** -मॊतु । विष्टोन्मत्त: adj. (f. **-mütsü** -मॊच़), a madman who rolls in filth and covers himself with it. **-nolu** -नॊल । मलिनकर्कशवराटक: m. a rough and dirty cowry. **-nolu baith dyunu** -नॊल बैथ् दिनु । अयत्नतो निष्पत्ति: m.inf. easy success to come unexpectedly. **-nĕngürü** -न्यंगॊर् । विष्टाखण्ड: f. an unhealthy fragment of ordure (not emitted in properly formed fæces). **-phakh** -फख् । विष्टादौर्गन्ध्यम् m. (sg. dat. **-phaki** -फकि), the stink of ordure. **-pōn** -पोन् । विष्टाव्याप्तापानम् m. an anus defiled with ordure. **-shōda** -शोद् । अतिकोपन: m. a man who by nature is often in a furious rage, using at the time filthy abuse. **-trang** -त्रंग् or **-trĕng** -त्र्यंग् । विष्टातिप्रसार: f. sudden and unexpected evacuation by an infant in arms, or child taken into one's arms. **-tathüjü** -टठॊज़् । विष्टापात्री f. a wooden vessel for carrying away or for retaining ordure. **-tsūr** -चूर् । विष्टार्थमेकागारिक: m. an ordure-thief, one who evacuates in a prohibited place (e.g. a garden). **-yĕch** -यछ् । विष्टायक्ष: m. (sg. dat. **-yĕchas** -यछस्), a demon who haunts places where ordure is deposited; met. an ugly man of terrifying appearance. **-zĕv** -ज़्यव् । कुत्सितजिह्वा f. an ordure-tongue, a tongue which utters calumnies or rude or indecent remarks.

gasüy गसूय् m. only ordure, nothing but ordure (K.Pr. 85).

gas गस् । घर्षणम् m. rubbing down, grinding between two stones (e.g. of sandal-wood) (Gr.Gr. 124). **—dyunu** —दिनु । घर्षणम् m.inf. to grind down, rub down, abrade, rub smooth; to criticize a person over and over again.

gasa āmotu गस आमॊतु । स्वयं घृष्टीभूत: perf. part. (f. **—āmütsü** —आमॊच़), worn down, worn away by constant use. **—yunu** —यिनु । घृष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to be worn away by constant use.

gās 1 गास् for **gāsa**, in the following: **gās-phūs** गास्-फूस् । हेयप्रायवस्तु m. old dry grass or straw; weeds; met. (of clothes or used papers) worthless, only fit to be thrown away.

gāsa गास । तृणम् m. grass (K.Pr. 252; Śiv. 197, 1049; Rām. 96, 449, 1631; H. x, 5; xi, 6, 7); hay; straw; fodder; weeds; a plant of the grass kind, a grass (Rām. 883). **nākāra gāsa**, weeds (Gr.M.). **-öru** -ऑर् । तृणमयकुण्डली f. a ring made of a wisp of grass fastened up with string, used for supporting globular vessels. **-bonu** -बॊनु । तृणराशि: m. a pile of grass, a hay-rick. **-banna** -बन्न । राशीकृततृणम् f. a pile or rick of straw or grass gradually formed by additions from time to time. **-bōru** -बोर् । तृणभार: m. a load of grass, carried on the head, or deposited for sale on the ground. **-barag** -बरग् । तृणपत्रम्, अल्पमात्रतृणम् m. a leaf of grass; a small amount of grass, etc., just a little hay or straw (Rām. 1519). **-ḍongu** -डॊंगु । तृणकृतोच्चस्थानम् m. a grass-platform built in trees on which articles are kept for safety. **-dyār** -द्यार् m.pl. money for cutting grass (K.Pr. 33). **-gĕḍü** -ग्यॊडू । षण्मुष्ट्यात्मबद्धतृणम् f. a bundle similar to the next, but smaller, composed of six handfuls (K.Pr. 80). Cf. **-khoru**, bel. **-gyoḍu** -ग्यॊडु । बद्धतृणमहाभार: m. a bundle of grass or the like made up for fodder or for sale. **-khoru** -खॊर् । द्वादशमुष्ट्यात्मतृणम् m. a bundle of twelve tied-up handfuls of rice-straw, with the grain (K.Pr. 32). Cf. **-gĕḍü**, ab. **—khyonu** —ख्यॊनु m.inf. to eat grass, to graze (El., K.Pr. 105, W. 87, Śiv. 1464). **-khĕshü** -ख्यॊशू । तृणसंहति: f. a small bundle of rice-straw, etc., esp. as much as is grasped in the hand at one time. **-kōñü** -कॉञ़ू । तृणसमूह: f. a small pile of rice-straw or the like. **-koṭu** -कॊटु । तृणाङ्कुर: m. the sprout or young stalk of a rice plant, etc., a blade of grass (Śiv. 1049). **-küṭü** -कॊटू । तृणमात्रम् f. a single long straw of paddy, etc. **-lŏtshürü** -ल्वछॊर् । मध्यबद्धतृणसमूह: f. a bundle of straw, etc., tied in the middle, a sheaf. **-lōvu** -लोवु । तृणमुष्टिकम् m. a handful of straw grasped near the root (H. xi, 12). **-nambal** -नम्बल् । तृणोच्चभू: f. a swampy piece of land growing grass suitable for fodder. **-nār** -नार् । तृणाग्नि: m. a straw or grass fire; the straw that remains unburnt in such a fire. **-pahöru** -पहॉर् । तृणमयकुटी f. a grass hut, a hut built of, or thatched with, grass, straw, etc. **-pulahoru** -पुलहॊर् । तृणमयपादुका m. grass-sandals, sandals made of grass. They are worn on the mountains. **-raz** -रज़् । तृणमयी रज्जु: m. a straw rope (H. xi, 9). **-thōpu** -थोपु । तृणसमूह: m. a bundle of grass, straw, etc. **-tüjü** -तॊज़ू । तृणतूलिका f. the inner shaft of a paddy-straw,

the stem after removing the outer cortex. **-tul^{u} -तुलु । तृणनालम्, अल्पसमूहः** m. a single straw, a stem of grass, etc.; met. a small amount of straw, etc. **-zanḍ -ज़ंड् । तृणसमूहः** m. a quantity of straw, without reference to the amount.

gös^{i} gatshun गासि गछुन् । तृणसाङ्गवनम् m. (of a field) to become covered with weeds; met. to become very lazy (K.Pr. 105, *ghás,* wrongly translated 'lustful').

gasuī, gĕs, see **g^{a}s.**

gēsō گیسو a ringlet, curl, sidelock (YZ. 69); the hair of a woman's head, the whole hair when gathered up, twisted, and fastened on the back or top of the head (YZ. 153).

gös گاس (YZ. 90), ? meaning. Apparently translated as a sg. dat. of **gāv,** q.v., which is impossible, the word being fem.

gōsa गोस (= غصه) **। रोषः** m. wrath, rage, anger, passion; displeasure, a hurt feeling (Śiv. 85, Rām. 758); anxiety, trouble, sorrow (Rām. 72, 453, 675, 758, 1088, 1120, 1572, 1675, 1693, 1739). **—diwa-nāwun —दिवनावुन्** m.inf. to provoke to anger (Gr.M.). **—gatshun —गछुन् । रोषोद्भवः** m.inf. anger or rage (against someone, in dat.) to occur (K.Pr. 100, Rām. 1556, 1574, 1605). **—kaḍun —कडुन् । रोषप्रतीकारः** m.inf. to drag out anger, to assuage anger, to appease. **—karun —करुन् । रोषसंपादनम्** m.inf. to make anger, to enrage, anger.

gös^{i} गासि, see **gāsa.**

gos^{u} गसु adj. (f. **güs^{ü} गसू**), rubbed down, ground down, polished. Used —°. Cf. **aḍa-gos^{u},** p. 11*a*, l. 22.

gös^{ü} गासू । तृणविक्रेता m. (sg. dat. **gös^{ü}s गासूस्** or **gāsas गासस्,** Gr.Gr. 54), a grass-seller, a man who lives by selling grass, hay, straw, etc. **-bāy -बाय् । तृणविक्रेतृस्त्री** f. his wife.

gus, see **g^{a}s.**

gös^{i}-ga गासि-ग । घकारः m. the name given in schools to the letter **gha घ** of the Śāradā alphabet.

gasāgasī गसागसी । परस्परघर्षणा f. mutual rubbing or grinding together (e.g. of two millstones); met. mutual conversation.

gash गश् غش **। मूर्छा** m. fainting, becoming insensible, swoon (e.g. from hunger, grief, etc.) (Śiv. 499, 1454, Rām. 396). **—gatshán^{i} —गछंनि । मूर्छोत्पत्तिः** m. pl. inf. faintings or insensibility to occur, esp. of coma when a person is at the point of death, or of fainting from extreme hunger.

gāsh गाश् or **gwāsh ग्वाश्** (H. viii, 9) **। प्रकाशः** m. brightness, brilliancy (Śiv. 908); lustre, light (K.Pr. 254, Śiv. 15, 251, 314, etc., Rām. 417); daybreak (K.Pr. 176, Rām. 679, 798); daylight (L. 459, Śiv. 1192); enlightening, light that dispels darkness (e.g. of the rising sun or a lamp) (YZ. 175); clearness, brightness (of the eye) (Śiv. 331, 1125; Rām. 200, 671, 1174, 1192); eyesight, power of sight (YZ. 417, 457; Rām. 229, 772, 1103, 1114); the light (of a house), a beloved son (Rām. 236); light, joy after grief, consolation (Rām. 903, 1102); **achĕn-hond^{u} gāsh,** light of the eyes, brightness of the eyes, eyesight; met. a darling, a beloved person, e.g. a son, a brother, or the like (Rām. 194, 238, 247, 257, 529, 1228); a very great treasure, a treasured possession (Rām. 1523); **cĕshman-hond^{u} gāsh,** id. (Rām. 495). Cf. **gāh 1.** El. spells this word both *gúsh* and *gāsh* (i.e. *gösh*). **—anun —अनुन् । ज्ञापनम्** m.inf. to bring light, to illuminate (Śiv. 1558); to brighten, bring light to (Śiv. 1595, 1736); met. to explain. **—phŏlun —फ़ुलुन्** or **—phŏllun —फ़ुल्लुन्** m.inf. light to blossom, dawn to come (Rām. 295, 1636; H. iii, 3; v, 5, 7; viii, 9; xii, 2). **—phŏlawun^{u} —फ़ुलवुनु** or **—phollawun^{u} —फ़ुल्लवुनु । प्रभातकाले** adv. immediately on the flowering of light, i.e. at early dawn (Gr.M., Rām. 1105, 1109). **—yun^{u} —यिनु । प्रकाशप्रवृत्तिः, प्रभातावसरः, ज्ञानावाप्तिः** m.inf. light to come, illumination to occur (in the midst of or after darkness) (Śiv. 1358, 1710, Rām. 4); dawn to come (Rām. 1257, 1264, 1533); darkness to be cleared away by a lamp, etc.; met. knowledge to be gained, the darkness of ignorance to be swept away, mental illumination to come (Rām. 59). **—yiwawun^{u} —यिववुनु । प्रभातकाले** adv. immediately on the coming of light, at dawn.

gāshĕ-brôr^{u} गाश-ब्रोरु । प्रभातविकासः m. 'the god of light', the light of dawn. **-brör^{ü} -ब्रारू । चैत्रविशेषः** f. the goddess of light, N. of a conspicuous peak in Lahar Pargana (see RT.Tr. II, 410). It is sacred to Mahādēva, and is said to be brilliant with crystal rocks. **-l^{a}th -लथ् । ईषत्प्रकाशः** f. (sg. dat. **-l^{a}ti -लति,** Gr.Gr. 162), a very little light (e.g. of an oil wick or of a star) (Gr.Gr. 162); a dim light of the eyes, dimness of vision. **-rost^{u} -रस्तु** adj. (f. **-rüth^{ü} -रछू**), deprived of light, dark; without lustre, without brightness, dim (Śiv. 157, 1192); (of the eyes) dim, blind (K.Pr. 1, YZ. 156, 431). **-tārukh -तारुख् । प्रभातोद्यत्तारा** m. (sg. dat. **-tārakas -तारकस्**), the morning star. **-wŏb^{u} -व़बु । प्रकाशकरन्ध्रम्** m. a small window to give light and air to a dark room.

gōsh गोश् । प्रकाशशालिता m. brilliancy, brightness, clear visibility (e.g. of a distant peak) (Śiv. 1811); brightness, clearness (of the sky); brightness (e.g. of

a garden beautiful with flowers or of a clean well-kept house) (Śiv. 963, 1028); the bright parts of a garden, the flower clusters (Śiv. 1690). Cf. **gāsh.**

gōshĕ گوشه m. a corner, nook, closet; a lobe (of the liver). Cf. **jigar.**

gosh^{u} 1 गंशु । अभाषणम् m. silence, not speaking; esp. the silence of one who, though he sees and hears what is going on, says nothing, and acts as if he knew nothing about it; heedlessness, carelessness of consequences after full warning (Gr.Gr. 139).

gosh^{u} 2 गंशु । अज्ञाचारी adj. (f. **güsh^{ü}** गंशू), silent (Gr.Gr. 138, 139); esp. one who, although he sees and hears or has been instructed, acts as if he were entirely ignorant, heedless (of instructions), one who after full warning acts without consideration of consequences.

g^{ü}sh^{ü} गंशू, see **g^{a}hun.**

goshabab (El.), **gosh búg** (L. 351), and **goshibeigi** (El.) (? spelling of all three), a kind of early pear. See **tang.**

gāshdār गाश्दार् adj. c.g. light (not dark) (El.).

gashĕl गशल् । घर्षितः, क्षीणचिह्नः (पणादिः) adj. c.g. rubbed away, worn away, worn thin (e.g. a coin).

gāshul^{u} गाशुलु । प्रकाशसमयः m. the time of brightness, i.e. either the light of early dawn or just before nightfall, twilight.

gĕshôm^{u} ग्यशोमु or **gĕshum^{u}** ग्यशुमु । ईषच्छ्यामरूपः adj. (f. **gĕshöm^{ü}** ग्यशांमू or **gĕshim^{ü}** ग्यशिमू), slightly dark-complexioned (of a man or woman) (Gr.Gr. 139, where it is spelt **gĕshyôm^{u}**).

gĕshāmĕr ग्यशाम्यर् । ईषच्छ्यामत्वम् m. slight darkness of complexion (Gr.Gr. 139, where it is spelt **gĕshyāmĕr**).

g^{ü}sh^{ü}-müts^{ü} गंशू-मंचू, see **g^{a}hun.**

gọsh^{e}na ग्वंश्न । बुभुक्षितः adj. c.g. (of a human being) starving with hunger, so famished as to be ready to snatch away forcibly another's food, ravenous.

gashĕr गशर् । अज्ञाचारित्वम् m. silence (Gr.Gr. 138), esp. acting with heedlessness of consequences, even though warned beforehand. Cf. **gosh^{u} 1** and **2.**

gāshĕr गाशर् m. brightness, brilliancy, voc. **gāshĕra,** O thou who art brightness personified! (Rām. 217).

gösh^{e}run गांश्रुन् । निर्मलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gösh^{o}r^{u}** गांशरु), to make (day) bright, to brighten, i.e. the clouds to blow off and leave the sky clear.

gasht گشت m. strolling, walking (El.).

gash^{e}th गश्थ । व्यभिचारिणी f. (sg. dat. (?) **güsh^{ü}ts^{ü}** गंशूचू), an unchaste woman, esp. one who is such with some discretion, a woman disposed to unchastity.

gōsh^{e}th گوشت m. (sg. dat. **gōshtas** गोश्तस्), meat, flesh. —**āba** گوشتابه or **gusht-āba** گشتابه m. a rich soup of pounded or minced meat (K.Pr. 208).

g^{a}shōv गशोव्, see **g^{a}hun.**

gashĕwal गशवल् । वेश्यास्वभावा f. a woman who behaves as if she were a prostitute, one disposed to unchastity.

gashĕwāl गशवाल् । घृष्टीभूतः adj. c.g. rubbed down, worn down, with the impression worn off (of a coin or the like).

gĕshyôm^{u} ग्यश्योमु, **gĕshyāmĕr** ग्यश्याम्यर्, see **gĕshôm^{u}, gĕshāmĕr.**

g^{a}shyōv गश्योव्, see **g^{a}hun.**

g^{a}sal गसल् । कुरूपः adj. c.g. ordurous, horribly ugly and filthy (usually of something inanimate).

gŏsal, gusal ग्वसल् غسل m. bathing, ablution, a bath (El.). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to bathe (El.).

gŏsil ग्वसिल् । मलिना f. a woman who is dirty in person, clothes, work, and predisposition.

gösil गांसिल् । तृणसंकरः f. the condition of being littered with a quantity of dirty straw, grass, etc. (of a place or house) (K.Pr. 56, of a garden).

gōsalad गोसलद् । रोषयुक्तः adj. c.g. full of wrath, angry, wroth.

gŏsôn̆^{u} ग्वसोञु । यतिः m. an ascetic, a religious mendicant, a saint, a holy man who has abandoned the world and house and home and become a wandering devotee (K.Pr. 79, 161; Śiv. 45, 189, 305, 349, 1264, etc.; Rām. 73, 394); with suff. of indef. art. **gŏsôn̆wāh** (Śiv. 814, 825, 826).

gŏsön̆^{i}-bāy ग्वसांञि-बाय् । यतिस्त्री f. the abandoned wife of a man who has become a mendicant devotee; a woman who has herself become a mendicant devotee. **-ḍīph^{a}rĕ** -डीफर्य । यतिसमाजाः f.pl. 'mendicant committees', the whole body of mendicants at a religious assembly, such as a bathing-place festival. These people assemble in large numbers on such occasions, and form themselves into small groups or schools according to the sect or particular body of ascetics to which each belongs. Cf. **ḍīph^{u}r^{u}. -güḍ^{ü}wa** -गंडूव । निर्बान्धवः m. an ascetic's water-pot; met. one who is left alone without a single relation in the world. **-koṭ^{u}** -कंटु । भिक्षुबालकः m. an ascetic's son; an ascetic boy, a boy who has taken to the life of a mendicant devotee; a boy who takes to begging. **-küṭ^{ü}** -कंटू । भिक्षुबालिका f. an ascetic's daughter; a girl who has taken to a mendicant devotee's life; a girl who has been compelled by poverty to take to begging. **-ruth** -रुथ । परिव्राट्त्वम् m. (sg. dat. **-ratas** -रतस्), an ascetic's vow of fasting; taking to an ascetic life, taking the vow of asceticism. **-tŏmul** -त्वमुल् ।

विभिन्नजातिकसमुच्चय: m. (sg. dat. -tŏmalas -त्वमलस्), ascetic's rice, the rice (or food) given to a mendicant; met. a mixture of a number of things of different kinds.

gussawar غصه‌ور adj. e.g. violent, furious, angry, wrathful, passionate (Gr.M.).

gasīṭh गसीठ् । घनता f. (sg. dat. **gasīṭi** गसीटि), the condition of being crowded or tightly packed (of a room, a receptacle, etc.).

gŏstŏkhī گستاخی f. presumption, arrogance, insolence, sauciness (Gr.M.).

gāsuvu गासुवु । तृणमय: adj. (f. **gāsiivü** गासंवू), made of straw or grass; met. of no value, worthless (K.Pr. 18).

gata गत । मूर्छा m. profound insensibility, a dead faint, being like one dead. —**mārăni** —मारंनि । प्रदक्षिणविधानम् m. pl. inf. 'to strike faintings', nearly to die over and over again; met. (with reference to an insect fluttering round a candle at the risk of its life) to walk round and round a thing to inspect it, to be fascinated or infatuated by anything so that one cannot leave it, but must admire it on all sides and long for it (Śiv. 1609; K.Pr. 42, of a man flaunting his clothes, **mārăn gatai** for **gata-y**). —**yunu** —यिनु । मूर्छाप्राप्ति: m.inf. fainting to occur (generally).

gatan atsun गतन् अचुन् । मृत्यवस्थासांमुख्यम् m.inf. to enter dead faints, to become comatose when at the point of death.

gaṭa गट । आन्ध्यम् f. darkness, obscurity (K.Pr. 67, 193; Śiv. 104, 1040, 1066; Rām. 295, 417, 1596, 1610); the shade or darkness thrown by dense black clouds. Cf. Gr.Gr. 72. Cf. **añi-gaṭa,** p. 31*a*, l. 16, and Rām. 92, 1257. **-kār** -कार् । आन्ध्यम् m. darkness, gloom (K.Pr. 253, L. 456, Rām. 1035); met. violence, tyranny, oppression. **-kārunu pahar** -कारुनु पहर् । अतिदु:खितकाल: m. the watch of oppression; met. a short time (lit. a watch of three hours) of terrible calamity (such as that occupied by a fierce and bloody battle, an earthquake, or the like). **-kārunu tāph** -कारुनु ताफ् । अतिप्रचण्डातप: m. (sg. dat. **-karanas tāpas** -करनस् तापस्), violent and distressing heat of the sun. **-pach** -पछ् । कृष्णपक्ष: m. (sg. dat. **-pachas** -पछस्), the dark fortnight of a lunar month, the fortnight of the waning moon (L. 354, Śiv. 166). **-zolu** -ज़ोलु । ईषत्प्रकाश: m. a dull light, very little light, a glimmer of light just showing on a dark night or through black clouds.

gāṭa 1 गाट । प्रज्ञा m. skill, cleverness, intelligence; wisdom, discrimination, judgment (K.Pr. 87, 218; Śiv. 1212, with pun on **gāṭa 2**; H. i, 6). **-āthi** -अथि । प्राज्ञभावेन adv. with the hand of skill, cleverly, intelligently, skilfully. —**dyunu** —दिनु m.inf. to give wisdom, to teach (El.). —**tsünü** —च़ूंनू । प्राज्ञाभिमानिता f. conceit for one's own cleverness (whether entitled to entertain such conceit or not); having a high opinion of one's own wisdom or cleverness.

gāṭa 2 गाट । न्यूनता m. falling short, insufficiency, failure, want (Śiv. 1212, with pun on **gāṭa 1**). —**pyonu** —प्योनु । न्यूनीभवनम् m.inf. falling short to occur; expectations to fall short, loss to occur in place of profit.

gāṭi गंटि । दु:खम् f. sorrow, grief, the pain of sorrow.

gītā गीता f., —°, a song, as in **bombura-gītā,** the song of the bee (see **bombur**). Cf. **gīth.**

giti गिति, see **gyutu.**

gŏta ग्वत (= غوطه) । क्लेद: m. a dip, a dive; diving, plunging; esp. becoming wet through by falling into water or mud. —**dyunu** —दिनु । निमज्जनविधानम् m.inf. to plunge (oneself or another) into water, to dip, to duck; (according to Baptists) to baptize. —**dāwun** —दावुन् m.inf. to cause another to plunge himself (Śiv. 1397), or a third person, into water. **-gŏth** -ग्वथ् । असकृन्निमज्जनानि f. (sg. dat. **-gütsü** -गंचू), diving over and over again (in a water frolic or the like). —**khĕni** —ख्यनि । चिन्तार्दो निमज्जनम् m. pl. inf. 'to eat dives', to be dipped, to suffer immersion, to dive; met. to be plunged in sorrow. **-khŏr** -ख्वर् (= غوطه خور) । अग्निक्रीडनकविशेष: m. a diver; anything that dips or is dipped; a sort of firework (so called because, being lighted, it is thrown into water, when it dives, and every now and then shows above the water). —**lagăni** —लगंनि । खिन्नीभवनम् m. pl. inf. dives to be experienced; met. sorrow, caused by painful reminiscences or memories of wrongs suffered, to be experienced, to have painful memories.

gŏtan gatshun ग्वतन् गछुन् । व्यग्रीभवनम् m.inf. to go into plunges, to be distraught by a multitude of duties all occurring together at the same time.

gōṭa गोट । रौप्यादितन्तुविशेष: m. narrow gold or silver lace used as an edging for cloth, a narrow fillet of brocade.

gŏṭu ग्वटु । स्यूतविशेष: m. a kind of pocket of which the two edges can be fastened up. Cf. **gŏtsüru.**

gotu गतु । क्षीण: adj. (f. **gütsü** गंचू), lean, thin (by nature or owing to illness, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 8, 9).

goṭu 1 गंटु । न्यून: adj. (f. **güṭü 1** गंटू, dat. **gacĕ** गच्य), falling short, insufficient, too little, too small.

goṭu 2 गंटु । अनिर्मल: adj. (f. **güṭü 2** गंटू, dat. **gacĕ** गच्य), dark, not bright, not cleaned (e.g. a mirror); turbid;

gõṭa-brör^{u} गाँट-ब्रांरू । घण्टा f. a bell (not a gong, as it is hollow and has a tongue).

gõṭh^{u} गाँठू f. a knot, a hard lump. Only noted in the compound **shish^{e}r-gõṭh^{u}**, a frost-knot, i.e. an icicle (Śiv. 335). Cf. **shishur** and **gõṭh 1.**

guṭh गुठ् । गोष्ठम् m. (sg. dat. **guṭhas** गुठस्), the place in a village where cattle congregate, or which is suitable for such a purpose; a country village.

guṭha-hūn^{u} गुठ-हुनु । गोष्ठश्वः m. (f. **-hūñ^{u}** -हुञू), a dog of the cattle-pens; met. a wandering shameless fellow, who goes about from village to village begging at every house.

gūṭh गूठ् । हस्तमुद्राभेदः f. (sg. dat. **gūṭi** गूटि), a certain insulting gesture made by showing the closed fist, with the top of the thumb projecting outside between the second and third fingers. Cf. **gōcě-büd^{u}r^{u}**, p. 275*b*, l. 20.

gū̃ṭh गूँठ् । विस्फोटग्रन्थिः f. (sg. dat. **gū̃ṭhi** गूँठि), the hard core of an incipient boil or bubo. (?) a tumour behind the ear (El. *gānt*). Cf. **grüṭ^{u}.**

gūṭh^{u} गूठु m. (f. **gūṭhiñ** गूठिञ् q.v.), a fat stupid lout (Gr.Gr. 38).

guṭh^{u} गुठू । गुच्छकम् f. a bunch, clump, cluster; a tassel, a skein, etc. (of embroidery, thread, etc.). Common —°.

gõṭh^{a}ka ग्वठक । बद्धपुस्तकम् m. a small or moderately sized book bound in the English fashion.

gūṭhiñ गूठिञ् । स्थूलमूढस्त्री f. a fat stupid woman (f. of **gūṭh^{u}**, Gr.Gr. 38).

gaṭhür^{u} गठंरू । वस्त्रपेटा f. a tied-up bundle, esp. of clothes or the like.

gū̃ṭh^{u}r^{u} गूँठंरू । बद्धद्रव्यम् f. a tied-up bundle or package, a parcel.

g^{a}t^{ü}j^{u} गतंजू, see **g^{a}tul^{u}.**

gāṭ^{ü}j^{u} गाटंजू, see **gāṭul^{u}.**

gāṭüj^{u} गाटंजू । कङ्कतिका f. a comb.

g^{a}tajyār गतज्यार् । अतिप्रवाहयुक्तत्वम् m. swiftness of the current of a river; met. a rapid torrent (of words), a quick inrush (of wealth), and so on.

gāṭajyār गाटज्यार् । प्राज्ञता m. wisdom, cleverness, skilfulness; vigilance, prudence (El.). **gāṭajyāruk^{u} jawāb**, an answer of intelligence, a pertinent answer (Gr.M.).

gatka (? spelling), a single-stick (L. 464).

gātukh गातुख् । घातुकः adj. (m. sg. dat. **gātakas** गातकस्; f. **gātüc^{u}** गातंचू), a killer, a murderer, a destroyer. Commonly —°.

g^{a}tul^{u} गतुलु । सातिप्रवाहः adj. (f. **g^{a}t^{ü}j^{u}** गतंजू), having a very swift current, in spate (of a river); hence, rapid (of a torrent of words), quickly incoming (of wealth), and so on; excessive, very much. Cf. **g^{a}th** and Gr.Gr. 145.

gāṭul^{u} गाटुलु । प्रज्ञावान् adj. (f. **gāṭ^{ü}j^{u}** गाटंजू, Gr.Gr. 35), wise, clever, shrewd, prudent (K.Pr. 58, 107, 210; Rām. 128, 129); skilful, expert; learned, intelligent; eloquent (El., Rām. 1279. Cf. **katha-gāṭul^{u}** s.v. **kath**). Cf. Gr.Gr. 145.

gõṭil ग्वटिल् or **guṭil** गुटिल् । कुठारविशेषः f. a kind of axe, adze, or hatchet, with a wide cutting-edge, used for splitting logs into planks (H. vii, 12, **guṭ^{i}lā,** is **guṭyul^{u}**, q.v., with suff. of indef. art.).

gūtul^{u} गूतुलु adj. (f. **gūt^{ü}j^{u}** गूतंजू), deep (El.).

gātalad गातलद् । दोषयुक्तः adj. e.g. blackened, darkened, disgraced (of personal character, family, etc.).

gotilyi, see **gõṭyul^{u}.**

gaṭun गटुन् । न्यूनीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gaṭyōv** गट्योव्), to become less, lessen, diminish, decrease (Śiv. 1565); to become shrunken (of something green and fresh), to be shrivelled up; to become lessened (by loss of a part).

g^{a}ṭaph गटफ् । अकस्मान्नाशः m. (sg. dat. **g^{a}ṭapas** गटपस्), sudden and unexpected death or destruction without any apparent cause (such as sickness, a blow, or the like).

g^{a}ṭapa गटप । अकस्मात् adv. suddenly, unexpectedly (u.w. vbs. of hindering or the like).

gāt^{a}ra गातर । वस्त्रभूषारज्जुविशेषः m. a kind of gold or silver embroidery, worn by rich women on the borders of their garments, or used as a braid on military uniforms.

gatari-gañ गतरि-गञ् । खण्डशः कृन्तनम् m. being hacked or cut to pieces (esp. w. reference to the limbs of a human being). Cf. **gūñ^{u} 1.**

gaṭ^{a}rāwun गट्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gaṭ^{a}rôw^{u}** गट्रोवु), to make dark, to turn (light) into darkness, to turn (day) into night (Śiv. 350).

gaṭāṭōph गटाटोफ् । तुमुलम् m. (sg. dat. **gaṭāṭōpas** गटाटोपस्), a covering for a palanquin, carriage, or any article of furniture, etc. (so as to shade or darken it); met. a tumult, a terribly involved battle (in which darkness, preventing recognition of friend or foe, is caused by the confused multitude of combatants).

gõṭyul^{u} ग्वटिलु or **guṭyul^{u}** गुटिलु । कुठारी m. a man who uses the **gõṭil,** or adze with which planks are split from logs and then trimmed (El. *gotilyi*, translated 'sawyer'). In H. vii, 12 this word, with the suff. of the indef. art., becomes **guṭ^{i}lā.**

gěts^{u} ग्यचू, see **gyot^{u}.**

gõts^{u} ग्वचू । गुञ्जिका f. a pod, a seed-vessel; a musk-pod; a cocoon.

güts^{u} गंचू, see **got^{u}** and **gath 3.**

as subst. darkness, i.q. **gaṭa** (YZ. 175; Śiv. 15, 251, etc.; Rām. 285, 1607). Cf. **añi-goṭᵘ** under **onᵘ 1** and Rām. 743, 744, 974.

gutᵘ गुतु m. (? spelling), a plait (El. *gut*).

gᵃth गथ् । प्रवाहभरः f. (sg. dat. **gᵃti** गथि, Gr.Gr. 70), great swiftness or rapidity of the current of a river or the like, a swift flood (Śiv. 1830); a rise in a river (Gr.Gr. 70).

gᵃth गठ् । तृड्ग्रन्थिः f. (sg. dat. ?), choking caused by too greedily drinking. **-gōjĕ** -गोज्य । अनिश्चयः f.pl. uncertainty as to the complete success of any enterprise.

gath 1 गथ् m. (sg. dat. **gatas** गतस्), going, the act of going (i.q. **gath 3**), esp. —° in **ata-gath 1** and **2** (q.v.), coming and going (Śiv. 1364, 1808); a turning round, a revolution (El., K.Pr. 128). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to revolve (El.).

gath 2 गथ् m. (sg. dat. **gatas** गतस्), a goer, used —° as in **wata-gath,** a road-goer, a traveller (Gr.M., Śiv. 1829).

gath 3 गथ् । गतिः f. (sg. dat. **gücᵘ** ग्चु, Śiv. 1364, Rām. 1426), going, moving, gait, deportment, motion in general; march, going, progress, movement; a means of success, way; state, condition (**vaikunṭha-gath,** the condition of heaven, i.e. a condition the same as that of heaven, Śiv. 997); the way, conduct, mighty works (of God) (K.Pr. 102, Rām. 567); refuge, resource; the course of the soul through existence [**parama-gath,** the supreme course, final beatitude, salvation (Śiv. 19, 102, 1539, 1781, etc.); so **gath** alone, the way of salvation, beatitude (Śiv. 161, 674, 884, 1759)]; a happy condition, bliss generally (Śiv. 1098, 1246, 1710); **dayĕ-gath,** the way of God, God's majesty (Śiv. 1652, 1787, Rām. 122), a piece of good luck, bliss granted by God (Śiv. 693, Rām. 1296), the way approved by God, a holy life (Rām. 30). **—karüñᵘ** —करँञु । अनुमरणम् f.inf. to die after another (e.g. a widow becoming *satī* after her husband's death, H. iii, 4); to devote oneself to death for the sake of something (e.g. a moth for a lamp) (YZ. 430); to follow a person to the death, to be true till death.

gaṭh 1 गठ् । न्यूनः adj. e.g., i.q. **goṭᵘ 1,** q.v.

gaṭh 2 गठ् । धूमपानयन्त्रभागः m. (sg. dat. **gaṭas** गटस्), the stem of a *huqqa,* connecting the fire-bowl with the water-receptacle.

gāth गाथ् । कलङ्कः m. (sg. dat. **gātas** गातस्), a blot, stain (in character) (Śiv. 1554, Rām. 1667); disgrace (in a family). **—dyunᵘ** —द्युनु । दोषदानम् m.inf. to give a stain; to bring a disgraceful charge (justified or unjustified) against a person.

gāṭh गाठ् । नौसंयोगस्थानम् m. (sg. dat. **gāṭhas** गाठस्), a landing-place, ghaut, quay, wharf, a place on the bank of a river where boats stop to discharge or take in goods or passengers (K.Pr. 58, W. 153, Śiv. 1806); a ferry, ford; a bathing-place, or a place for washing clothes (on the bank of a river). **-dār** -दार् । नौतीर्थाध्यक्षः m. the man in charge of a landing-place, who collects the harbour dues, a harbour-master. **-dōrī** -दोरी । तीर्थशुल्कः f. the fee or tax paid at a landing-place, harbour dues. **-dār-bāy** -दार्-बाय् । नौतीर्थवस्तव्यस्त्री f. the wife of a harbour-master. **-dārĕñ** -दार्यञ् । नौतीर्थाध्यक्षा f. a woman who acts as harbour-master, a harbour-mistress.

gāṭha-hūnᵘ गाठ-हूनु । अनवस्थितः m. (f. **-hūñᵘ** -हूञु), the dog at a landing-place (that prowls around eating what it can pick up) (K.Pr. 68); met. a person, clever enough but without application, who wanders about from place to place and does not succeed in making any profit. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । तीर्थवासी नाविकः m. a boatman who sticks to the river bank (and does not go off to work in his boat).

gãṭh गाँठ् m. a knot (K.Pr. 76), see **bar 1,** p. 116*b,* l. 40.

gith गिथ् m. (sg. dat. **gitas** गितस्), a span about 9 inches in length (El. *git*).

gīth गीथ् f. a song, esp. a hymn in honour of a god (Śiv. 241, 735, 1394, 1497, 1721, 1785).

goṭh गोठ् । अष्टापदम्, इष्टफलम् f. (sg. dat. **goṭi** गोटि), a kind of chequered cloth of thirty-six squares for playing chess, *causar,* or similar game, a dice-board; an aim, desired object. **—marüñᵘ** —मरँञु । इष्टावाप्तिः f.inf. to obtain a desired object, achieve one's object.

gõṭh 1 गँ॑ठ् । अर्गलम्, चिह्नितग्रन्थिः f. (sg. dat. **gõṭhi** गँ॑ठि), a bolt, door-chain; a method of tying up a parcel with a special knot marked or sealed so that it cannot be opened by an unauthorized person. Cf. **gãṭh** and **gõṭhᵘ**. **—dyunᵘ** —द्युनु m.inf. to knot, fasten; to bolt, fasten (a door) (K.Pr. 76).

gõṭh 2 गँ॑ठ् । चिल्लः f. (sg. dat. **gõṭi** गँ॑टि), a kite, a falcon, a vulture (El. *gánt, gánth,* and *ghánt*; W. 114, *gant*; K.Pr. 65, 147, *gánth*; Rām. 973, 1629).

gõṭa-ôlᵘ गँ॑ट-ओलु । आतायिनीडम् m. a kite's nest (K.Pr. 65). **-bacĕ** -बच्य । आतायिपोतः m. the young one of a kite. **-brörᵘ 1** -ब्रोरु । पतङ्गः f. a paper kite (W. 114 *gantbror*). **-pakh** -पख् । आतायिपक्षः f. (s.g. dat. -pakhi -पखि), a kite's wing; met. a flaunting dress, the dress of a flaunter. **-ṭhūl** -ठूल् । आतायिअण्डम् m. a kite's egg.

gõṭh 3 गँ॑ठ् f. (sg. dat. **gõṭi** गँ॑टि), a bell, a plate of brass or mixed metal for striking the hours, a gong.